No 61,633

THE TIMES

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 9 1983

20p

THE TIMES Saturday

Emperor . . .
How Napoleon turned the tables at wargames.

Waltz



. . . all the way to Matilda with air fare specials to the Antipodes.

Glass . . .
Seeing through the double-glazing sales talk.

Menagerie
Bernard Levin considers the curious behaviour of lemmings . . . and headline-writers.

Dublin tells Mugabe of its concern

The Irish Government yesterday told Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, of its concern over six Zimbabwe air force officers still detained in his country, sources in Dublin said last night. Two of the men hold Irish passports: they were arrested immediately after being cleared of sabotage charges. In Harare, the Minister of Home Affairs accused the trial judge of class bias.

Chile arrest

A former president of the Chilean Senate, Señor Patricio Aylwin, was arrested during violent demonstrations on the fifth day of protest against President Pinochet's Government

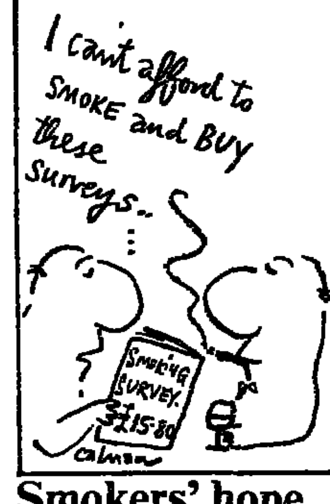
Police kill five, page 6

Airport attack

Two light aircraft piloted by rebel exiles fired rockets at Managua international airport and the area around the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister's home, causing heavy damage **Page 5**

Oil auction fear

The Government is worried about the impact on its North Sea oil revenues of BP's plan to auction part of its holding in the Forties field **Page 13**



Smokers' hope

Smokers trying to give up the habit should be encouraged by a report which says that more than half do not find it difficult to stop **Page 3**

NHS ultimatum

Health authorities have been told to seek private tenders for health service cleaning and catering and to report progress by February **Page 2**

Miser's fortune

A miserly widow has died leaving £380,000 without a will. Unless a relative is found the money will go the Exchequer **Page 3**

Heart drugs

A new drug to treat strokes and heart attacks is to be developed in Britain for a Japanese manufacturer **Page 3**

RFU appeal

The Rugby Union have asked 120 top players to sign a declaration that they will not play for the proposed professional circus **Page 20**

IRA's Ulster chief arrested as supergrass talks

From Our Correspondent, Belfast

The IRA's Northern Ireland chief and the man alleged to be the terrorist group's Belfast leader were reported to be under arrest last night as a former leading Provisional turned "supergrass" continued to give names to police.

The two men are Ivor Malachy Bell, the Northern Ireland Provisional IRA Chief of Staff, and Edward Carmichael, who is being held while security forces investigate whether he is Officer Commanding, Belfast Brigade.

Mr Gerry Adams, the Sinn Fein MP, said last night that he knew the informer, Mr Robert Lean, and that he expected his own arrest was imminent.

Bell was reputed to be the Provisional IRA commander in Belfast in the early 1970s and in 1972 was one of the seven Provisionals flown to London secretly by the Royal Air Force to negotiate a short-lived ceasefire with Mr William Whitelaw who was then Secretary of State for Northern Ireland.

Bell then dropped out of public prominence, but is now believed by investigators to have continued as a very senior figure in the Provisional IRA, becoming its chief of staff about three years ago.

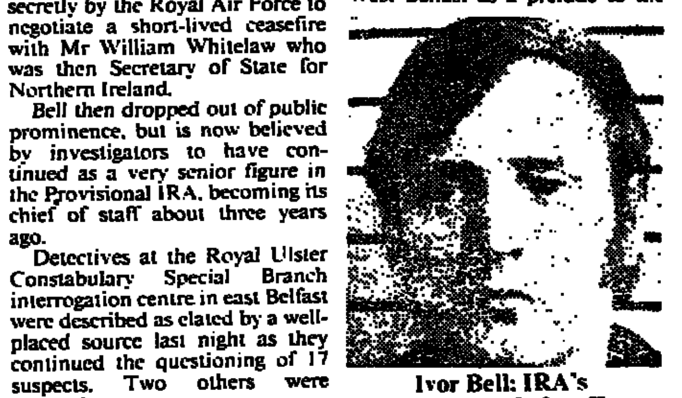
Detectives at the Royal Ulster Constabulary Special Branch interrogation centre in east Belfast were described as elated by a well-placed source last night as they continued the questioning of 17 suspects. Two others were released.

The 17 were all arrested on information provided by Mr Lean, aged 37, the latest potentially most valuable provisional IRA "supergrass".

Police believe that Mr Lean was adjutant of the Belfast brigade and thus number two to Carmichael until his arrest last week when he decided to become a police informer and begane to dictate lengthy statements.

There was no report of any further arrests on the basis of his information yesterday but official sources said that more were likely. Mr Adams, the sinn fein MP for West Belfast, and his party's four elected Northern Ireland Assembly men were expecting arrest.

They said in a statement that it was obvious that the RUC was attempting to demoralize nationalists and republicans in West Belfast as a prelude to the arrest of Sinn Feinn activists including themselves.



Ivor Bell: IRA's Ulster chief of staff.

The use of informers was "paid perjury", a strategy the RUC was able to use because of the deafening silence of the Social Democratic and Labour Party and the Roman Catholic hierarchy.

"Sinn Fein will not be intimidated and we see clearly the discredited RUC corrupting an already corrupt system in order to offset our advances.

"The British Government, which is directing the show trials, should note our intention to continue to resist all aspects of their rule in this part of our country".

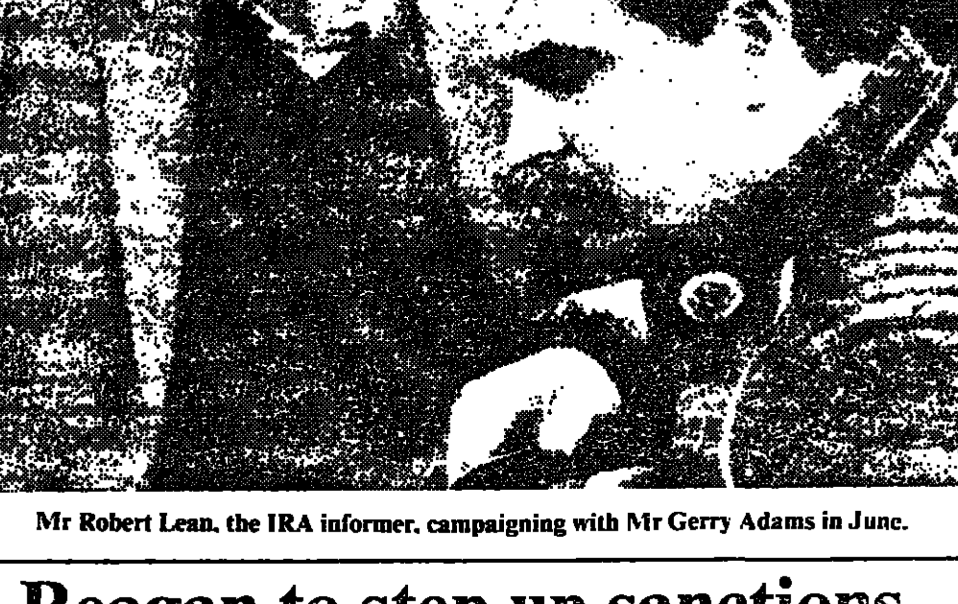
If the elation reported among the RUC special branch last night proves to be justified this week operations are likely to be the RUC's most effective strike against the Provisional IRA since its foundation in 1969.

There were, however, widely conflicting views about Mr Lean's importance

Mr Adams, who was helped by Mr Lean in his general election campaign, said he was "a fairly hard-working member of Sinn Fein in Ballymurphy, but I would not have thought he was the kind of person to have ended up in that very senior post."

Police sources admit that if Mr Lean was the Provisionals' adjutant in Belfast, he could not have been in that position for more than a few weeks.

IRA "Mafia link", page 2



Mr Robert Lean, the IRA informer, campaigning with Mr Gerry Adams in June.

Mortimer warns Labour 'act now'

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

The Labour Party is today given an official warning that fundamental action is needed to reverse its 30-year decline.

Mr James Mortimer, the party's general secretary, says in his annual report for the Brighton Party conference, which starts on October 2, that the proportion of votes cast for Labour has fallen from 48.8 per cent in 1951 to just 28.3 per cent last June.

"The party is now in a position where quick, superficial reasons for our defeat will not suffice. We must make a serious study of the steady decline in the party's appeal to all sections of the community over the last 30 years, if we are to reverse the situation before it is too late."

But in a separate report on the election campaign, Mr Mortimer concludes that the party should stick to its policies – and change the voters' views.

A preliminary draft of his report was published last June, but Mr Mortimer says in his final version: "It is not the party's policy but public opinion which needs to be changed.

"A serious political party should be prepared to adapt its approach to an issue and to present its proposals in a form designed to maximise support, but it should do it within a policy framework which it believes to be right.

"No socialist worthy of the traditions of the Labour movement should refuse, on occasions, to go against a strong current of public opinion if in so doing he believes such a course is necessary for the purpose of social progress."

Yet Mr Mortimer accepts that there was public ambivalence towards Labour's policies on unemployment and the welfare state, and that it was felt that Labour was making "promises that it could not fulfil."

He also points to two problems which the party could face if it now changed course on unilateral nuclear disarmament and the Common Market. He says any change of defence policy would not end the controversy, but would "only add the charge of inconsistency to other less justified charges made against Labour", and that if Labour failed to repudiate the Treaty of Rome, its current employment policies would come into conflict with Common Market regulations.

Nevertheless, the report says that during the election campaign itself regional organisers constantly stated "that criticism on the doorstep centred on the image *of the leadership, disunity in the* party and, for a lengthy period, our defence policy."

In one of the few bright spots of the report, it was revealed that the party antioipated a General Election fund surplus of £62,000, with unions contributing £2,260,819. The largest union contribution came from the Transport and General Workers' Union, which d nated £508,252.

Reagan to step up sanctions after grim Madrid meeting

By Our Foreign Staff

As Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, abruptly cut short a sour meeting in Madrid yesterday with Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, because "he was getting nowhere" over the Korean airliner tragedy, the White House said it would announce "very soon" additional unilateral sanctions against the Russians.

Nato foreign ministers in Madrid for the European Security Conference also called a meeting last night to consider a five-point plan urging tougher measures against the Soviet Union; while in London British Airways announced it was suspending its own flights to Moscow for 60 days and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Minister, demanded prompt action against the Soviet airline, Aeroflot, "by as many countries as possible."

Russian intransigence over the tragedy was epitomized in Madrid by the attitude of Mr Gromyko, who, American officials said, adopted "an even more aggressive tone" in his encounter with Mr Shultz than he had when he addressed the foreign ministers at the full security conference the day before.

Sounding frustrated and looking gloomy, the officials refused to say whether Mr Shultz and Mr Gromyko will meet in New York later this month at the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Mr Shultz himself revealed that he got nowhere with his demand to Mr Gromyko for a full explanation of the disaster during their encounter at the residence of the American ambassador here. When Mr Gromyko arrived he found Mr Shultz already seated at a bare dining room table with his arms folded. There were no handshakes and the meeting proceeded without protocol.

Afterwards Mr Shultz read a five paragraph statement to reporters afterwards but refused to take any questions. "Mr Gromyko's response to me today was even more unsatisfactory than the response he gave in public on Wednesday. I find it totally unacceptable," he said. "This is not the end of the matter. In the days and weeks ahead the United States, along with others throughout the international community, will press hard for justice and for the families of those murdered and for safety and security for innocent travellers."

Mr Gromyko, the officials said, had shown himself insensitive to world-wide concern and at first did not wish to discuss the incident at all with Mr Shultz.

He came home with an agenda devoted to arms control, but made no new negotiating proposals and did not demonstrate any flexibility on the Geneva missile talks.

It was Mr Shulz who proposed ending the meeting after it became clear that the discussions on the disaster were not to be made constructive.

Mr Gromyko told reporters on leaving that he did not want to make any statement.

The Washington statement about fourthcoming additional US sanctions did not reveal any details, but the spokesman said they would not deal with grain sales to Russia, nor the sale of equipment for the Soviet natural gas pipeline, nor delay the Geneva arms limitation talks.

Sir Geoffrey Howe's radio statement brushed aside the question of legal technicailities, in taking any action against the Soviet union. "If one party to a contract takes action that is in such fundamental violation of the principles and purposes of that contract, then the other party is entitled to take action to remedy that situation as far as it can."

He said no punishment could match the horror of what had taken place. Nor was he thinking of economic sanctions, which were ineffective. "If economic sanctions did not persuade Mr Ian Smith, they are not going to persuade Mr Andropov", he said.

But the Soviet airline Aeroflot was looking forward to extra bookings in London yesterday after British Airways announced it was suspending its own flights for 60 days.

A spokesman for the airline said: "We have had no trouble so *far and do not know of any.*

Besides direct flights from countries whose pilots are refusing to fly to Moscow – Britain, France, Italy, US, Canada, Holland and Scandinavia, with others awaiting permission from their governments – Aeroflot expect to pick up a good deal of Moscow traffic diverted via satellite countries.

Kremlin to face press: UN debate, page 6.

Tokyo (Reuter) – The Soviet Union told Japan yesterday that it had found wreckage from the airliner and would soon pass on further results of the search.

The Soviet Ambassador Mr Vladimir Pavlov, was quoted as saying that Moscow would also hand over documents and objects discovered in the Sea of Japan. Debris had been found at four points north-west of Moneran Island, west of southern Sakhalin.

TUC takes a softer line on disarmament

From David Felton, Labour Correspondent, Blackpool

Trade union leaders yesterday took the first step away from a fundamental unilateralist position on nuclear disarmament in a move that was seen by moderate unions as a significant shift on policy.

the TUC annual congress in Blackpool supported by an overwhelming majority a motion which called for cruise and Trident missile programmes to be cancelled immediatedly but which did not refer to the removal of nuclear bases from Britain. Neither was unilateralism mentioned.

Mr Alistair Graham, general secretary of the Civil and Public Services Association (CPSA), who had given the motion only qualified support because it was not clear enough, said the consequence of the decision was the Polaris fleet would be scrapped, "only through multilateralist disarmament".

The composite was produced after wrangling between the CPSA and the Transport and General Workers' Union. The original motion contained references to removal of nuclear bases and unilateralism, but CPSA objections led to those being deleted and replaced by a statement recalling policy "on peace and nuclear disarmament agreed at the 1982 congress".

That policy was firmly unilateralist and the left were claiming last night that mention of last year's decision made it clear that there was no large-scale shift away from militant opposition to nuclear weapons.

But yesterday's decision is likely to give heart to those who will attempt to soften the Labour Party's clear unilateralist stance at next month's party conference.

Confusion about the future role of Polaris under a Labour government became the key issue in the June election and led to disagreement between leading party figures.

During yesterday's often acrimonious debate, delegates heckling Mr Graham were accused by Mr Frank Chapple, the TUC President, of being hooligans. He told one of them: "I s ll ... you. It's a damn disgrace, you keep quiet."

Mr Graham said speeches by the left referred only to American villains and not to the Soviet Union. "Let us not forget that it was a Russian missile which blew a Korean airliner out of the sky.

"People of this country, as was proved in the last general election, will not leave this country totally defenceless, we have never been a neutralist nation", he said.

Opposition to the motion came from Mr Terrence Duffy, general secretary of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, who believed that as the United Kingdom was an integral part of Nato it was already a target and therefore had to be defended.

In an emotional speech, Mr William Keys, general secretary of Sogat '82, said people in this country ought to remember: "It was not the Russians who dropped the first atom bomb, it was dropped by Americans in collaboration with this country".

Mr Ronald Todd, national organizer of the TGWU who moved the motion, said the deterrent argument for maintaining a multilateralist stance was now "out of the window."

TUC reports page 4

Mr Alistair Graham (left) and Mr Frank Chapple.

Unions give pledge of support for Solidarity

From Our Labour Correspondent, Blackpool

The TUC gave a fresh commitment yesterday of support for the Solidarity movement in Poland in the wake of the controversy of Mr Arthur Scargill's letter to a Trotsyite newspaper condemming the free trade union.

The statment, delivered by Mr Mostyn Evans, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, was aimed at defusing a dispute which threatened to break out on the floor of congress.

Despite the assurances from Mr Evans chairman of the *International* Committee, that Solidarity was "the only organization in Poland which we recognize", Mr Scargill was still castigated for his letter in *News Line* the organ of the Workers' Revolutionary Party.

Mrs Kate Losinska, president of the Civil and Public Services Association read out the last part of an emergency motion which could not be admitted to the agenda "in order to remove any doubts which have been created by this publicity."

Mrs Losinska said that Solidarity members in Poland ought to be glad that Mr Scargill's letter had reminded people in this country about the organization and its problems. She said that Moscow Radio's Polish language service broadcast a report about Mr Scargill's letter which tried to give the impression that his views were representative of the trade union movement.

Mr Evans's statement referred several times to the need to come to the aid of free trade unions around the world. "The General Council has not lost sight of the need to preserve free trade unions. Their fight is our fight and we sink or swim together."

He said that threats to peace were used as a pretext for restricting trade unions and the independent unions in Chile, Turkey and Poland were the only channels available for attempts at overcoming crises facing their countries.

"It is still available because legal diktat, detention, and murder will not destroy a movement like Solidarity, the only organization in Poland which we recognize, the only one we support," Mr Evans said.

Child sex group men arrested

By David Nicholson-Lord

Three members of the Paedophile Information Exchange will appear at Bromley Magistrates' Court today. Two of them have been charged with seven offences under four Acts five of them involving alleged incitement to commit sexual offences with children.

Two of the men, Steven Adrian Smith, aged 29, and Peter Bremner, aged 44, both unemployed, were arrested by officers of Scotland Yard's Obscene Publications Squad in raids on their homes in Harrow and east London yesterday, and charged last night. The third man, David Joy, aged 42, who was arrested in Loughborough, will be charged today at Bromley Court.

The joint charges, all relating to offences alleged to have taken place between June 13 and November 6 last year, include four under the Sexual Offences Act of 1956 and one under the Indecency with Children Act of 1960. The other two, under the Obscene Publications Act of 1959 and the Post Office Act of 1953, relate to the publication and distribution of an allegedly obscene article

The men are charged with:

Publishing an obscene article, a magazine entitled *Contact Number Six*, contrary to the 1959 Obscene Publications Act.

Inciting persons to have unlawful sexual intercourse with a girl under the age of 16, contrary to the 1956 Sexual Offences Act.

Inciting persons to commit buggery, contrary to the 1956 Act.

Inciting persons to indecently assault a girl, contrary to the 1956 Act.

Inciting persons to indecently assault a boy under the age of 16, contrary to the 1956 Act.

Inciting persons to commit an act of gross indecency with or to a child under the age of 14 years, contrary to the 1960 Indecency with Children Act.

Sending a postal packet enclosing an indecent article, the magazine *Contact Number Six*, contrary to the 1953 Post Office Act.

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Multinational peace force hits back

US warships shell Lebanese militias

From Kate Dourian
Beirut

American warships shelled militia positions in the hills east of Beirut yesterday in retaliation for the repeated bombardment of US Marine positions at Beirut airport, which has claimed the lives of four American servicemen in less than a month.

The shelling of the airport, where the 1,200-man contingent is based, came in spite of a pledge by the Progressive Socialist Party that its militiamen would stop atacking positions manned by the Marine and any other members of the multinational peacekeeping force.

The 5,400-man force also includes Italian, French and British troops.

It was the first time the Americans had used their naval artillery since the Marines arrived almost a year ago. The four rounds were fired from the frigate Bowen. At the same time, the Marines fired six round from 155mm batteries around the airport perimeter.

"We hit the targer that we aimed at," a Marines spokesman said. He did not specify which targets were hit.

"Indications are that we have become involved with different factions and we are not sure what their motives are."

There was no doubt that the Marines were the targets of yesterday's shelling attacks, presumably from Druze positions in the Chouf mountains.

Earlier, the Progressive Socialist Party, headed by Mr Walid Jumblat, issued a statement in Damascus saying its militiamen had decided not to shell any areas where the multinational force may be stationed, even if Lebanese Army units were close by.

The shelling of the Marines appeared to have come in defiance of warnings by France, Italy and the United States that their forces would use air and naval power to retaliate for any repeated attacks on positions held by the peace force.

A French lieutenant-colonel and his aide were killed on Wednesday when their headquarters in Beirut came under fire.

Yesterday, in what appeared to be a decision by the Lebanese Army to prepare for deployment in the Chouf and Aley mountain districts, it called up reserves.

Lebanese Army positions in the coastal area of Khalde came under artillery fire again yesterday but there was no word on casualties. The intensity of the shelling of Beirut and Christian areas to the north subsided.

● **TRIPOLI:** A large blast shook a club belonging to an Islamic armed group in this northern city yesterday. First reports said several people were killed or injured (Reuter reports).

Sources said the explosion hit the sports club of the Islamic Unification Movement, one of more than a dozen groups vying for control of the city.

Marines stay put, page 6

Irish vote 2-1 for law to ban abortion

The proposal to amend the Irish constitution to include a ban on abortion has been carried by a two to one majority in the referendum in the Irish Republic.

The result of the vote on Wednesday, announced last night, was 841,233 in favour, and 416,136 against. The turnout was 54.59 per cent, out of the 2,358,000 electorate.

Of the 41 electoral constituencies on which the referendum was based, just five, four of them in Dublin and the other in neighbouring Dun Ladhaire, came down against the referendum call.

But despite the low turn-out, the outcome was thought certain to be seized on by hard-lone "loyalists" in Northern Ireland as further barrier to Irish unity.

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Fowler demands action report by February on NHS contract services

By Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent

Health authorities were told yesterday to seek private tenders for National Health Service cleaning, catering and laundry services in a circular demanding progress reports by February.

The services cost the health service £900m a year, of which only £18m is spent on contracted out services. Ministers believe that some hospitals could save up to 20 per cent of the cost by letting contracts privately.

Despite exhortations, there has been no sign of a pronounced move by health authorities to contract out those services, although there has been an increase in privatizing building maintenance, engineering and equipment maintenance work.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, emphasized yesterday that savings from contracting out would be made available for patient care, and that contracts should be let privately only where there were savings.

But his department is in dispute with Calderdale and Yorkshire health authorities which claim that £250,000 a year could be saved by an in-house laundry service compared with the nearest private bidder. Ministers have ordered Yorkshire region to tell Calderdale to let the contract privately because they object to the £2m capital cost the proposal would involve.

The circular exempts private contracts from value-added tax but does not spell out the facts that outside firms will not be required to pay Whitley Council rates to their employees, as health authorities have to do.

The circular, which has raised union opposition after it was leaked to *The Times* last week, was published on the day the TUC in Blackpool was debating privatization.

Mr John Edmonds, health service officer of the General, Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Workers Trade Union, accused the Government of putting party dogma before people's health.

It pretended a concern for fair competition, but was exempting private contractors from tax while keeping the differential rate of employers' national insurance surcharge; private contractors would pay 1 per cent compared with the health service's 2.5 per cent, he said.

Mr Denzil Davies, a contender for the Labour Party deputy leadership, said the circular would lead to decent medical services being available only to people with money.

"This latest circular is the thin end of the wedge in Mrs Thatcher's determined attempt to privatize and destroy the whole of the National Health Service", he said.

● Unions reacted angrily last night to the publication of the circular warning that up to 250,000 jobs could be affected (Our Labour Correspondent writes from Blackpool).

Mr Ronald Keating, assistant general secretary of the National Union of Public Employees, said: "This is a sword of Damocles hanging over 250,000 jobs. There is no way that private contractors can make a profit without cutting back on jobs and pay conditions".

Miss Ada Maddocks, chairman of the TUC health service committee, said: "The pious claptrap of the Secretary of State for Social Services about caring for patients is simply a disguise for emasculating the service and exploiting NHS staff."

The committee has called a conference for September 29 when delegates from health service unions would be asked to draw up plans to oppose privatization.

Campaign over health cuts

By our Social Services Correspondent

The Royal College of Nursing claimed yesterday that the Government's call for staff cuts in the health service was bringing it close to breaking the law. One of its leading members urged the Government to resign and call a general election on the issue.

The comments came at a press conference to launch the college's own campaign against spending and staffing cuts, which it was claimed were endangering the survival of the health service.

Mr Trevor Clay, general secretary, said the situation was too serious for the college to wait for the full returns from its members on the effects of the cuts.

He said that the Secretary of State for Social Services, Mr Norman Fowler, had a legal duty to promote a comprehensive health service to secure improvement in the physical and mental health of the people and in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of illness. He challenged Mr Fowler, and the Government to say how they were carrying out those duties.

The cuts would mean fewer nurses, and that would mean lowering standards.

Mr Clay said the RCN council believed the staffing targets were a device to force health authorities to contract out services, and the college would join with other organizations to fight the cuts. He could not rule out the possibility of taking court action against Mr Fowler for neglecting his duty under the health service Acts.

Mr Alan Giles, chairman of the RCN Council, said: "The NHS is rapidly developing into a rut situation. I am not prepared to officiate over the last rites of the NHS."

● Nurses in Oxfordshire are being asked to pay towards their training. A trust fund has been set up to collect a voluntary contribution of 50p a month from each of the 4,000 nurses in the county.

Miss Jackie Flindall, chief nursing officer for the Oxfordshire Health Authority, says self-help is the only way to pay for further training for qualified nurses.

Dartington parents to meet about school

By Craig Seton

Parents of children at the progressive Dartington Hall School in Devon, which is the second most expensive public school in Britain, are being called to a meeting on Sunday which is likely to lead to calls for Mr Lyn Blackshaw, its headmaster, to resign or for him to be dismissed.

The meeting has been arranged after the continued controversy over the running of the school since Mr Blackshaw arrived earlier this year. Four pupils have been expelled, some members of staff have resigned, and Mr Blackshaw has written a six-page letter to parents alleging that some pupils have been involved in burglaries, sexual activities, drugs and vandalism.

One parent said yesterday, some of the 300 pupils at the school, which charges fees of between £1,200 and £5,800, are likely to be withdrawn if Mr Blackshaw continues as headmastr.

Up to 50 parents may attend the meeting in Totnes, Devon, on Sunday. Mrs Shirley Newbury, whose son aged 18 is a pupil, said yesterday that she had written to the school's seven trustees asking for action against Mr Blackshaw.

She claimed parents were upset by Mr Blackshaw's handling of problems at Dartington.

Mr David Gribble, a member of staff at Dartington for 22 years, who resigned as head-master of the junior and middle school last month, said yesterday that it was essential to restore the reputation of the staff and that of the school "as it used to be".

A spokesman for the school's trustees said yesterday that they had discussed the controversy but had no plans to issue a statement. He refused to comment on a report that parents were about to receive a letter from trustees giving their support to Mr Blackshaw.

Nursing home bills criticized

By David Nicholson-Lord

Some private nursing homes are refusing to make refunds to the families of patients who die at the start of the monthly charging period and are presenting them with bills of several hundred pounds in lieu of notice, it was claimed yesterday.

A West Yorkshire solicitor Mr Ian Holdsworth, said in a letter to the Law Society's *Gazette* that the nursing homes had not informed families of the practice until the bill had been presented.

In two recent cases, in Wakefield and Bradford, elderly women died or were taken from the home to hospital on the first and third days of the month. The homes charged £300 and £400 their fees for the full four weeks.

The general secretary of the Registered Nursing Home Association, Mr Stanley Davis, said charging for the full month in lieu of notice was "exceptional".

"Usually it is in the range of one or two weeks."



Silver age of the Shadows

When The Shadows first took to the stage on October 5, 1958 under the name of The Drifters little did they realize that they would father the expression pop group and pioneer the format of two electric guitars, bass and drums.

Since then the group has had 31 hit singles in Britain and released more than 150 albums throughout the world.

Next month the group, who long ago came out of the shadow of Cliff Richard, embark on a lengthy silver anniversary tour of Britain.

The group's original line-up behind Cliff Richard was Hank Marvin and Bruce Welch on guitars; Tony Meehan on drums (replaced in 1961 by Brian Bennett) and Jet Harris on bass.

The line-up for the latest tour will be Bennett, Marvin and Welch.

Yesterday the group's autobiography, *The Story of The Shadows*, written in conjunction with Mike Read, the disc jockey, was published and they were guests at a luncheon in London organized by the charity Music Therapy.

Now and then: Brian Bennett (left), Hank Marvin and Bruce Welch (top), who will tour next month, and Bruce and Hank flanking Cliff Richard (below). (Top photograph: Tony Weaver).

Hattersley calls for maximum prison sentences

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Mr Roy Hattersley, the shadow spokesman on home affairs and a contender for Labour's leadership, said yesterday that there should be a reduction in the maximum prison sentences available to the courts.

He said that appeals for judges to introduce voluntary curbs on sentencing policy had failed. "We have to legislate for a maximum which cannot be exceeded." This was the only way to "cut down sentences," he said.

He urged Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, to reject suggestions that fixed sentences should be applied in cases of murder. He said: "I hope and almost pray that he is not going to have any truck with this nonsense of a maximum mandatory sentence for men and women convicted of murder.

"The prison officers don't want it, the judges don't want it; nobody who has got to work with it, want it."

Mr Hattersley was speaking on the launching of a new Fabian tract, in which it was urged that the Conservative Party had achieved significant elecoral success over the past 10 year by claiming that it was the party of law and order.

The tract pointed out that between 1974 and 1979 under Labour, there had been a 4 per cent increase in serious crime reported to the police, while between 1979 and 1982, under the Conservatives, there had been a 10 per cent increase.

Mr Hattersley said that the greater increase in crime under the Conservatives had been caused by economic and social conditions and by the government policy of introducing tougher policing methods and longer and more unpleasant prison sentences.

He said that it was almost a matter of despiar for him to see more and more Conservatives lining up to ask for more of the same policies. "It is my absolute certainty," he said, "that that approach is not gong to reduce the crime rate in this country, it is going to increase it.

He said that he felt particularly strongly that the proposed Police and Criminal Evidence Bill contained provisions for a substantial and dramatic erosion of civil liberties; strenghtening police powers without adequate safeguards.

Law and Order: Theft of an Issue by David Downes. Fabian Tract 490 (Fabian Society, 11 Dartmouth Street, London SW1H 9BN; £1.50 post free).

Japanese battery plan attacked

By Clifford Webb
Motoring Correspondent

Moves by Japan's biggest automotive battery manufacturers to set up a national sales network in Britain were attacked by domestic battery producers last night as a direct threat to jobs in an industry which has already suffered severe redundancies

GS Batteries, Kyoto, is one of the world's largest battery manufacturers, accounting for more than 40 per cent of batteries fitted to Japanese cars.

In a joint statement last night, Lucas and Chloride, the two leading British battery companies, said: "The highly competitive UK market place is already under severe pressure from over one million European imports a year reflecting the general excess of capacity in this product area.

"The arrival of a major Japanese inmporter must add significantly to the problems faced by the established British manufacturers and can only represent a further threat to the job prospect in this country."

The man who is setting up the Japanese operation in Britain is Mr Michael Orr, the chairman of Colt Cars, a private company which controls the import and sale of Mitsubishi cars. Mr Orr is a controversial figure in the motor trade and recently upset most of his Colt dealers by giving a select few big discounts.

The Japanese batteries are being marketed by Mitsubishi Power, one of Mr Orr's many subsidiary companies.

The sales manager of Mitsubishi Power, Mr John Rose, said last night: "For some time now there has been a need for the proper distribution of Japanese batteries in the UK. At the moment only a few are being brought in by the people who sell Japanese cars here and they cost about three times the going rate. In many cases, European batteries do not meet the motor manufacturers' original specification.

Flotilla in action to save whale

A rescue operation was mounted yesterday to save a 60ft whale which was in danger of beaching itself near the Bradwell nuclear power station, Essex. A flotilla, which included a police launch, a coastguard patrol vessel, a fishing trawler and several yachts and dinghies, went out to attempt to turn it out to sea.

The whale was thought to be a Baleen or Whalebone whale, and to weight about 80 tons.

The coastguard said: "It seems to be having a game with the rescuers. Perhaps it thinks that the rescue boats are other whales."

The whale was joined by two or three smaller whales. They were turned back several times but persisted in slimming towards the share.

£600 payments for homeless

About 500 single homeless people in Glasgow are to receive larger payments of social security arrears than expected. Social security staff are to review 2,000 cases where people living in residential hostels have been underpaid by up to £8.95 a week for more than a year.

Some will be entitled to more than £600 instead of the £350 expected after a meeting yesterday between Strathclyde Regional Council and social security officials.

Glasgow fails to claim £2m

Glasgow District Council has admitted that it failed to claim £2m in Manpower Services Commission grants over the past six months.

Despite repeated reminders, the council did not file claims for wages and materials for the 1,200 people employed in commission schemes. The oversight, which has cost the city an estimated £70,000 in lost revenue, has embarrassed the ruling Labour group which has been campaigning against a government-ordered cut in the city's budget of £5.9m.

Farmers worried by sheep-dipping drive

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

Government plans to introduce compulsory sheep dipping for the second time this year in certain areas have encountered opposition from farmers, who say it will affect the animals' sex lives and will lead to fewer lambs being conceived.

The Ministry of Agriculture is seriously worried by the high incidence of sheep scab. Although farmers throughout Britain were ordered to dip their sheep between July 3 and August 27, outbreaks of the disease are about twice last year's level.

It has therefore proposed a second compulsory dipping period between November 5 and December 2 in three areas: Somerset, Devon and Cornwall; Clwyd and Cheshire; Oxfordshire, Northamptonshire and Buckinghamshire.

But that is also the time of year for "tupping", when the ewes are put to the ram. The Somerset branch of the National Farmers' Union says the stress which the animals suffer from dipping could lead to a serious fall in conceptions.

The branch's general purposes committee has declared that it cannot see that the ministry's proposals are either sensible or necessary.

Farmland price rises

A continuing steady rise in the average price of farmland with vacant possession in England is shown by the Ministry of Agriculture's latest survey.

In contrast, prices in Scotland fell quite sharply between the first and second quarters of this year, according to the Scottish Landowners' Federation.

The average price in England for the three months ended in July was a record of about £1,950 an acre. That was more than 20 per cent higher than in September last year.

In Scotland the average price of arable land dropped to £1,410 inthe quarter ended July, from were down from £970 to £885 an acre.

Punch-up threat to heart man

Mr Norman Meredith, a hear transplant patient, was back in hospital last night after being injured in an accident less than a week after returning home from his operation.

Mr Meredith, aged 33, of Abercynon Road, Abercynon, mid-Glamorgan, was taken to hospital after being struck by a car in his first shopping trip since returning home from Harefield Hospital in Middlesex.

Mr Meredith said it was only when he warned the car driver that he was recovering from the operation six weeks ago that he managed to persuade the motorist not to punch him.

"I started to cross the main road when I heard tyres screeching and was struck by the car and dragged across the road," he said. "The motorist leapt out of his car and grabbed my arm. He was shouting and swearing and seemed to want a punch-up."

Mr Meredith was last night being taken back to Harefield Hospital but doctors said that the latest problem was unconnected

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Falklands play angers the Army

By David Hewson

Thames Television faces its second complaint from the Army in two months over its portrayal of British soldiers.

Senior army public relations staff are to press Mr John Stanley, the Minister of State for the Armed Forces, to make a formal complaint about a Thames schools play about the Falklands, *A Game of Soldiers*, which is due to begin transmission on September 28.

The play depicts the dilemma facing a group of Falkland children who find a wounded Argentine soldier during the retaking of the islands last year. During the arguments among the children, one of them says that he has heard that Falkland Islanders have been massacring Argentine conscripts.

Mr Peter Tabern, the play's producer and director, said yesterday that the reference was not meant to be taken literally and was refuted by other characters in the play. The production, which is to appear in three 15-minute parts, was seen by representatives of the Falkland Islands Government in London yesterday who also objected to its content, but Mr Tabern said that he did not intend to make any alterations to the programme.

Two months ago the Army complained about the transmission of a play in the same series which it claimed depicted young soldiers terrorizing civilians in Wales. That complaint was made after the play was transmitted, but in the latest instance, Mr Stanley, who is now in the United States, will be asked to register a protest with the Independent Broadcasting Authority in advance of the showing.

The Army objects to the allegation of civilian atrocities, which it says are unfounded, something which Thames does not contest.

IRA 'has sought arms from Mafia'

By John Witherow

The Provisional IRA has been approaching the Mafia in The United States for weapons and explosives, according to the head of American customs.

Mr William von Raab, United States commissioner for customs, said during a visit to London yesterday that he had evidence that IRA agents were now moving towards organized crime because it was harder to get weapons from their usual sources, such as gun stores and middlemen.

"It shows they are a little more desperate so we must be making it tougher for them," he said. "It also reveals their character as a criminal organization. Too many people see them as ideological zealots but their criminal ties are stronger than generally accepted.

"They are after anything that will shoot or explode. From sidearms to automatic weapons. But if they could lay their hands on a shoulder-launched missile they would grab it."

Mr von Raab admitted that he did not know if their action against IRA arms procurers had made any significant difference in the shipmen to weapons to Ireland. "Unfortunately," he added. "I am satisfied with our efforts but not the results. Now we have a much better idea of how the arms traffic is organized and who is behind it."

This tightening of control on arms exports is a partial consequence of Operation Exodus, an 18-month-old project to stop the illegal supply of high technology US equipment to Soviet block countries.

The commission, who has 400 staff with a budget of $70m working on Operation Exodus, said they had also exposed a network exporting technology to the Eastern European countries when customs officials substituted concrete blocks for the equipment and traced the delivery through another country.

He maintained that the real difficulty facing the United States was goods being legally exported to another country and then illegally shipped to Communist countries. "We believe the trade is worth hundreds of millions of dollars a year but we have turned a haemorrhage into controlled bleeding", he said.

The shooting down of the South Korean airliner would probably mean more resources being devoted to stoping the flow of such material to the Soviet Union as part of punitive measures. He added that US customs had received intelligence reports which indicated that their restrictions were "causing gnashing of teeth in the Soviet Union".

Murder charge dropped in 'Good Samaritan' case

A murder charge against one of two men accused of killing a "good Samaritan" is to be dropped.

After legal submissions at the end of the prosecution case, the Common Serjeant of London, told the Central Criminal Court jury he would direct them to find David Skipp not guilty of murder of Mr Donald Stockwell.

He explained there was insufficient evidence against Mr Skipp, who had denied the killing.

Mr Skipp, of Hamilton Road, Brentford, west London, still faces charges of wounding, assault, fighting and possessing a flick-knife.

The prosecution alleges Mr Stockwell was stabbed to death when he went to help people injured in a fight outside his home in Isleworth, west London.

The second man who has denied murdering Mr Stockwell, aged 43, a driver, of Worple Road, Isleworth, is Thomas Dowling, aged 21.

The case continues today.

Mixed chess fortunes for Israelis

From Harry Golombek
Manchester

After much lively play in round two of the Benedictine International Chess tournament in Manchester there were some surprising results.

Although last year's prizewinner, the American master, Kudrin, won by a massive kingside attack against Kraidman, the Israeli grandmaster, another Israeli master, Murey, lost in 30 moves to G. Lane by blundering away a rook.

Round two:

Plaskett 0, Razuvaev 1; Kudrin 1, Kraidman 0; Ciric ½, Short ½; Vlcek 0, Hebert 1; Gutman 1, Davies 0; Condie ½, Fotinos ½; Murey 0, Lane 1; Tisdale ½, Jacobs ½; Ravikumar ½, Morrison ½; Lawton ½, Wiley ½; Nasir Ali 0, Hebden 1; de Boer 1, Regan 0; Bjerring 0, Britton 1; Laird 1, O'Brien 0; Shabtai 1, Whitehead 0; Orr ½, Jackson ½; T Ferrand 1, Niman 0; Banks 1, Manouck 0; J T Ferrand 0, Arkell 1; Mladenovic 0, Knox 1.

Games between Tarjan and Thipsay, Ivkov and Hodgson, Martin and Bass, Smith and Gilpin and Khan and Tangborn were adjourned. Adjourned games results round 1: Britton ½, Murrey ½; Kraidman 0, Plaskett 1; Davies 1, Khan 0.

Children 'used in drug trade' at Stonehenge

A dossier about children peddling drugs, open witchcraft and general squalor at this year's druidic and pop music festival at Stonehenge has been passed to the Bishop of Salisbury by three young Christian evangelists.

Christopher Watts and Ian Lockhart, of Salisbury, and Geoffrey Skeats, of Durrington, Wiltshire, spent fourteen days living in a tent in the 30,000-strong festival community.

Armed with Christian pamphlets and books and with the support of the diocese, they wandered around the camp talking to people, secretly carrying a tape recorder and camera.

In a report, they say they saw seven-year-olds openly shouting out the price of drugs, children in a filthy state and people collapsed on the ground because of drug abuse.

They also found that Stonehenge was overflowing with "spiritual activities, everything but Christ was present", Mr Watts said.

'Ripper' brother on theft charge

Mr Michael Sutcliffe, a brother of the Yorkshire 'Ripper', was arrested when he tried to help the police to find a burglar, a court was told yesterday. Reporting restrictions were lifted as Mr Suttcliffe, of Gilstead, Bingley, West Yorkshire appeared at the town's magistrates' court accused of burglary and theft.

He elected to go to Crown Court for trial and the case was adjourned for two weeks. He was given conditional bail.

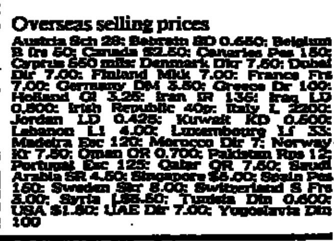
Fewer drunks

Cases of drunkenness in England and Wales fell slightly to about 108,000 during 1982, the Home Office disclosed yesterday. The level of findings of guilt or cautions was about 1,000 less than in 1981 and 15,000 less than in the peak year of 1980.

Hospital curries

Asian meals are being served at Sandwell district general hospital, West Midlands in an attempt to stop patients' relatives bringing in curries from a local take-away.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 136; Iraq LD 0.800; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.600; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 55; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 125; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $6.00; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L£5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 100



هكذا من الاصل

Most smokers do not find it difficult to stop, report says

By John Witherow

Snokers trying to give up the habit should be encouraged by a report published yesterday which says that more than half of smokers do not find it difficult to stop. Only 6 per cent felt ill-tempered or put weight as a result, and fewer than 10 per cent wanted to start again.

The report, issued by the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, discloses that smokers are a bundle of contradictions.

Nearly three quarters of the 2,700 smokers questioned admitted that smoking cost more than it was worth, but said they would continue to buy tobacco even if the price rose.

Seventy per cent had tried to give up in the past 10 years and 30 per cent smoked without enjoying it. A quarter of smokers supported a ban on smoking in public places and the majority favoured more government spending to encourage people to stop.

Most smokers were aware that the habit could contribute to coughs or lung cancer (although 5 per cent remained impervious to the endless gloomy medical reports), but remained convinced that they would escape ill-effects because they did not smoke enough.

At the same time, most believed that smoking would bear some responsibility if they were to contract bronchitis, heart disease or lung cancer.

Among those smokers, a substantial minority wanted a ban on cigarette advertisements were also in favour of allowing people to smoke where they liked in public. But by questioning both smokers and 1,100 non-smokers, the researchers found there was wide support for bans in many, if not all public places.

Another apparent contradiction was that most smokers had urged children to avoid the habit but felt resentful when they were asked not to smoke in company.

Most questioned believed the majority of the population smoked and were surprised to find that only just over one third of adults now do so. Young people were found to be less willing to accept other people's smoking.

Of non-smokers, the research found that 30 per cent were frequently bothered by smoke and 42 per cent occasionally. One fifth avoided events where they knew there would be smokers.

"Smoking attitudes and behaviour. OPCS. (H.M. Stationary Office: £15.80).

MAIN REASON FOR TRYING TO GIVE UP

	All* triers %	'Failures' 1st period	'Failures' 2nd period	'Successes' 1st period	'Successes' 2nd period
To save money	36	39	31	3	53
Feeling unwell at time	9	11	10	5	4
Afraid of future illness	20	23	21	10	24
Pregnant	2	3	2	0	0
Just wanted to	26	19	28	37	20
To please someone else	6	5	8	9	8
Some other reason	7	7	7	11	2

* Some respondents gave more than one answer.
Six months elapsed between interviews.

Woman, 69 jailed on drug charge

A grey-haired, bespectacled woman aged 69 was jailed for four years yesterday for her part in a £1m drug-smuggling ring.

Mrs Margaret Redding of no fixed address, was jailed after Judge Vick, QC, was told at Maidstone Crown Court, that she had acted as a courier, bringing in dozens of cases packed with cannabis.

The judge said: "It is matter of regret that I have to sentence a woman of your age and health to a custodial sentence."

The leader of the gang of 23, John Green, 55, was jailed for nine years, fined £75,000 and ordered to pay £6,000 costs. Other members were also jailed.

Gearbox blamed for derailment

The first derailment involving a British Rail high-speed train was caused by a gearbox overheating, a Ministry of Transport inquiry report said yesterday.

The accident, at Northallerton station, north Yorkshire, in August, 1979, could have been avoided if fitters had complied with the lubrication procedure, it said. The train stayed upright and only one passenger was detained in hospital.

Children hurt

Fourteen children and a teacher from a primary school in Bladon, Oxfordshire, were hurt yesterday when a coach on which they were travelling was involved in a head-on collision with a lorry in the village. Six of the passengers were slightly injured.

Crash toll rises

The death toll in the crash involving a coach and two cars near Ullapool in the Highlands on Monday rose to six yesterday with the death of Mrs Margaret Gibson, aged 86, from Glasgow, a passenger in one of the cars.

Victim named

A youth who fell 60ft to his death down a disused mineshaft at Nenthead, near Alston, Cumbria, was identied yesterday as David Colin Brooks, age 17, from Killingworth near Newcastle upon Tyne.

Toy snake ban

Toy snakes imported from Taiwan, which may contain water that is contaminated with sewage, were banned from sale in Britain yesterday. A child was reported to have contracted dysentery after handling one.

Best bitter

Bridge bitter, brewed by the Burton Bridge Brewery at Burton-on-Trent, Staffordshire, which has a workforce of five, has been awarded the title of Britain's best bitter by Camra, the real ale campaigners.

Rail death

Mr George Oliver, aged 45, of Sunnybank, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, died yesterday after being struck by a train on the Retford to Sheffield line. He had been searching for his lost dog.

No to legal aid

Mrs Pauline Neal, aged 29, who staged a five-week sit-in at Crawley Hospital, West Sussex has been refused legal aid to challenge the borough council's refusal to rehouse her family.

£1,000 robbery

A man wearing sailing clothes held up the Portman Building Society in Dorchester, Dorset, yesterday, and escaped into a crowded street with £1,000. He was believed to have a pistol.

Playhouse sold

Edinburgh District Council yesterday agreed to sell its biggest theatre, the 2,700-seat Playhouse, to Mr Norman Springford, a businessman.

Rat hazard

Health inspectors in Ipswich yesterday ordered their canteen in the civic centre to be closed as a hazard after a rat was found.

Dr Who heads BBC home video drive

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

Dr Who, Reginald Perrin and the Two Ronnies are among the characters who will relaunch the BBC into the home video market in the wake of a 18-month agreement between the corporation and unions representing actors, writers, and musicians. Prior to the new agreement the BBC video catalogue was restricted to certain sporting and musical events, documentaries and a small selection of old films.

The new titles are – *The Best of the Two Ronnies, Butterflies, The Fall and Rise of Reginald Perrin* and *Dr Who (Revenge of the Cyberman)*.

According to BBC research, 85 per cent of video cassettes used in the home are rented. That accounts for about 4.5 million transactions a week and makes the rental cassette market worth about £400m a year. The videos would be expected to be popular in the rental market although they will also be available for sale.

The first four titles will be available from October 10 and three or four will be released each month over the coming 18 months. In November *Grange Hill, Ripping Yarns, The Good Life* and *Blue Peter Makes* will be released which will be followed in December by *Target, The Goodies and the Beanstalk* and *Top of the Pops* (based on 15 perfomances by groups on the programme during 1982).

The corporation which has launched its titles under the banner Video Tasties is also making plans to sell its video products overseas.

The corporation has not disclosed the precise selling price of the videos they are expected to retail for £30 to £35.

New chart for videos

A tamper-proof sales chart for the video industry had been launched by Gallup in association with the magazine *Video Week*.

It will run on the same lines as a computerized music chart introduced at the beginning of the year for *Music Week*, the music trade publication. It will provide an accurate record of the numbers of rentals and sales of video cassettes, a £100m business last year. The number of video cassette recorders in domestic use is expected to rise this year to 4¼ million from just over 3 million.

Mr Malcolm Mather, Gallup's director, is confident that the *Video Week* chart will become the standard industry reference in the same way that the music chart used by the BBC has succeeded.

The system is designed, using 50 retail outlets, so that no special monitoring takes place;



Vote of approval: Children at Hatfield school giving their verdict on the new meals service (Photograph: David Cairns)

School meals service goes private

By Barbara Day

The first privatized school meals service in Britain started operating this week in the London Borough of Merton and it has proved popular with the children.

A typical class of 26 children aged eight at Hatfield Primary School in Morden, south-west London, had chicken and mushroom à la king with Patna rice and peas followed by strawberry surprise, and then voted 10 out of 10 for the new service.

The meals cost 57p each and the menu will include specialities such as quiche lorraine, ravioli, steak and kidney pie, pasta bolognaise and curry. Teachers have the same meals, with a choice of salad.

The headmaster of the school, Mr Hugh Streeter, said: "We are delighted to have hot meals instead of the children all having to bring packed lunches through the winter. The meals are presented on very colourful and attractive trays and the children love them."

Ninety five children had the new hot meals yesterday and 162 brought packed lunches. The proportion may soon increase, judging by the reaction of the class of 26, of whom nine had the hot meals, nine thought they would switch from sandwiches having seen their friends enjoy the meals, and the remainder thought they would continue bringing packed lunches.

The children liked the trays and the food and their only complaint was that the portions were too small and there were no second helpings.

The service is being provided by the Sutcliffe Catering Company (South) Ltd, which is preparing 6,500 meals a day for schools in the borough.

A spokesman for the council, which is controlled by Conservatives, said it had already privatized the refuse collection and cleaning services.

Fortune awaits miser's relative

By Richard Evans

A miserly widow worth a small fortune has died without leaving a will.

The £380,000 left by Mrs Phyllis Elizabeth Grey who was found dead at her neglected three-bedroomed home in the Devon village of Brixham earlier this year, will go to the Chancellor of the Exchequer unless a relative is found within the next month.

It is believed to be the biggest sum involving intestacy. The Treasury solicitors department is looking into Mrs Grey's somewhat puzzling past in an attempt to find a relative.

Most of the money is in stocks and shares, accumulated by her naval husband, who was related to the family of the former premier Sir Anthony Eden, and who died in 1976.

In her later years Mrs Grey, shunned visitors at her once luxuriously decorated home, let her garden overgrow into a wilderness and, despite her wealth, employed no home help as her house quickly become run down.

Mr Joan Carter, aged 67, a former neighbour who lives in Gillard Road, said last night: "She did not want to spend any money. She lived a very frugal life and would have nobody in. I do not think she had ever been used to money." What is complicating the search for any relatives of Mrs Grey is her apparent readiness to change her name and background during her life.

Born at Tamar near Devonport in July, 1900, her birth certificate gave her name as Emily Mabel Kessel, daughter of William Charles Kessel, a shipwright.

When she married on December 14, 1939, the marriage certificate had her as Phyllis Elizabeth Rolston, daughter of John Henry Rolston, a dental surgeon.

"We have not been able to ascertain why the change of name took place," Mr John Lee, of the Treasury solicitor's department, said last night. Officials are looking for blood relatives of the deceased whose surnames are likely to be Kessel or Trick, Mrs Grey's mother's maiden name.

Doctor's bequests

Dr John Bodkin Adams, the Eastbourne doctor cleared of murdering a wealthy woman patient 26 years ago, has left bequests to 20 women in his £402,970 net will.

His solicitor and executor, Mr John Cheesbrough, said yesterday that, 47 friends of Dr Adams who stood by him during the 17-day trial at the Central Criminal Court would receive between £500 and £5,000.

Dr Adams died in July, aged 84, after breaking a leg while engaging in one of his favourite sports, clay-pigeon shooting.

Other wills, page 12

Solidarity ousted by songbirds

From Tim Jones
Cardiff

The names of Nelson Mandela, Steve Biko, Lech Walesa and other political and revolutionary leaders will not be immortalized on a sedate private housing estate after a decision yesterday by Cardiff City Council to allow streets to be named after songbirds.

The decision to name the streets on the estate at St Mellons after South African nationalist leaders and the head of the independent Polish trade union caused a furore when it was taken by the Labour group.

But the Conservatives wrested control in the elections in May and have decided to fulfil a promise made when they were in opposition

Private schools 'bad for Britain'

From Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent, Cambridge

Independent schools are a cause of the British Malaise, Mr Brian Tyler, the headmaster of Kingswood Comprehensive School in Corby, said yesterday.

Speaking at the annual conference of the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools, in Cambridge, Mr Tyler said that the most damage was done by keeping alive the notion of a hierarchy of schools. "It helps, in fact, to preserve and cement the class system – perhaps more than anything else."

"I believe this is a bad thing, a bad thing for the education of all our children, and a bad thing for the country". Research showed that Britain's poor industrial performance was attributable to divisions and lack of communication between management and labour when compared with West Germany and Japan, Mr Tyler said.

Mr Tyler, whose school was the subject of a BBC television series last year, emphasized that he was not in favour of abolishing independent schools for libertarian reasons. Liberty was more important than equality, he said. "Nevertheless I think it would be better for everyone if they did not exist."

Mr Tyler said that if the rich and powerful sent their children to schools which were underresourced or did not have very good staff, the political will would be found suddenly to put things right and fund the system properly.

The view had always been held implicitly that state education was not as good as private education. State schools had aped private schools, while the school one attended was a badge of one's social class.

"What some people want in a school is not education but the entrée into privilege".

'Naive' spending

The new political adviser to Mr Nigel Lawson, Chancellor of the Exchequer, says that state schools are inadequately managed and should probably receive less government finance (Our Local Government Correspondent writes).

Mr Rodney Lord, writing in the latest edition of the journal *Public Money* says that too often more spending on schools is equated with "more education". That, he says is naive.

Mr Lord is particularly critical of the amount spent by some local authorities on building maintenance, cleaners and other support staff

● Two hundred teaching jobs are to be cut by Staffordshire County Council next year as part of a £6m economy package. The staff cuts will save £1,225,000.

● Forty-eight primary and secondary school teaching posts are to be lost in Suffolk. The Conservative-controlled council announced yesterday that it was also to reduce spending on books and equipment by £80,000.

Miss Walsh: Slapped accountant.

£2,255 for harassed executive

A personnel executive was dismissed after being sexually harassed at a party by her employer's accountant, an industrial tribunal in Manchester ruled yesterday. Miss Elfrieda Walsh, aged 21, was awarded £2,255, which included £350 for "injured feelings".

Miss Walsh, who brought the case under the Sex Discrimination Act, 1975, told the tribunal that at the party at a Stockport club last October, Mr Jim Devine, put his hands around her neck.

"I did not encourage him in any way. He was prodding me and touching me. I was getting annoyed, so I slapped him."

Miss Walsh said that when Mr Devine offered her a glass of lager "I took the glass off him and poured it over him." Mr Devine then said: 'As a director and a shareholder as from an hour ago you are dismissed'."

Three days later she was told by William Rutter Management Holdings, of Stockport, Cheshire, that she was dismissed. When Miss Walsh wrote and asked the reason she did not recieve a reply.

"I think the reason was because I upset Mr Devine. I reacted the way I did because of his harassment."

The Tribunal found that Miss Walsh, from Harrogate, North Yorkshire, was dismissed because of the incident.

Women's charter, page 4

Prince faces tough training on Lynx

Prince Andrew will have to work hard when he starts an advanced training course on Lynx helicopters, the man who will be his commanding officer said yesterday.

Lieutenant-Commander Tom Bailey, commanding officer of 702 Naval Air Squadron which the Prince joins at Portland, Dorset, on September 19, said: "He will find it difficult. We do not spoonfeed these boys. We require them to take a responsible attitude to their training."

The Prince, a sub-lieutenant who will be promoted to lieutenant in February, has flown Sea Kings and will undergo a six-month course on the more advanced Lynx.

He will live in the officers' mess at HMS Osprey, Portland, and will be given the normal accommodation of a cabin and an area with a desk for study.

The captain of Osprey, Captain Robin Doe, has called the Prince "a good pilot".

Four observers and four pilots will join the course. After about a month one of the observers will be chosen to work with the Prince. He will stay with the Prince for the rest of the course so the two men learn to operate as a team. They will then be posted to a ship and are likely to work together for two or three years.

Lieutenant Commander Bailey said Prince Andrew would find a big difference between the Lynx and the Sea King he piloted in the Falklands campaign last year.

The Lynx, which costs £2m, was smaller and more powerful and has been described as the E-type of helicopters.

British firm develops new heart attack treatment

By Clive Cookson, Technology Correspondent

A new treatment for strokes and heart attacks – the West's main killer diseases – and a drug to strengthen weak bones in the elderly are to be developed by Celltech, Britain's state-backed biotechnology company, for a large Japanese pharmaceutical manufacturer.

Both products are natural proteins which Celltech will produce with genetically engineered bacteria for Sankyo, Japan's second largest drug company.

One is an enzyme called t-PA (tissue plasminogen activator) which helps to dissolve blood clots, the cause of heart attacks and strokes. The other is a hormone, calcitonin, which regulates the incorporation of calcium in bones.

Celltech has already cloned the human genes for both proteins in bacteria. The company's laboratories in Slough will now embark on a two-year development programme, financed by Sankyo, to get the microbes to make the proteins in large quantities.

Then the project will be turned over to the Japanese for production and sale worldwide. If either product fulfills its promise, Celltech will net tens of millions of pounds a year in royalties

Shoppers face dearer egg prices

Eggs are expected to be more expensive in the shops this autumn as, after 18 months of oversupply and depressed prices, production more closely matches demand.

Yesterday Britain's largest egg farming cooperative, Goldenlay, announced an increase of up to 4p a dozen from next week. Present retail prices are 60p to 94p a dozen, depending on size, with an average of 78.2p a dozen for standard, size 3, eggs.

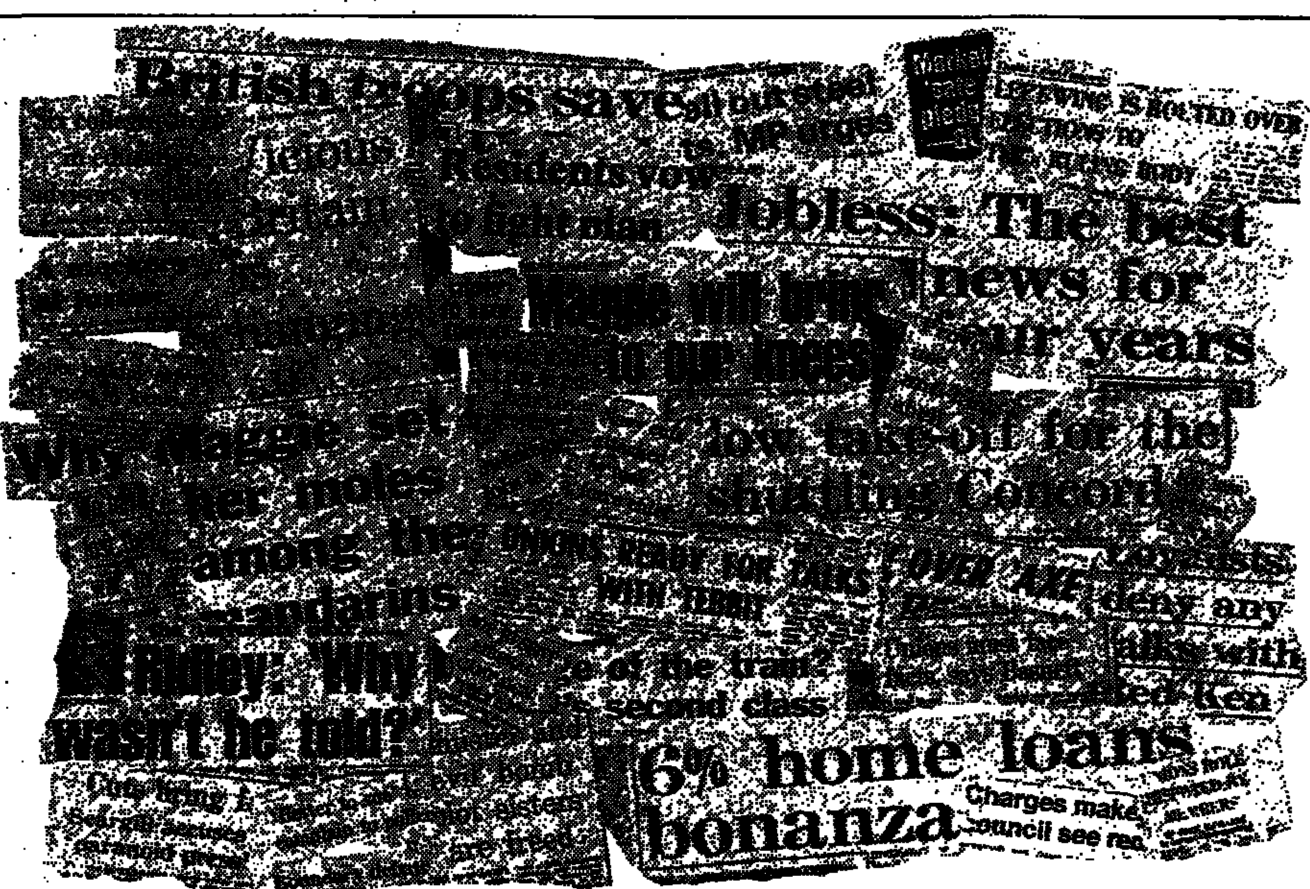
In the year 1982-83, according to the annual report of the Eggs Authority, producer returns fell from 43p to under 35p a dozen. At the same time consumption dropped by about one per cent.

Judge troubled by case of schoolboy killer

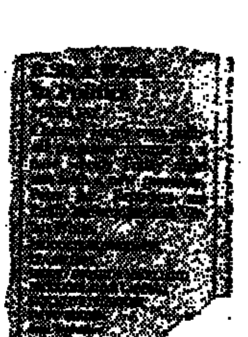
A judge expressed his displeasure yesterday at not being able to sentence a schoolboy who has admitted the manslaughter of a classmate. Patrick McIlwee, aged 16, of Coventry, admitted the manslaughter of Carl Ridley, aged 15, whose body was found with 26 stab wounds.

Mr Justice Bush adjourned the case at the Crown Court in Birmingham until October 4 and directed that three psychiatrists, including the medical director of Broadmoor, should be present.

He said he was "most perturbed" at the way the case had developed, particularly because none of the medical witnesses was present to give evidence.



"A week is a long time in politics."
SIR HAROLD WILSON



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TUC BLACKPOOL 1983 ● Privatization ● Energy ● International affairs ● Sex equality

Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

Through this week Labour leadership candidates have been moving in and out of Blackpool. Their fleeting appearances have been a sign of the new ambivalence of the trade unions to Labour Party politics. The political contenders may be seen but not heard.

Mr Shore's visit was particularly brief. Perhaps, it might be thought, an indication that he is about to pull out of the leadership race. There has been some speculation on that point, but is is mistaken. Mr Shore will stay in the contest until the end, even though he has not the slightest chance of being elected.

This is no doubt a matter of personal pride. He would not want to appear quitter. But there is another reason was well. As his chances of success have evaporated, so his campaign has ceased to be a serious quest for the leadership. Instead, he has used his candidature as an opportunity to say things about the condition of the party that needed to be said. It has been a more fearless and less calculated campaign than any of the others.

From this standpoint, simply being in the race continues to serve a purpose for Mr Shore. There would be no sense, though, in his devoting much time to an occasion that provides an opportunity for discreet and gentle lobbying, but not for outspoken public comment. Blackpool this week has not been an appropriate stage for Mr Shore.

A friendly word here, a gentle quip there

It has been a much more congenial setting for Mr Kinnock. One of his principal political assets is his engaging personality, and he has been able to move around Blackpool with the relaxed air of an undoubted winner, exchanging a friendly word here, a gentle quip there. All he has needed to do this week has been to strengthen personal ties with trade union leaders. So the conference has presented him with a useful opportunity but not a testing challenge.

Mr Hattersley has been in a more difficult position. He no longer has a serious chance of winning the leadership next month, but he is also engaged in a close contest with Mr Meacher for the deputy leadership. Mr Hattersley ought to win, but not by so much that he can afford to disregard the opportunity to curry a little more trade union support. It would be surprising if he scorned the chance of a few useful conversations while he was in Blackpool.

Mr Hattersley, too, is not using his campaign simply to win votes. He has not been so consistently uncompromising as Mr Shore, but he has become progressively more outspoken. Because of Mr Len Murray's veto on the candidates, however, Mr Hattersley had to do his speaking outside Blackpool this week.

At Lancaster on Tuesday evening, he took as his theme the need for reasonable compromise within the Labour Party. He was careful to distinguish between compromise and appeasement. He emphasized the desperate need within the party for "straight talk about its performance, its failure, its policies". He pointed out that it was the failure of the Left to compromise with its opponents in the party which did so much to damage Labour's cause in the election. Yet his analysis served to underline the ambivalence of the position in which he is likely to find himself if he becomes deputy leader.

Time to compromise and a time to fight

No political party can be effective without a degree of compromise. But there is a time to compromise and a time to fight. To compromise too soon can be just as damaging as refusing to compromise at all. As his campaign has developed, Mr Hattersley has given every indication that he appreciates that this is now the time for Labour's right and centre to fight if they are to keep the party in the mainstream of British politics.

Yet as deputy leader, the arguments for compromise which he used on Tuesday evening are liable to be deployed against him. He will be told that his contribution to a balanced leadership is to encourage unity from the right, at a time when he ought to be encouraging resistance from the right.

The danger will be minimized if Mr Kinnock shares his view of how the party should be guided – and Mr Kinnock should not be mistaken for a member of the hard left – if enough senior trade unionists are determined to restore a sense of reality to the party, and if the National Executive Committee does not after all swing left at Brighton next month.

But as deputy leader Mr Hattersley will be risking severe pressure to compromise the stand he has taken in his campaign.

Unions to launch concerted attack in war on 'piratization'

Reports from Alan Wood, Gordon Wellman, and Stephen Goodwin

A coordinated campaign against the Government's plans to sell off nationalized industries and public sector services is to be organized by the TUC general council.

The campaign, according to the motion successfully moved yesterday by Mr Bryan Stanley, general secretary of the Post Office Engineering Union, will include coordinated industrial action organized by unions directly affected by plans to hive off parts of state-owned industry.

"We have to sink some of our differences and drop some of the pets we have had in some of our organizations and join in defending the public sector and its unions", he said. Privatization is being used by the Conservatives as a device to weaken the trade unions in the public sector and as such it is an attack on us all."

Several speakers described problems and deficiencies that had arisen in local government services as Conservative councils had privatized street cleaning, refuse collection and school cleaning and school meals.

Mr Malcolm Horne, national union of teachers, said that since children went back to school at the begining of the week, his union had



Mr Bryan Stanley: Call for action.

been deluged with complaints about the situation in the London borough of Merton which had privitized the school cleaning and school meals services. The complaints had been such that all the teacher's association and all the head teachers had had to threaten the Merton authority that children would have to be excluded from schools unless something was done quickly.

Mr Stanley said that on the crucial issue of privatization, or "piratization" as is union called it the trade union response had been disjointed and fragmented. Since the June election, more "piratization" was threatened for British Telecom, British Gas, British Airways, British Shipbuilders, British Airports Authority, British Leyland and Royal Ordnance factories and the National Bus Company. In local government and the health service, privatization was increasing.

It became clear at an early stage in the British Telecom unions' campaign against the privatization of BT, that popular support for the public service could not be taken for granted.

One of the prime objectives of the co-ordinated campaign must be to reinstill public confidence in public service rather than private profit.

Mr John Edmonds, General, Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union, said that his union could produce files of mistakes over the privatization of local government services by the paragons of industrial efficiency. The campaign should concentrate on exposing the weakness in the Government's case.

There was no need to be too heavy handed. The attack on the public services was politically motivated and the public would be more impressed by a few well-chosen examples which contradicted the Government's argument. The assertion that contractors brought experience was against experience and common sense. The Government was putting forward a false sense prospectus on this issue, and the unions should expose that falsehood.

He said a private contractor had claimed that his dustbin men could move nearly as fast as Olympic atheletes. The contractor, tendering for work in the North-west of England, said that each dustman could lift five tons a day, running 28 miles at an average speed of nine miles an hour.

"That is just outside the qualifying time for the Olympic marathon;" Mr Edmonds said.

Then a mistake was found. "Apparently the contractor misread the scale of his map." We could call them cowboys, but when they got on a horse they would probably face the wrong way."

Mr Alan Tuffin, Union of Communication Workers, said he had recently returned from the United States where advertisements were being placed by telephone users in local papers complaining that local charges were skyrocketing after the introduction competition.

He forecasts that once British Telecom was sold off that would happen in Britain and within three years, half the call boxes would disappear from rural and suburban areas. People would have to pay for operator assisted calls and for more repairs.

Mr Tom Sawyer, National Union of Public Employees, said its members were angry about government insistence on privatization within the health service. Government arguments were a smokescreen. Privatization was aimed directly at restructuring the public sector, including the health service in favour of private capital and the sooner they got that message across the better.

"I object strongly, as I presume you do, to my taxes being used to subsidize the private medical sector and I am damned if I am going to subsidize it with my blood as well", he said.

Mr Richard Rosser, Transport Salaried Staffs Association, said the story of the sale of the British Railways hotels was one of deception with promises and undertakings broken. An organization with a high reputation had been destroyed and a number of the new owners had made abundantly clear their hostility to trade union organization in the hotels they had bought.

Mrs Rose Lambie, Confederation of Health Service Employees, said National Health Service funds provided easy picking for government panic measures to appease the stock market

Mr Geoffrey Drain, General secretary of the National and Local Government Officers Association, said on behalf of the general council that some unions has different policies on industrial action from others.

"In saying we would coordinate indusurial action, that would not mean unions would be instructed to take industrial action. Nevertheless, where unions take action, the general council will coordinate it and do its damndest to bring it to a successful conclusion."

Congress also approved a motion which called on the general council to develop a strategy on the funding, accountability and public control of nationalized industries. Its object would be to create public recognition that nationalized industries belonged to, and were responsive to, the needs of the community.

Mr Kenneth Glynn, of the Society of Telecom Executives, said monopoly services were best run with full accountability. "We believe in nationalization because we thereby prevent capitalists gaining the surplus value from the labour of our members and the revenue provided by customers."



Mr John Edmonds: Files of mistakes

'Frankenstein' warning

In a blunt account of the "imperfections" of nationalized industries, Mr William Sirs, general secretary of the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, told Congress: "We seem to have the role of Frankenstein in the old horror films.

"With the best in intentions we have created monsters of destruction: destruction of communities, industrial capacity and jobs", he said. "We find ourselves in the ironic position that the public sector we brought into being has caused more upheaval than has the private sector."

Mr Sirs successfully sought the approval of Congress for a motion noting that the accountability of nationalized industries to Parliament was being drastically eroded and consultative procedures with trade unions ignored. The general council was instructed to carry out a full examination to restore and increase democratic control of nationalized industries.

"We are identified with nationalized industries and we have to find ways of bringing about their original purpose. We have to build public support and approach the public sector in a very different way", Mr Sirs said.

He said the record of Parliament in controlling nationalized industries was atrocious. Ministers had almost given up the job. Mr Ian MacGregor, the former chairman of British Steel and now chairman of the National Coal Board, had actually taken powers away from ministers and stifled information it was once his duty to give.

Mr MacGregor had caused the unnecessary loss of tens of thousands of jobs and piled up huge losses. Yet another £1m was to be paid for his services.

The stormy progress of Arthur Scargill

Derision at 'shock horror' remarks

By Paul Routledge

Mr Arthur Scargill, the left-wing miners' leader, has proved once again that he is a top box office draw. Television cameras follow his every move and he can still steal the headlines from historic developments at the Trades Union Congress.

He rode out the latest storm over his controversial views about the Polish Solidarity union yesterday but the discontent building up over his leadership of the National Union of Mineworkers is expected to resurface with renewed bitterness at a national executive meeting next week. His long-time critic, the Lancashire pitmen's leader, Mr Sydney Vincent, said yesterday "These remarks are not doing the union any good. We are becoming the laughing stock of the trade union movement."

The turnaround in Mr Scargill's fortunes could scarcely be greater. Elected with a landslide majority less than two years ago, and applauded before he could even get to the rostrum at previous TUC conferences, he is now openly derided, though he remains a cult figure for a substantial proportion of delegates.

The NUM president complains bitterly that he is the subject of a concerted media attack and that his views on the coal industry are ignored while any remarks on the international scene get the full "shock, horror" treatment. There is justice in the charge, but his own actions have made him Fleet Street's favourite *bête noire*.

His delegates were said to be practically at each other's throats yesterday over the question of support for the TUC General council statement condemning the Russian shooting down of the Korean airliner.

Mr Scargill himself is unrepentant about his letter to the Trotskyist paper, *Newsline*, which characterized the Polish free trade union Solidarity as "an anti-socialist organization who desire the overthrow of a socialist state". He said: "That does not mean I oppose Solidarity existing. But they are not a socialist organization and certainly not based in the way the British trade union movement is."

He went on: "I believe I have got the support of the delegation, bearing in mind the letter was sent personally. I have no doubt there is a move afoot from the newspapers, television and radio to damage me as much as possible."

His letter to *Newsline*, official daily publication of the ultra left Workers' Revolutionary Party was private and its publication caused serious embarrassment

His critics within the NUM leadership believe its credibility is at risk in the days before the miners' leaders meet Mr Ian MacGregor, the new chairman of the National Coal Board, next week to hear of his plans for closing pits.

But it is practically impossible to get rid of Mr Scargill. Asked what would be the outcome of any censure move at the September 15, executive meeting in Sheffield, Mr Vincent observed crisply: "Nowt".

Like his ebullient predecessor, Lord Gormley, Mr Scargill is free to speak his mind. However, even his political allies fear that every fresh bout of media hysteria makes it less likely that the union can win the strike ballot which it is committed to hold "at the appropiate time", on pit closures.

Applause as delegates back fight against pit closures

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, was again the centre of attention yesterday. During the conference debate on energy policy he was loudly applauded, with some delegates standing, as he called for maximum trade union backing for the NUM campaign against pit closures which would mean the loss of 70,000 jobs.

There were a few boos when he went to the rostrum, but all that was submerged when he attacked what he called the Government's policy of buying out jobs at a substantial price. Such payments were all right for early retirement in all industries. "But no man or woman has the right to sell the job of their son or daughter", he declared.

He persuaded the conference to carry a motion calling for a national energy policy and laying down that the Government should stipulate a target of 200 million tonnes of coal a year.

Supporters and opponents of nuclear power had their say on a motion urging the congress to oppose the introduction to Britain of the pressurized water reactor (PWR). However, in a card vote, an amendment was narrowly carried adding "if either the Layfield inquiry or the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate declares that the PWR proposed for Sizewell is unsafe".

The nuclear reactor debate began on a motion, moved by Miss Margaret Platt, of the Institution of Professional Civil Servants, calling, among other measures, for more promotion and support for research into alternative energy sources. She complained that the government had reduced the budget

Mr Peter McNestry, General Secretary of the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shotfirers (Nacods) then opened the attack on the plans to build the American-type PWR here. Moving a motion asking congress to declare its opposition to the proposals, he declared: "We do not accept that the introduction of the American-type pressurized water reactor is necessary, safe, or in line with the energy policy".

He asked how expenditure on the project could be justified when world energy requirements were low and there was over-production in all energy industries.

Introduction of the PWR into the National Grid would result in the closure of one or more older power stations, said Mr McNestry, who added that continuation of nuclear energy must be with the British advanced gas-cooled reactor.

On the safety of the PWR, he commented: "Three Mile Island happened. We did not imagine it. You can install all the safety devices you like but we know safety devices fail and human beings make mistakes."

Mr Ian Gibson, of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, seconding, said the Government wanted to build 10 PWR's at a cost of £2,000m each. That meant cuts in other public expenditure to pay for this "white elephant".

There were loud interruptions during the speech of Mr John Lyons, general secretary of the Engineers' and Managers Association, who put forward the amendment proposing opposition to the PWR only if the Layfield Inquiry or the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate declared that the PWR proposed for Sizewell was unsafe.

Mr Lyons described the motion as a crude attempt to make congress make up its mind about the PWR before the facts had been established. If the PWR did not meet the stringent safety requirements laid down then the unions and congress would want nothing to do with it. There was a programme of £700m involving major British firms, he pointed out, adding: "Do you want to stop this before you even know the facts?"

Mr Scargill, moving the NUM motion which affirmed that the formulation of a national energy policy was long overdue and stated that the Government should stipulate a target of 200m tonnes of coal a year, said that, once again, the industry faced the axe as the Tory Government and the coal board advanced menacingly with a closure programme of 70 pits and 70,000 jobs.

The Government had embarked on a policy of buying out jobs. Miners were being offered more than £20,000 in lump sum payments and up to 90 per cent of take-home pay over 10 years. The Government had worked out that in putting this into operation it was not merely buying off the person in the job, but his son and grandson as well.

"There may be those in our movement who claim they are entitled to this sort of redundancy payment. I believe we are entitled to those payments for retiring early in all industry. If you think you have the right to sell your job, that might be your own opinion. But no man or woman has the right to sell the job of their son or daughter", he declared to loud applause.

Mr Kenneth Sampey, of Nacods, told congress: "Our lads are grabbing the golden handshakes." The queue for redundancy was an example of the philosophy of exploiting people's basic emotions and fear.

Mr Geoffrey Drain, general secretary of the National and Local Government Officers' Association, for the general council, said the composite motion before the conference accurately reflected the views of its fuel and power industries committee. The motion opposing the PWR was divisive and the general council would like congress to back the amendment. Different unions had different views about the PWR and the place of the nuclear component. But the committee had reached a broad consensus.

The composite motion was carried. The engineers' and managers' amendment on PWR safety was carried in a card vote by 5,012,000 votes to 4,719,000. A majority of 293,000. The NUM motion was also carried.

Solidarity yes, Cruise no

Solidarity was the only union organization in Poland recognized by the TUC, Mr Mostyn (Moss) Evans reminded congress as he opened discussion on international issues.

Mr Evans, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union and chairman of the TUC international committee, said detention and murder would not destroy a movement like Solidarity. The TUC had received warm letters of thanks for the 200 tons of food it sent to Polish towns.

Mrs Kate Losinska, president of the Civil and Public Services Association, said that in the light of recent publicity, she thought congress should reiterate its commitment to free trade unions throughout the world and continued support for Solidarity.

Mr Evans also referred to the shooting down of the South Korean Boeing 747 last week, describing it as a "horrific act". It was a reminder of the awful fragility of what we call peace. It was barely imaginable that a button would be pressed which would take the lives of 269 innocent people in an unarmed plane.

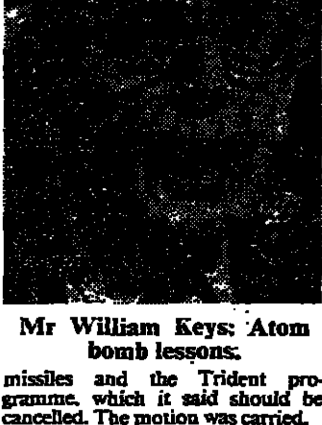
"Can we be absolutely sure about the constraints on the fingers which, in the present climate of mutual fear and suspicion, could unleash any one of the 50,000 nuclear weapons which are deployed around the world?

"When will leaders, East and West, recognize that peace hangs by a fragile thread? What happens when computers on which trigger-sharp, possibly trigger-happy, defence systems depend, go wrong? What could happen if someone in responsibility lost his reason?"

Britain was an American aircraft carrier controlled by Ronald Reagan and Margaret Thatcher – "the Bonnie and Clyde of the nuclear age" – Mr Ron Todd, of the TGWU, said when he asked delegates to approve a motion instructing the general council to mount an effective campaign against cruise







Mr William Keys: Atom bomb lessons.

missiles and the Trident programme, which it said should be cancelled. The motion was carried.

A row erupted in the hall when Mr Alistair Graham, general secretary of the Civil and Public Services Association, was louly interrupted as he put the opposite point of view and reminded delegates that it was a Russian missile that blasted the Korean airliner out of the sky, not an American.

Mr Frank Chapple, the chairman, declared firmly: "this damned hooliganism has got to stop." He told a delegate at the rear of the hall: "I will have you removed from the hall if you do not keep quiet. It is a damn disgrace that someone with only three minutes to speak cannot go the rostrum and have his point of view heard. You keep quiet."

Mr Graham said: "The people of this country showed in the last general election that they will not leave this country defenceless. We have never been a neutralist nation, a nation that has opted out of the problems of world disarmament."

Mr Terence Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, opposing the motion, said he fully understood the concern of the unilateralists. The problem was that in any nuclear war between the West and the Warsaw Pact Britain would be a main target whether it had nuclear weapons or not. "It is important we keep our deterrent", he said.

Mr William Keys, General Secretary of the print union Sogat '82, said the arguments for unilateralism were never put at the last election. "You had traitors who put a different point of view", he commented.

Mr Keys asserted: "Countries have a right to defend themselves, and they should, but not with these means of destruction that could eliminate the world.

"It was not the Russians who dropped the first atomic bomb. It was dropped by the Americans, in collaboration with this country and we have got to learn lessons from that." Delegates should support the motion, he added, "for our kids' sake and those yet unborn".

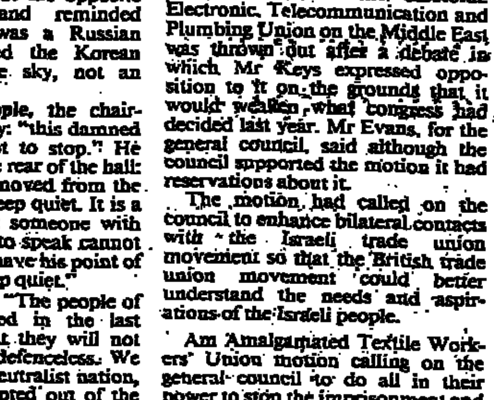
The TGWU motion was carried.

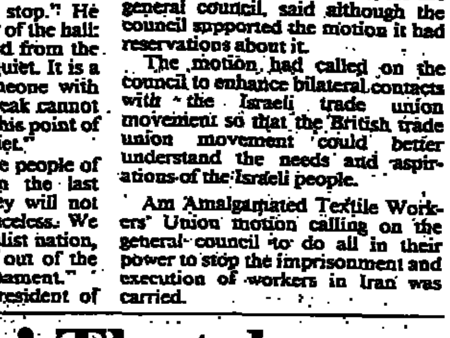
A motion from the Electoral Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union on the Middle East was thrown out after a debate in which Mr Keys expressed opposition to it on the grounds that it would weaken what congress had decided last year. Mr Evans, for the general council, said although the council supported the motion it had reservations about it.

The motion had called on the council to enhance bilateral contacts with the Israeli trade union movement so that the British trade union movement could better understand the needs and aspirations of the Israeli people.

Am Amalgamated Textile Workers' Union motion calling on the general council to do all in their power to stop the imprisonment and execution of workers in Iran was carried.

New women's charter aims to thwart 'Victorian' Thatcher





The TUC General Council was asked, in a motion carried by congress, to consult affiliated unions and draw-up a charter for women and families.

Central to this was the demand for action to ensure women's rights, opportunities and full participation in society, and end to social and financial discrimination against those who raised children, and adequate support for those caring for elderly and disabled. The council was asked to put proposals before next year's congress.

Referring to Mrs Margaret Thatcher's call for "a return to Victorian values" the motion said Tory plans aimed for a society in which women were redomesticated and new poor laws replaced public social services.

Ms Barbara Switzer, of the engineering union's Technical and Supervisory Section (Tass), said there were few women at the conference but there were millions outside whom the union movement could moblize and organize.

● The trade union movement was not yet getting its message over to millions of black and women workers, and the general election result had told them that brutally, Mr Kenneth Gill, secretary of TASS said when, on behalf of the general council, he commended the sections of its report on equal rights.

He emphasized that black people must have proper representation within trade unions or they could not be integrated into British society. Black and women workers faced a double burden: class discrimination and race or sex discrimination.

The TUC survey of affiliated unions showed some small progress had been made in integrating black workers into unions. Proportionately more black than white workers were in unions, but relatively few black members held office.

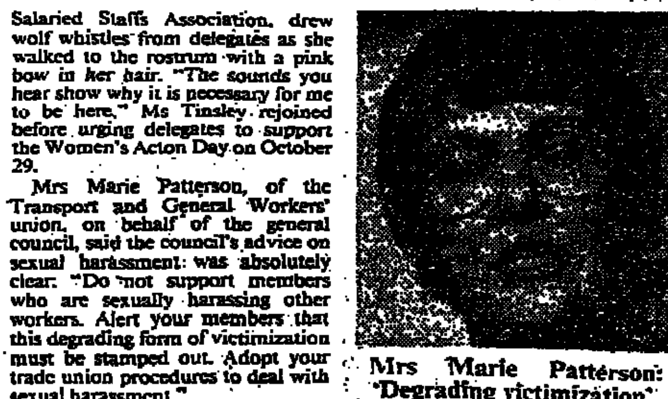
Government policies had cut "women's opportunities. Women had been the main victims when small firms and shops had gone bankrupt. The Government did not care because it believed there was little that women could do to make it change its mind. Women's riots were relatively uncommon. "We have to prove that women, through the trade unions, can fight back", he said.

The TUC had managed to get some changes to the Equal Pay Act and these would start from January 1984 instead of 1986 as the Government had originally proposed. The new regulations on equal pay for work of equal value could help women's pay.

● The overwhelmingly male congress was chided by women delegates over its attitude to sexual equality and reminded of its responsibility to stamp out sexual harassment of women workers.

Ms Julia Tinsley of the Transport Salaried Staffs Association, drew wolf whistles from delegates as she walked to the rostrum with a pink bow in her hair. "The sounds you hear show why it is necessary for me to be here," Ms Tinsley rejoined before urging delegates to support the Women's Acton Day on October 29.

Mrs Marie Patterson, of the Transport and General Workers' union, on behalf of the general council, said the council's advice on sexual harassment was absolutely clear: "Do not support members who are sexually harassing other workers. Alert your members that this degrading form of victimization must be stamped out. Adopt your trade union procedures to deal with sexual harassment."



Mrs Marie Patterson: 'Degrading victimization'.

IRA gibe in outburst over GLC 'lunacies'

By David Felton

The congress was in uproar when a right-wing union leader attacked the "lunacies" of Mr Kenneth Livingstone's administration at the Greater London Council.

Mr Eric Hammond, general secretary elect of the Electrical Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, was howled down when he counselled against TUC support for backers of "terrorist groupies, lesbians, and other queer people".

He ignored shouts of "off, off" and continued with his attack on the GLC, Inner London Education Authority, and the metropolitan county authorities which have been threatened with disbandment by the government.

Mr Len Murray, TUC general secretary rebuked him, saying he found his statements "offensive" and irrelevant to the argument as to whether the TUC should mount a campaign against the Government's closure plans.

Mr Hammond, who takes over from Mr Frank Chapple at the end of the year, said his union had been approached to drop its amendment tot he call for the campaign to avoid embarrassment. But recent statements by Mr Livingstone had made it clear that the amendment was necessary. He accused the GLC leader of "giving comfort to Sinn Fein, and through them, to IRA terrorists".

Mr Murray said the TUC General Council, of which Mr Chapple is chairman, opposed the electricians' amendment, and said that it would be wrong for the TUC to seek commitments of good behaviour from local authority leaders.

"We may find it necessary to work with Conservative controlled councils and the political complexion is as irrelevant to the argument and, in its own way, as offensive as many of the statements that Mr Hammond has made."

Support for Airbus demanded

Congress unaimously condemned the British Airways decision to lease Boeing Aircraft to replace its Tridents and BAC 1-11s, without any commitment to purchase the European Airbus 320.

An emergency motion charged the decision was part of the Government's privatization plan for British Airways and had been taken without regard to the future of Britain's civil aircraft manufacturing capacity.

It called on the government to provide lauch aid and require of British Airways a commitment to buy the A320.

Mr Kenneth Gill, secretary of thge Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Section) said the British aerospace industry could not survive without civil aircraft manufacture. The A320 would secure Britain's civil aerospace future well into the next century.

"British Airways' slogan used to be 'Fly the Flag', we can understand why they abandoned that slogan. Because if that slogan were still there, the flag would undoutedly be the stars and stripes", Mr Gill said.

Union members back Tebbit

Most trade unionists support Mr Norman Tebbit's plans for union reform and are disenchanted with the Labour Party, according to a gallup poll conducted for Channel 4's *A Week in Politics* programme.

Of 1,000 trade union members questioned, 34 per cent intended to vote Labour, 33 per cent Conservative and 30 per cent Liberal or SDP. Asked "Do you believe your union should or should not be affiliated to the Labour Party?" 53 per cent said it should not and 36 per cent said it should.

Fireman defiant on civil defence

Firemen would not abide by the civil defence legislation, Mr Ken Cameron, general secretary of the Fire Brigades Union, told delegates.

He said the Government's civil-defence regulations were "a crude attempt to give credibility to their war games". It was a con trick on the British people to suggest they could survive a nuclear holocaust. Speaking for his union, he said: "We will not participate in training that has to do with planning for nuclear war".

He successfuly introduced a motion seeking full support for all affiliated unions that refused to cooperate in the legislation.

Mr Len Murray, TUC General Secretary, said unions could be assured of the movement's view which had been made clear. All local government employees should be enabled to refuse to take part on grounds of conscience or belief in civil defence activities. The TUC had pressed that view on the Home Secretary.

Pensions fight

Congress approved a motion deploring recent action by the Government to impose increases in firemen's pension contributions on the basis of actuarial assumptions. It called for coordinated union opposition to any moves to impose unjustifiable increases in employees' pension contributions which were designed to reduce their real pay.

Building plea

Delegates carried a motion deploring the level of unemployment in the construction industry and calling on the TUC general council to increase the campaign for jobs and more public sector investment in all kinds of construction work.

Today's business

The conference will continue to cover various items of business it was unable to reach during the week and Mr Frank Chapple, who is presiding over congress, will wind up the conference.

Rebel at

هكذا من الاصل

Rockets fired at Nicaragua Air Force base

Rebel attack closes Managua airport

Managua (AP, Reuter) – Two light aircraft piloted by rebel exiles, bombed the city of Managua and its airport yesterday, causing heavy damage but apparently no casualties, an army spokesman said.

Commander Roberto Sánchez said that anti-aircraft gunners at the airport shot down one of the aircraft, a propeller-driven Cessna 402, which crashed at the base of the control tower, killing the pilot and co-pilot.

He identified the pilots as Agustin Román, a Nicaraguan who once worked for the national airline Aeronica, and Sebastián Müller, and air force deserter. Other sources, who spoke on condition they were not named, claimed the aircraft came from bases in neighbouring Costa Rica.

One aircraft dropped two bombs near the home of the Foreign Minister, Father Miguel D'Escoto, in the south-west section of Managua, shortly before dawn. Father D'Escoto, was away at the time, in Panama City attending a conference of Latin American foreign ministers.

Witnesses in the area said the bombs caused some damage, but the extent was not immediately known. There were also no reports of casualties.

About 15 minutes after the bombing near Father D'Escoto's house, at around 5.30 am (11.30 GMT), the second aircraft buzzed low over the airport, dropping two bombs, Commander Sánchez said. He said one fell near an Aeronica hangar. Almost immediately, soldiers manning anti-aircraft guns lining the runways opened up on the aircraft.

Another report said the rebels launched a rocket attack on Air Force installations.

The Deputy Minister of the Interior, Señor Luis Carrión, said a Cessna propeller-driven aircraft coming from Costa Rica had fired two rockets at the military air base adjacent to the airport, damaging buildings and a number of aircraft.

After four blasts shook the area, police and security forces cordoned off the airport, on the fringe of Managua, and prevented access to journalists and other civilians.

At the time of the explosions, scores of travellers were checking in for the first flights of the day, but the airport's main passenger areas appeared to be unaffected.

Señor Edgar Chamorro, a leader of the main insurgent group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force, said last month that his group had obtained several aircraft which has begun scattering anti-Sandinista leaflets over various cities.

"Maybe soon they will drop something else," Señor Chamorro said at the time.

The explosions came at a time when Mr Caspar Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, was in neighbouring Honduras on a visit at least partly aimed at keeping up US pressure on the Sandinistas.

Washington blames them for exporting Marxist revolution to the rest of Central America, and has increased military presence on the leadership here, including large-scale joint manoeuvres in Honduras.

The explosions also coincided with a fresh attempt by nine Latin American foreign ministers to find peaceful solutions to the conflict of the region.



Gunning for rebels: Mr Weinberger inspecting USS New Jersey off El Salvador

● TEGUCIGALPA: Mr Weinberger arrived on Wednesday night and was due to meet the armed forces Chief of Staff, General Gustavo Alvarez, who told a news conference last month that he wanted $300m (£200m) in additional military aid. (Reuter reports).

The Defence Secretary's visit, part of a three-nation Central American tour, spotlights Washington's emphasis on strengthening its allies against alleged efforts by Nicaragua to destabilize Central America.

● GUATEMALA CITY: Guatemala's new leader, General Oscar Mejia Victores, said yesterday that his country needed and wanted US aid restored (Reuter).

Seven more die as Zia begins Sind tour

From Hasan Akhtar
Islamabad

Seven people were killed and three others critically wounded in an election clash in Baluchistan, north of the troubled province of Sind yesterday. Supporters of a candidate in the Kot Mengal union council elections fired on a rival vehicle outside a polling station.

Meanwhile, General Zia-Ul-Haq, Pakistan's military ruler, arrived yesterday on his first visit to some of the towns of Sind since the violent anti-govenment campaign began on August 14. He landed at Jacobabad, a fairly quiet town close to the Kachhi district.

General Zia has accused the late Mr Bhutto's Pakistan Peoples Party of leading agitation against him in Sind, but claimed that it has been confined to particular areas. He repeated his charge that anti-government elements backed by foreign money and assistance were responsible for such lawless activities. He said that calm and tranquillity were pre-requisites for his programme to transfer power to a civil government by March, 1985.

However, Dr Asrar Ahmad, a controversial right-wing Islamic scholar and preacher who angered Pakistani feminists by his campaign for purdah (veil and *chaddar*), described the Sind situation as endangering the very existence of Pakistan. He attacked the regime for treating the Sind problem as one of law and order, and said that not even the most patriotic Islam-loving person would be able to control Sind if its political rights continued to be denied.

Ottawa may cut funding

Fees row threatens health service

From John Best, Ottawa

A three-way dispute involving Federal and provincial governments and the medical profession is threatening the foundations of Canada's highly developed and popular public health insurance programme.

The quarrel concerns two simple but emotionally charged expressions, "user fees" and "extra-billing."

The first refers to the deterrent charges which an increasing number of provinces are putting on the use of hospital beds; the second to charges which doctors impose on patients beyond what the insurance plan pays for medical services.

The Federal Government is threatening to cut health care funding to provinces which permit such levies, contending that they endanger the universality of hospital and medical insurance schemes introduced in the 1960s.

Half the cost of these programmes – C$9,300 m (almost £5,000 m) last year alone – is paid by Ottawa, even though they are administered provincially.

The Federal Health Minister, Mrs Monique Begin, has warned doctors that if extra charges are not stopped, "sooner or later we will be back to pre-Medicare days, with private insurance for those who can afford it".

Medicare in this country refers to the entire state hospital-medical care package.

A meeting between Mrs Begin and provincial health ministers in Halifax this week produced no solution, though she said later that she was willing to consider provincial proposals on how to do away with extra charges.

Of the 10 provinces, French-speaking Quebec is the only one where neither user fees nor extra billing is allowed.

Health care is primarily a provincial responsibility in Canada, but the federal Government can influence its content by setting standards which the provinces have to observe to qualify for Federal financial help.

The difference between what the doctor charges and what the provincial fee schedule allows may be considerable, frequently amounting to around 30 per cent, and the patient has to pay it.

Usually, doctors who extra-bill have opted out of the health insurance plan. Instead of sending their bills to the insurance office these doctors bill the patient directly. The patient pays and then collects from the insurance plan whatever portion the plan covers.

A few of the provinces help pay for Medicare by charging premiums – $680 (£360) a year per family in Ontario, for instance – but most finance it from general revenues, augmented in some cases by special sales taxes.

Four provinces have also adopted user fees for hospital facilities, which are intended to discourage non-essential demand on beds as much as to raise revenue.

Doctors who bill through the system and accept the going fee schedule, are inclined to look on extra-billing and direct-billing as important symbols

Soviet envoy's visit upgraded by China

Peking (Reuter) – Mr Mikhail Kapitsa, a Soviet Foreign Minister, arrived in Peking yesterday for talks expected to cover Sino-Soviet relations, which have shown signs of improvement in the last year.

At Peking airport, Mr Kapitsa said he would discuss international issues, but gave no details. He was welcomed by his host, Mr Qian Qichen, Deputy Foreign Minister, with whom he is scheduled to hold two rounds of talks. A Chinese spokesman said Mr Kapitas would also meet Mr Wu Xueqian, Foreign Minister, during his visit, which is expected to last about 10 days.

Mr Kapitsa, the Kremlin's



Mr Kapitsa: Kremlin's leading China expert

leading China expert, has visited Peking several times in the last few years, but this is the first time he has come at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

He has previously been in Peking as the guest of the Soviet ambassador, and his present working visit represents a significant upgrading. He is visiting China about a month before Sino-Soviet talks are expected to resume in Peking, the third round since last October.

The Soviet side at next month's talks, as at the two previous rounds, will be headed by Mr Leonid Ilyichev, another Deputy Foreign Minister, while Mr Qian Qichen will continue to lead the Chinese team.

Diplomats regard Mr Kapitsa's mission as a counter balance to a visit to Peking later this month by Mr Casper Weinberger, the US Defence Secretary, and say it is evidence of China's increasingly even-handed policy towards the two superpowers.

A mild thaw has taken place between Peking and Moscow since a call for better relations by Mr Brezhnev in March 1982, after more than 20 years of hostility.

Diplomats say improvement results from frustration with Washington over arms sales to Taiwan, as well as realization that a prolonged cold war with the Soviet Union is not in China's best interests.

Freed prisoner made mayor of tremor town

From John Earle,
Rome

A week after leaving prison, Signor Mattia La Rana, aged 45, a civil engineer, was in office yesterday as Mayor of Pozzuoli, the town west of Naples where 15,000 of the 70,000 population are reported to have fled for fear that persisting earth tremors herald a volcanic eruption.

Signor La Rana, from Senator Giovanni Spadolini's Republican Party, used to be deputy mayor in a Christian Democrat-headed civic administration which recently resigned. He was arrested on charges relating to the issue of building permits and released from prison this week on parole, though the charges against him remain. He heads an administration from which the Christian Democrats have been ejected.

Three-step plan for transfer of Hongkong

Hongkong (AFP). – The Hongkong Prospects Institute, a "think tank" on Hongkong's future, has proposed that sovereignty over the British-ruled territory be transferred to China in three stages.

The idea was immediately attacked by the local pro-Peking daily *Ta Kung Pao*, which said the proposal "ignored the wishes of the five million people of Hongkong and the one billion people of China."

The Institute suggested that in the first stage of the transition – from now until 1997 – the Chinese and British Governments should organize jointly a public opinion survey, the results of which should serve as the basis for their decision on the future status of Hongkong.

Polish prosecutor gives student death details

Warsaw (Reuter) – Charges against six people, including two policemen, in connexion with the death of a Warsaw student after he was detained by the police, have followed four months of intensive inquiries.

It is extremely rare in Poland and other Eastern block countries for policemen to be publicly charged in such cases, and the Warsaw public prosecutor's announcement on Wednesday contained a detailed account of the circumstances.

It also accused "anti-socialist centres" in Poland and abroad of mounting a "slanderous and deceitful campaign" intended to portray the death as "an act of revenge for the student's mother's political activities".

Two policemen, two ambulance staff and two doctors are being charged in connexion with the death of Grzegorz Przemyk, aged 17, who died of massive internal injuries after being picked up in the centre of the capital on May 2 in fierce police action to break up crowds gathered under the banner of the banned Solidarity trade union.

Tens of thousands of mourners turned out for his funeral which became a massive demonstration of support for Solidarity.

Przemyk became a martyr in the eyes of Solidarity supporters, who say more than 30 people died during the martial law period: official figures say less than 20 died. Przemyk's mother, Mrs Barbara Sadowska, worked with a church committee helping political detainees whose headquarters were broken into by police a few days earlier.

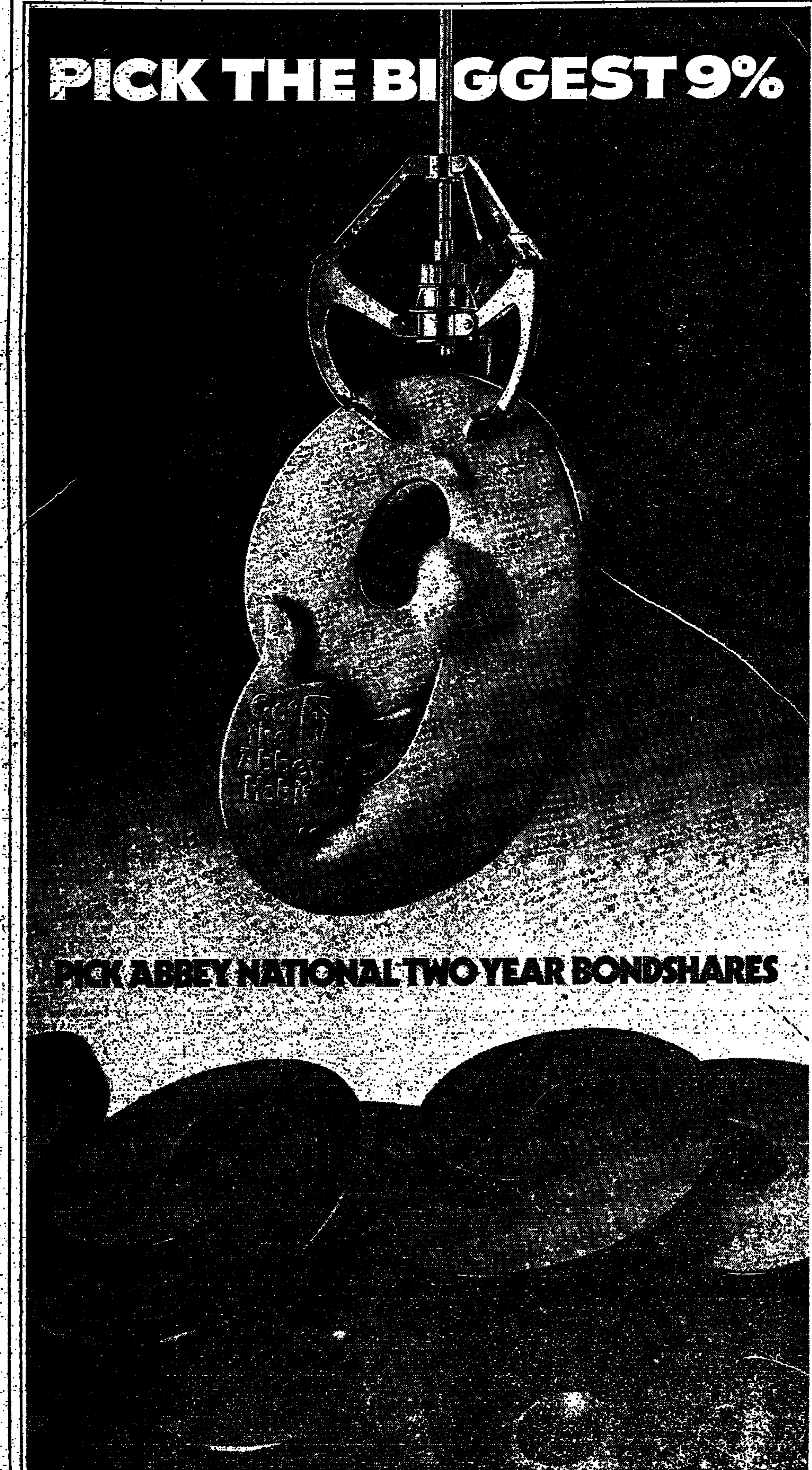
The prosecutor's announcement said Przemyk had been drinking, was wearing no shoes and was being carried on a friend's back when police stopped him in Castle Square in Warsaw.

He refused to hand over his identity card or say who was when he was taken to a police station. He was aggressive and tried to take away a policeman's truncheon, which caused a scuffle, it said.

Because of this unusual behaviour a so-called "intervention ambulance" was called and Przemyk was taken to an emergency medical station.

Ambulance crew members had told investigators he had to be restrained when he "grabbed at their hair and faces." He was superficially examined by a psychiatrist who recommended he be taken to a psychiatric hospital. Przemyk's mother intervened and was allowed to take him home.

Mrs Sadowska contacted a doctor the next day who sent him to hospital for an emergency operation. He died shortly afterwards.



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The Korean jet disaster

Senior Kremlin officials to face questions from Western press

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Senior military and political officials are to give a rare press conference in Moscow today to react to the world outcry over the jumbo jet tragedy and give further details of the Soviet version. The officials include Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, *Chief of the General* Staff, and Mr Georgy Kornienko, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It is believed to be the first time that *Marshal Ogarkov* has publicly by senior fugures are in any case unusual in Russia. Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, gave a detailed press conference in April, but this was regarded as exceptional.

Observers expect Marshal Ograrkov to be pressed to confirm *that Soviet fighters* shot down the Korean plane, and to reveal at what level the decision was taken. Questions at Soviet press conferences are normally submitted in writting and channelled through a chairman. But in April Mr Gromyko took questions from the floor.

Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the Defence Minister, yesterday arrived at sebastopol in the Crimea to attend a ceremony, a move apparently intended to underline the Kremlin's view that its version of events is widely known and the immediate crisis has passed.

The Kremlin has taken comfort from the fact that neither the Western stand at Madrid over the jumbo crisis nor the airline polots' boycott has been unanimous.

Diplomats said Soviet officials had studied the lessons of previous Western responses to Soviet outrages and had calculated that trade sanctions were discredited and poorly-coordinated when applied. *Pravda* noted at the time of the US–Soviet grain agreement last month that sanctions were no longer favoured by Western governments.

There has been no official comment so far on the retaliatory measures outlined by President Reagan, or to the 60-day boycott of Moscow flights by British, French, Scandinavian and othe pilots.

The last British Airways flight to London from Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport was seen off yesterday evening by well-wishers from the increasingly stranded *foreign community*, and left a trail of controversy in its wake.

"Banning Moscow flights will only damage the airlines themselves and benefit *Aeroflot*," one European airline official said.

Others said a ban on landing and refuelling rights for Aeroflot *at major Western airports* would be more effective, but would involve abrogation of the international air services agreement. The pilots' boycott will make no impact on ordingary Russians, very few of whom are allowed to travel abroad.

Tass yesterday reported Sir *Geoffrey Howe's meeting with* Mr Andrei Gromyko in Madrid, but did not report Sir Geoffrey's description of Soviet action as "incredible and appalling". It said the two men had exchanged views on issues of interest to Russia and Great Britian.

Mr Gromyko's speech to the Madrid conference, in which he said the jumbo's flight had been "cut short" by a Soviet fighter, was prominently printed in *Pravda* and widely read by Russians, most of whom said they accepted his account. Mr Gromyko's contention that the plane had special links with American intelligence was seen by most Russians as self-evident.

Tass *commented that* it was significant that the US had not published a passenger list, and said this could be because intelligence agents had been on board the plane.

Soviet press and television carried several statements by Soviet legal authorities seeking to show that Soviet action agiant the Korean 747 had been in accordance with international law.

Professor Yuri Maleyev, head of aviation law at the Civil Aviation Institute, said that under the Chicago Convention flights over another state's territory could only be made with "express permission", and no-one had turned to Moscow for sanction. The theory that the airliner had strayed accidentally was "virtually ruled out", Professor Maleyev said.

Reporting the Security Council sessions, Tass said the US had staged a propaganda show to discredit the Soviet Union and *absolve itself of responsibility for* the tragedy.

The press carried a stream of excerpts from foreign papers supporting the soviet case, although nearly all the papers cited were Communist Party Organs.

SEVEN DAYS' FURORE

United States	Soviet Union
Thurs Sept 1 *US announces KAL Flight 007 with* 269 on board shot down by missile from Soviet fighter 30,000ft above the Sakhalin Island.	*Soviet officials admit* "an incident" in which fighters warned off unnamed intruder; aircraft had left Soviet airspace; fate unknown.
Fri Sept 2 President Reagan accuses Soviet Union of telling "flagrant lies".	Tass claims KAL plane was "spy." Admits some loss of life, says Soviet fighters "fired warning shots with tracer along route of plane".
Sat Sept 3 US names General Vladimir Govorov, commander Soviet Far East region, as giving order to fire missiles at airliner, after consulting superiors in Moscow.	Tass admits South Korean airliner involved, not just "unidentified" plane. Officials acknowledge wreckage found in North Pacific.
Sun Sept 4 US officials, admit under questioning that American reconnaissance aircraft had flown close to Soviet airspace over Sea of Japan before *incident*.	Colonel-General Romanov, chief of air defence, says KAL plane had been flying without lights and failed to respond to any actions taken by interceptors intending to lead it down to Soviet airfield.
Mon Sept 5 Reagan on TV calls for apology and *compensation, plays extracts from* tapes of Soviet fighter pilot's radio conversations, which said KAL's navigation lights on. Officials say RC135 spyplane might have caused initial confusion.	*Pravda* article by Romanov says *jumbo's profile resembled that of* RC135. Repeats that airliner had been flying without lights.
Tues Sept 6 US plays 14-minute tapes of Soviet pilot's radio conversations to UN Security Council, and releases them to press. World airline pilots call for 60-day ban on flights to Moscow.	Moscow admits shooting down KAL 007 in mistake for US spy plane, regrets loss of so many innocent lives but blames Reagan for "knowingly" sending civilian aircraft into a sensitive area as spy plane.
Wed Sept 7 Administration tells Russians international community "does not *and will not accept*" Moscow's right to shoot down any aircraft straying into its airspace.	Mr Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, tells conference in *Geneva that Soviet Union's* frontiers are sacred, and violators must accept full responibility.

Washington gathers UN support

From Zoriana Pysariwsky New York

The United States and 25 other nations are drafting a resolution in the Security *Council, that will risk a Soviet* veto, as a symbolic gesture of outrage over the destruction of the South Korean airliner.

Diplomats here cannot recall any occasion where an American initiative gained so many associate architects. Countries from the Third World usually find it *embarrassing to support specific* US campaigns, and even Europeans find such arrangements difficult and prefer to be bridge-builders.

In the debate on Wednesday, Japan attempted to counter Soviet claims that it had intentionally failed to warn the Korean airliner that it had strayed into Soviet airspace because it was on an intelligence mission.

Mr Mizuo Kuroda, the Japanese representative, said the aircraft had gone beyond Japanese civil surveillance visibility

Mr Kuroda said that control did not suspect anything amiss until it began receiving an unintelligible transmission at 03:27 Japanese standard time, *one minute after the aircraft had* been fired on.

Only after the analysis of radar and communication records was it revealed that the jet might have strayed, and at that point it was too late to inform air defence forces.

Victim's son attacks 'evil empire'

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

Mr Tryggvi McDonald, son of the right-wing congressman killed in the South Korean airliner, has called on President Reagan to "break off all economic and diplomatic relations with the evil empire – the Soviet Union".

Mr McDonald, aged 22, met Mr William Clark, the president's National Security Adviser, at the White House on Wednesday and gave him a petition urging much tougher sanctions against the Soviet Union.

Before delivering his petition to Mr Clark, Mr McDonald told a rally in Lafayette Park, facing the White House: "My father is gone and nothing can bring him back. If by dying he has ended Western appeasement of the Soviet Union, then he did not die in vain."

When he tried to deliver a *protest letter to the Soviet* Embassy on Wednesday, an unidentified embassy employee refused to accept it and tossed it back through the embassy fence.

Mrs Kathryn McDonald, widow of Larry McDonald, who was leader of the John Birch Society, has indicated that she may run for her late husband's House of Representatives seat.

After the meeting with Mr Clark, Mr McDonald seemed less *angry and said that the president* should not overreact.

He told reporters later: "We must be sure the world wakes up and recognizes the communist threat", but he added that he did not favour cutting off diplomatic negotiations or cancelling the Geneva arms control talks with the Soviet Union.

Administration officials said yesterday that President Reagan was considering further steps against the Soviet Union. "I think you're going to see the screw continue to turn", a White House official said.

He added that the degree to which the Administration stepped up pressure on Moscow would depend on Soviet responses to US demands for an apology, restitution for the victims' families and assurances that such an attack would not occur again.

A spokesman for the National Security Council said the focus for *the President now was to "seek an* allied consensus, rather than frighten people by getting too far out in front".

President Reagan was yesterday meeting Mrs Jeane Kirkpatrick, US representative at the United Nations, to consider what further action could be taken, and *hw also consulted Vice President* George Bush.

Mr Bush will also be able to condemn the Soviet action during his 10-day North African and East European tour begining on Sunday. He is visit Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Yugoslavia, Romania, Hungary and Austria.

Meanwhile, public anger continues to mount. US publishers have announced a boycott of the Moscow Book Fair, and three video games at the University arcade *in Austin, Texas, have* been reprogrammed with anti-Soviet messages.

● Americans are boycotting Russian Vodka as a way of expressing their anger (Trevor Fishlock writes). Nine states have told their liquor control boards to stop buying vodka and owners of bars and *drink shops are refusing* to sell it.

A bar-owner in Maine and another in Detroit made it public by pouring bottles of vodka down *the drain.*

In Los Angeles, stevedores are refusing to unload a Russian freighter with a cargo of vodka and paper goods. The leading importer of Russian vodka is not joining the boycott. "It won't bring anybody back to life", a spokesman said.

Police kill five before Chile protest

Santiago (AFP) - Five people *wre reported* killed in battles with Chilean police in Santiago, a few hours before the start of yesterday's nationwide protest against the military regime of Gerneral *Augusto Pinochet.*

Three alleged members of a commando unit that assassinated Governor of Santiago, General Carol Urzúa, on August 30, were killed in a police raid on Wednesday on their home in the eastern part of the capital, Santiago police said. The house contained "numerous explosives", it was claimed.

Two hours after the incident, police killed two people on the other side of the city. The dead wee said by police to have been members of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MR), who were responsible for General Urzúa's killing.

Violence was also reported in the town of Conceptión, 300 miles south of here, where four armed women set fire to a bus. Anti-Government demonstrations were held in Valparaiso, 90 miles north of Santiago, and students and workers took to the streets of the capital.

The incidents occurred on the eve of yesterday's National Day of Protest, the fifth in the series called by the Democratic Alliance opposed to Chile's military Government.

The four previous days of protest left 34 dead and hundreds wounded. The toll was blamed by the opposition on the Government for having created "conditions for violence."

There were signs *of* official apprehension aout the possible outcome of yesterday's events. Schools and colleges were closed until Monday morning

But the Chilean Government seemed to have adopted a lower profile in preparation for this month's demonstration, observers said. No curfew was announced and the Army, while primed for action, was confined to barracks, according to an official report.

War games: A US Marines mortar crew in Beirut taking a break after coming under shellfire.

Marines will stay put in Beirut

From Nicholas Ashford Washington

The Reagan Administration has made clear that it does not intend to change either the size or the status of the American component of the multinational peace-keeping force in Beirut, despite continued attacks by Muslim militiamen.

A State Department official, speaking shortly after a US naval vessel had fired a salvo at Druze positions in response to a shelling against 1,200 US Marines dug in around Beirut airport, also told *The Times* that the US would not accede to demands being made by some Congressmen that the Marines should be withdrawn.

"To do so would be to abandon Lebanon to chaos and civil war", the official said. *He expressed* the belief that the US-equipped and trained Lebanese Army appeared to be slowly bringing the situation under control and had recently taken over some strategically-important points in the foothills of the Chouf.

The Army is doing pretty well against formidable odds. *The* main thing is that the force is holding together better than expected and has not split along political or religious lines."

The official was speaking as an American amphibious force with 2,000 additional Marines on board was approaching the eastern *Mediterranean.*

Althouth the US has said the Marines will not be sent ashore, their presence is intended to show *the Druze and their Syrian* backers that the US will not be intimidated into leaving Beirut.

The official said the British, *French and Italian components* of the 5,400-man peace force were equally determined to continue with their mission. The French contingent suffered three more deaths this week, bringing to 16 the number of French servicemen killed since they were dispatched to Beirut almost a year ago.

Although President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon has publicly called for the expansion of the multi-national force, no formal requests heve been received by any of the four nations' capitals to raise the size of their contingents.

However, a high-level interdepartmental committee has been meeting in Washington to consider US options if the Lebanese Army fails to bring the situation under control and the Marines continue to take heavy casualties.

One option, to pull out and let the Lebanese resolve their internal feuds by themselves, has been ruled out. This would lead to a collapse of President Amin's fragile government and would be *an invitation for* Syria, which has some 40,000 troops in northern and eastern Lebanon, to fill the political vacuum.

Similarly, a decision to beef up the US force in Beirut also seems a non-starter at present, because it would meet strong opposition in Congress, which is wary of the US *being sucked into* a Vietnam-type situation in the Middle East.

Yesterday, Representative Clarence Long, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee on foreign operations, announced that he intended to seek to withhold funds for US forces in Lebanon until and unless President Reagan invokes the War Powers Act.

For the moment it seems likely that US ground and sea forces will respond more vigorously if the Marines come under *deliberate* attack.

● PARIS: Concern increased in France yesterday about the safety of the peace-keeping force after the latest deaths (Reuter reports).

Sources said M Claude Cheysson, the Foreign Minister, hurried *out of a Cabinet meeting to* telephone his Syrian counterpart in Damascus when news of the deaths arrived in Paris.

● BAHRAIN: A senior Saudi Arabian envoy flew to Damascus yesterday for talks with Syrian leaders to pave the way for a resumption of Saudi efforts to mediate in the Lebanese crisis (Reuters reports).

It quoted an official source in the Information Ministry as saying Prince Bandar bin Sultan, the new ambassador to the United States, made the trip after a telephone call from Damascus.

Britain switches envoy's posting

Mr Nicholas Barrington, recently head of the British interests section in Teheran, will not now be moving to Beirut as ambassador, as announced last May, the Foreign Office confirmed last night, (Henry Stanhope writes). A spokesman said the reasons were *"operational"* and *that another* appointment to the Lebanon post would be made in due course.

WHO'S WHO IN THE LEBANON FIGHTING

The following are the main forces involved in the present fighting in Lebanon:

THE DRUZE, fighting as the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP). Comprising an estimated 10 per cent of Lebanon's population, the Druze describe themselves as Muslim but are regarded by most other Muslims as heretics. The PSP was founded by Kamal Jumblatt, who led the left-wing side in Lebanon's civil war of 1975-76, and is now led mainly from Damascus by his son. Walid.

THE PHALANGE or Kataib: a Lebanese nationalist party founded by the father of the present President in 1936. Mainly Maronite but including some Orthodox Christians. The Maronites have been the dominant community in Lebanon since independence, providing both President and army commander. They traditionally look to the West for protection against the surrounding Muslim Arabs.

The LEBANESE ARMY. Hitherto an ineffective force but, lately retrained by the Americans, it performed well in street fighting in Beirut last week. Officially neutral, the Army has been increasingly drawn into the fighting on the Phalangist side. It is regarded by many Druze and Muslims as an instrument of Maronite domination. Christians form a majority in the officer corps.

The Shia militia AMAL (meaning "hope"), was formed by the late Imam Musa Sadr, an Iranian and friend of Ayatollah Khomeini. Sadr disappeared mysteriously in Libya in 1978, and Amal is now led by Mr Nabih Berri. The Shia are the underdog community in Lebanon but believed now to be the largest single group. At present allied with the Druze.

The MULTINATIONAL FORCE, composed of Americans, French, Italians and British, was sent in a year ago to protect civilians and help Lebanon recover its national sovereignty. Has been shelled by the Druze but would prefer not to take sides in a Lebanese civil war.

The ISRAELIS, whose withdrawal from the Chouf precipitated the present round of fighting, were formerly allied to the Phalangists but are now apparently neutral between them and the Druze, so long as Syria does not move in its own forces on the Druze side.

SYRIA, still occupying northern and eastern Lebanon, has condemned President Gemayel's government for signing an agreement with Israel, and is supplying weapons and other equipment to the Druze.



Winning smile: Lidia Wasiak, aged 21, a medical student from Szczecin, who has been elected Miss Polonia, and become the first Eastern block contestant in the Miss World competition for 15 years.

$500m arms credit helps Greece sign bases pact

From Mario Modiano, Athens

The United States and Greece yesterday signed an agreement allowing the Americans to operate their military bases in this country at least until the end of the decade, in exchange for security safeguards to Greece in the form of credits, military hardware and a promise to preserve the military balance in the Aegean.

For the Socialist Government of Greece, which came to power two years ago on a qualified commitment to dismantle foreign bases, it was a bold and binding option.

To minimize the political cost the move was sandwiched between two pro-Soviet initiatives by Athens this week: the blocking of a European Community condemnation of the Soviet Union for the destruction of the South Korean airliner, and the plan to press for a six-month *delay in the deployment of* Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Europe, at Monday's EEC foreign ministers' meeting in Athens.

The bases agreement, conclud*ed after negotiations lasting* eight months, was signed at the Foreign Ministry last night between Mr Yiannis Kapsis, the Greek Under-Secretary, and Mr Alan Berlind, the American Chargé d'Affaires. They also signed an exchange of letters reaffirming President Reagan's pledge of $500m in military credits to Greece this year, as well as an undertaking to respect the balance of forces between Greece and Turkey.

There was a delay of seven weeks between the initialling of the negotiated English text and the signing of the English and Greek texts, *which the Greek side* insists are of equal authenticity and validity, because of differences over the translation of key words.

One of those words was "terminable", in relation to the ending of the agreement after five years, after a written denunciation delivered five months *earlier.* The other was the term "equitable", with reference to the granting of military assistance to Greece and Turkey to preserve the military *equilibrium.*

Kohl boosts investment

From Our Correspondent, Munich

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Government plans to fight unemployment by consolidating state expenditure and boosting public and *private investment,* according to the Minister of Economics, Count Otto Lambsdorff. Defending the Government's tight 1984 budget before *Parliament* yesterday, Count Lambsdorff said that public employment programmes demanded by the Social Democratic opposition provided no long-term solutions to the jobs problem.

The budget debate, which opened in the *Bundestag* on Wednesday, Coincided with a move by the Central Bank to raise its basic interest rate by an expected half per cent to

The draft budget, approved by the Cabinet in May, foresees spending cuts mainly in maternity benefit and public sector pay,

Lawyers walk out of Aquino inquiry

From Keith Dalton, Manila

A walk-out by human rights lawyers and supporters yesterday interrupted the second day of hearings by a presidential commission investigating the assassination of Benigno Aquino, the opposition leader.

At the same time, the Supreme Court asked the members of the controversial commission, which consists of the Supreme Court Chief Justice and four former justices, to explain within 10 days why they should not be disqualified from inquiring into Aquino's death.

The two moves sprung from widespread doubts in Philippine legal circles about the legality of the commission and the likelihood of a *fair* hearing into the circumstances of the August 21 killing of Aquino, minutes after he returned home from three years' exile in the US.

the commission is being boycotted by the Aquino family and the opposition because, they claim, the commission members lack impartiality and are "beholden to President Marcos".

Three petitions were filed early this week with the Supreme Court questioning the impartiality and constitutionality of the commission.

One, filed by Aquino's People's Power Party, spought an order restraining the Chief Justice, Mr Enrique Fernando, from continuing as chairman *of the commission* on the grounds, among others, that he was too closely linked to the Marcos government and his appointment violated the separation of powers doctrine, by which a member of the judiciary could not assume non-judicial functions.

The *lawyers* quit the hearing when the commission balked at letting them present and subpoena *their own* witnesses and said all witnesses should be presented after consulting with the Deputy Chief Prosecutor, Mr Amadeo Sen, who is conducting the hearings.

Earlier, lawyers claimed that the questioning of the first witness, a government pathologist who conducted *the post-mortem* examination on Aquino, "was cut short to fit his testimony into government theory".

Family flies to freedom in balloon of old macs

Vienna (Reuter) A Czechoslovak family, who made a spectacular escape across the Austrian border on Wendesday night in a home-made hot air balloon, will be allowed to join relatives in *Austria. Interior Ministry sources* said.

Police said Mr Robert Hutrya, aged 38, an engineer and spare-time racing cyclist, flew his wife and two children over the border into Lower Austria in a balloon strung together from old raincoats and propelled by domestic propane gas.

Czechoslovak border guards spotted the balloon and fired flare rockets to light up the sky but they were unable to halt its 50-minute flight. Mr Hutrya said he had planned his escape to the last detail two years ago. The winds were favourable on Wednesday.

Wall guards defect to pub

Berlin (AP) – Two East German soldiers, on duty with the border patrol, crossed over in full uniform, carrying their weapons. Dishevelled after scaling the Wall, they shocked the patrons of the Little Wallflower Inn when they walked in.

When they announced they had *defected* the *innkeeper* and customers applauded and offered them beer and cigarettes.

Punjab clash injures 63

Delhi (Reuter) – At least 63 people, some of them police, were injured in an anti-Government demonstration by Communist supporters in the northern state of Punjab, the Press Trust of India reported.

Police in the state capital of Chandigarh used batons and tear gas *to disperse* the domonstrators, who threw bricks and stones. The "anti-farmer, anti-worker and anti-youth" policies of the Punjab Government were the target of the protest.

Paid to leave

The Hague (AFP) – Travel expenses and reestablishment costs will be paid to foreigners who take up a government compensation scheme and go home. It will be put to Parliament next week and will be available to all 543,000 foreigners except citizens of the EEC and Dutch West *Indies*.

Borneo beaten

Hongkong (AFP) – A US *team* sponsored by a tobacco company has completed a 43-day 1,500-mile crossing of Borneo, the first expedition to traverse the island. They trekked through primitive jungle and descended several rivers never seen by Westerners before.

Georgian shot

Moscow (Reuter) – A factory boss *in Soviet Georgia*, Geogy Saakadze, has been executed by firing squad for embezzlement and taking bribes. Pipe lagging he supplied for Tbilisi's water mains was cheap glass-fibre instead of the high-quality wool felt paid for.

Typhoon alert

Hongkong (Reuter) – Residents left work and scurried home for shelter as Typhoon Ellen *approached* across *the* South China Sea. All schools were closed, ferry companies suspended service and the city battened down in readiness.

Racial secret

Johannesburg (AFP) – An abandoned two-month-old baby which South African authorities were unable to classify racially has been adopted by a Pretoria family whose own racial origins *have* been kept secret.

French solution

Paris – A majority of French people (51 per cent) think that the best way to fight unemployment would be to send the immigrant workers back home, according to a Sofrès poll

Swiss rolling

Berne (AP) – There are 40,000 millionaires or multi-millionaires among the 3.2 million taxpayers in Switzerland, according to official statistics on private wealth in 1981.

Correction

In Western Europe, the country with most resident foreigners is Luxembourg, with 26 per cent, not France, as stated in a report from Paris on September 1.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الإهمال

THE ARTS

Cinema: Geoff Brown on new releases in London and at the Edinburgh Film Festival, David Robinson in Venice

Double-dutching in city squalor

Wild Style
ICA Cinema

Return Engagement (15)
Screen on the Green

The Pirates of Penzance (U)
Classic Shaftesbury Avenue

Cambridge Animation Festival



Tuning in: Liddy, left, and Leary

American slang, fashions and food have wormed their way into our culture, but that vast country across the Atlantic can still seem as mysterious and remote as Tibet or Papua New Guinea. Witness this week's new releases. Wild Style, for instance, could almost be taken for science-fiction. Characters live in garish squalor amongst buildings and trains transformed by aerosol cans into colourful kaleidoscopes of shapes and faces; when not spraying paint they expend their energies reciting impenetrable patter and rhythmically writhing on the floor. Yet this is a semi-documentary, filled with the sights, sounds and population of New York's South Bronx; the mysterious activities go by such names as rapping, breaking, scratching and double-dutching.

Return Engagement presents a spectacle just as bizarre, though rather more disturbing. An amiable duffer sits in an oatmeal-coloured pullover repeatedly saying "I'm a philosopher", though his tenets number two: those born before 1946 are dead, even if they are alive; the future of the world, furthermore, lies in young kids and video games. Alongside is a whippet-faced slyboots in grey and dark blue, plausibly expounding odious notions of private and public morality.

Despite first impressions, these figures of fantasy and nightmare are real, certified people. The first is Timothy Leary, former Harvard professor and drugs prophet, responsible for the precept "Tune in, turn on and drop out; the Home Secretary this week banned his proposed trip to Britain to publicise his autobiography. The second is G. Gordon Liddy, former lawyer, FBI agent, Nixon aide and mastermind of the Watergate burglary. O brave new world, as Miranda said, that has such people in't.

The brave new world of *Wild Style* may be circumscribed by urban poverty and violence, yet the film still carries a refreshingly optimistic charge. Writer-producer-director Charlie Ahearn has soaked himself in the Bronx environment, and his sympathy for his subject is infectious. As a piece of cinema, *Wild Style* enjoys none of the slick effects and visual sheen lavished on *Flashdance*; but the rough-and-ready 16mm. photography, the thunderous sound, straggling plot and pockets of wobbly dialogue never impede our enjoyment of the characters.

At the centre is the teenager Raymond, suffering from pimples, a badly scarred nose and a feeble moustache; by night, however, he is "Zoro", the legendary king of Bronx graffiti, who turns idle grey subway trains into loud, victorious murals. Raymond's creative and emotional problems theoretically provide the plot's pivot, but the script constantly tosses them aside for the greater glory of rapping, breaking, scratching and the like, as practised by the Cold Crush Four Brothers, Chief Rocker Busy-Bee, Sandra "Pink" Fabara – the list is both endless and absurd. After 82 minutes one emerges dazed, happy and slightly deaf, full of new respect for human ingenuity and the youngsters' will to clear a cheerful path through New York's jungle.

The lessons of *Return Engagement* are rather less salutary. For Leary and Liddy, after a combined eight years in jail, have teamed together to become the highest-paid performers on America's lecture circuit: they recount their exploits and declare their thoughts while young audiences, frighteningly, take notes. The film documents eight days in their lives: on stage at a Los Angeles theatre, relaxing with their wives, lecturing to schoolchildren, playing in video arcades, visiting Hell's Angels.

Return Engagement provides evidence of his continuing fascination with American counter-culture, but the fragments are assembled here with self-effacing skill: Leary and Liddy are left to reveal themselves through their own words and actions. The tactic works well in small doses, though the viewer is left with a great many questions unanswered. It is only in the final restaurant scene, for example, that we glimpse the pair's combative social relationship and find their minds meeting head on; the public debate only reaches the level of music-hall sparring.

The New York Shakespeare Festival production of **The Pirates of Penzance** presents yet another curious American artefact: the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta decked out with pounding new musical arrangements, manic choreography and pop luminaries like Linda Ronstadt and Rex Smith. The film version, directed by its stage progenitor Wilford Leach, was made at Shepperton in the winter of 1981-82, when the noise of the show's success still rang in people's ears.

This artless transformation of an essentially theatrical experience boasts the charm and vivacity of lukewarm porridge. At first the resolutely artificial visual style evokes weird memories of Fassbinder's *Querelle*: once again we have painted backdrops, maritime architecture, a suggestive lighthouse and a shipful of strapping sailors. But the film soon creates its own unhappy world; only Angela Lansbury and the witty Penzance settings of British designer Elliot Scott bring any real pleasure.

The biannual **Cambridge Animation Festival** is happily upon us again (September 13-18), offering a bumper bundle of American independent films and six international surveys on the theme of "Animation and Persuasion". There are no apolitical games of cat and mouse here: Bugs Bunny gleefully hands Japanese soldiers chocolate bars with hand grenades inside; Italian animators in 1941 depict Churchill as Churkill – a money-grabbing Jekyll and Hyde monster.

The festival also includes fascinating work from Britain. **Iron Lady**, an appraisal of Mrs Thatcher by Goldsmiths' College student John Le Pelley, impresses with its imaginative virulence and technique; **The Paris Years – Igor Chez Pleyel**, from Keith Griffiths and the Brothers Quay, wittily documents Stravinsky's activities in the 1920s. The American Robert Breer is deservedly treated to a selective retrospective (September 13) and an Arts Council exhibition (at the Gallery on the Cam). Breer's films gambol through mixed visual materials with gentle humour and grace; few experimental animators give so much pleasure so simply. Screenings are mostly at the Arts Cinema, Market Passage (0223 352001).



Gerard Depardieu as the revolutionary Danton

Returning with the obscure

A lot of film history is made at festivals. Seventeen years ago Alexander Kluge's *Abschied von Gestern* won the special jury prize at Venice and proved a landmark in the subsequent launching of the new German cinema. This year Kluge is back in Venice with a new film. **The Power of the Emotions**, and a new manifesto, still defending the German cinema from the politicians who want to remove its subsidies.

Kluge's film is a new exercise in his characteristic style of impressionist philosophy. Here he sets out to explore the place of the emotions in German psyche and society. Even for Germans, quicker than foreigners to pick up a mass of local reference, it is apparently obscure.

A German-Swiss co-production, Thomas Koerfer's **Glut** ("Embers") deals with a little-publicized aspect of Swiss history: the massive economic and industrial support given to the Nazi war effort. It was an ironic motto of the times, "Six days we work for the Third Reich, the seventh we pray for the allied victory". The policy served to maintain high employment and ensure future economic stability.

Koerfer's screenplay ingeniously concentrates the action and the issues in the life and home of a rich arms manufacturer and views the tensions through the eyes of the twelve-year-old son of this authoritarian father.

The city has witnessed the changing fortunes of many Eastern European film directors in the postwar years. Andrzej Wajda, Poland's greatest director now deprived of his official posts, had two films here, both made outside his own country. **Danton**, his fine essay on revolutionary corruption and decline, was already in the making in France at the time of declaration of martial law in Poland in December 1981. Since the film is due to open very soon in London, I will withhold further comment until then.

A Love in Germany was made more recently, on location in West Germany. The theme – a wartime love between a German and a Pole – remains to this day wholly unacceptable to the Polish censorship, which is probably why it is so attractive to Poles abroad. Krzysztof Zanussi's *Paths in the Night* told of the rather ascetic attaction between a Polish countess and a young German officer. Based on a best-selling novel by Rolf Hochhuth, Wajda's film is about an earthier love affair between a village shopkeeper and a Polish prisoner of war.

The quality of the film is its meticulous observation of the mood and aspect of this obscure corner of the country during the Second World War. The insuperable problem is disbelief in face of the way the couple flaunt their affair. Considering official Nazi strictures about even acknowledging the humanity of the inferior and hostile people these two parade their feelings in a fashion that goes quite beyond all notions of *l'amour fou*, to become sheer idiocy.

Dogged by danger

Nineteen eighty-three should go down in Edinburgh Film Festival history as the year of the dog. Not content with Samuel Fuller's electrifying *White Dog*, the festival director Jim Hickey also served up Lewis Teague's *Cujo*, piping hot from Hollywood, featuring a rabid St Bernard lurching and slobbering to preposterous effect. After that, every spaniel in Princes Street Gardens seemed lethal, and the soporiphic documentaries about Cree Indians building bark canoes suddenly acquired a new, if short-lived, charm.

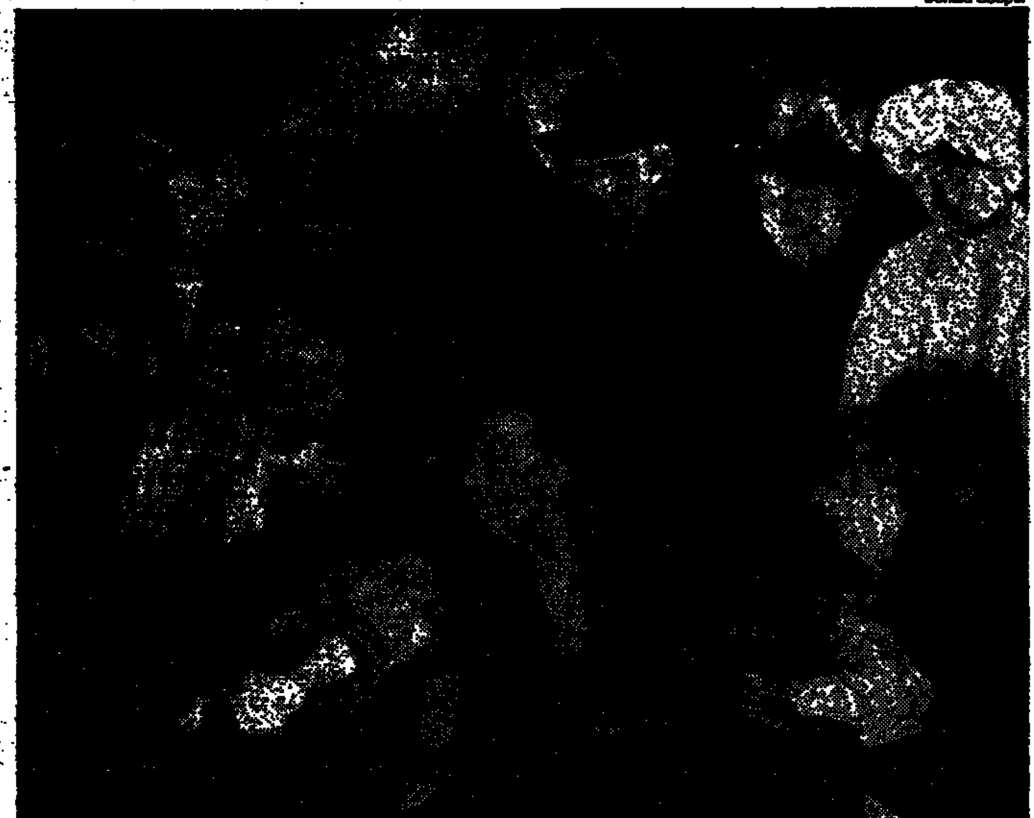
Documentaries and independent films swamped the schedules; the dogs were there for icing, along with proven festival successes shortly due for British release (Wajda's *Danton*, Zeffirelli's *La traviata*). The sheer bulk of films at least enabled their virtues and vices to emerge with clarity. Joel DeMott and Jeff Kreines's study in American adolescence, *Seventeen*, offered an instructive array of *cinéma vérité* flaws: the camera swung madly to catch every character who talked, the lead girl showed off, and audience interest collapsed. Luckily, Australia's *Celso and Cora* triumphantly proved the genres' strengths. The director-cameraman Gary Kildea unobtrusively tags along with his subjects – two of Manila's many unfortunates, struggling to keep their young family united and healthy by selling cigarettes (illegally) on the streets.

Two other documentaries stood out from the heap. Steve Dwoskin's Arts Council film *Shadows from Light* brilliantly explored the visual world of Bill Brandt's photographs by weaving his own patterns of shadow and light; with its beautifully stark black-and-white photography and gliding camerawork, this was among the festival's most arresting – and refreshing – items. Diane Orr and C. Larry Roberts's *SL-1* offered far darker enchantments: the figures stalking in hypnotic slow motion were scientists from 1961, testing for radiation after an accident at an Idaho reactor. the film imaginatively juxtaposes archive clips, investigative interviews and gobbets of poetic imagery.

Theatre

A cast charged with high passion

Crime and Punishment
Lyric, Hammersmith



Donald Cooper

Marmeladov (Christopher Guinee) flanked by Sonia (Veronica Roberts) and Raskolnikov (Michael Pennington)

Yuri Lyubimov's production opens with the sight of Raskolnikov derisively flashing a hand-held lamp into our eyes and declaring that "a true Napoleon is permitted anything". It ends with a quotation from a schoolboy's essay: "Raskolnikov was right to kill the old woman: too bad he got caught."

This, in short is not the kind of self-enclosed event that normally occupies the Western classical stage. It is an urgent reexamination of the arguments and passions that fire Dostoevsky's characters, drawing its form and energy from the traditional Russian conviction that Art is important as a direct influence on human actions.

However, Lyubimov and Yuri Kariakin's version is totally unlike previous Russian novel adaptations that have played over here. Instead of chronological narrative, the action is split up and reordered in a fluent succession of episodic flashes, each one going straight to the central issue without any expository build-up.

Knowledge of the book is taken for granted. If supporting detail is needed it happens simultaneously, with the sight of Luzhin (Bill Stewart) guiding a prostitute to her room like a farm animal, or Katerina Ivanovna (Paola Dionisotti) leading her starving brood up from a forestage pit and across the stage in the midst of a related scene.

All the lighting is directional, most of it concentrated towards the front of the stage against a background of blackness that occasionally opens up for full-scale nightmare and the appearance of Lyubimov's central image, an isolated door, symbolizing barriers, change, and fatality.

If this is beginning to sound like a director's production, I must emphasize that it is most overwhelming for the quality of the acting. Lyubimov has succeeded in impelling a British company into taking off vertically into high passions.

At the first sight of Christopher Guinee's Marmeladov, he introduces himself as an impoverished government clerk and within seconds he is on his knees facing the gates of paradise and striking straight to your tear ducts. Likewise Veronica Robert's Sonia, when Raskolnikov challenges her belief in God. As a non-believer, I can only record these as two heart-stopping moments.

As in all versions, the central thread is the hunter-hunted scenes between Raskolnikov and Porfiry as played by Michael Pennington and Bill Paterson. This is no cat and mouse theme, but rather the pursuit of a lost soul: as Pennington, eyes glittering and face reduced to a razor-like jawline, writhes in the inner conflict between guilt and Faustian arrogance, and Paterson closes in with ambiguous friendliness that invites every form of confession, a great event.

Irving Wardle

Senseless
ICA

Mad scenes have always been the stuff of opera, from Donizetti's Anne Boleyn singing "Home sweet home" to Berg's Wozzeck and Harrison Birtwhistle's psychopathic Mr Punch. Lumiere and Son now add to the list with this highly ambitious collaboration between their regular writer David Gale and the Australian composer Frank Millward.

The central character, Wade, is a violent killer like Wozzeck and Punch, but in a Take Six suit. A secret agent, in fact. Sent to a Caribbean island to eliminate a couple spying on the local American base, he has an affair with a girl who deserts him for a brawny fellow-tourist. He flips, kills them both and returns to London, convinced that he has completed his mission.

MI5, of course, stick him straight in a clinic with a high-powered lady shrink and all the latest gadgets. Up to now the dialogue has been entirely spoken, the exchanges, brief and even banal, the music confined to a background or a linking role. Now, in his madness, he identifies his doctor as Elizabeth I, founding mother of British espionage.

On sweeps Gloriana to the strains of a horribly deranged galliard while the text explodes in a sustained riot of manic wordplay. The two tourists reappear, renamed Romaine Pope (clearly a reference to another "scarlet whore" in the hated Vatican) and Leonard, which produces the image of Leo menacing Virgo, the Virgin Queen. Ceremonially pricked by the royal rapier and invested in a tabard, Wade clearly progresses from the hypodermic to the straitjacket. The last Elizabethan echo is numerology, closing the play with his apocalyptic visions of *Revelation* and the number of the Beast.

Mr Gale's style is off-puttingly flashy and self-concious – "Mr Visage, the Q is most impressed by your produce, to our shadows you add a rayon" – but dumbfoundingly inventive, and gives an extraordinary picture of a disordered mind feverishly verbalizing and recycling remembered images. But inevitably, very little is audible. A words-music synthesis should be able to achieve anything, but practical limitations clip its wings; the initial impact of *Punch and Judy* is blunted for just this reason.

Mr Millward's music is not to blame, being lightly scored: a band of four, doubling strings, keyboards, percussion and flugelhorn. It embraces its chances to be eerie, witty or lyrical but really striking passages are few: one investiture ensemble, accompanied by piano trio, is a delicious, dreamy jungle of sinuous vocal and instrumental lines. The *arioso* bits are beautiful without seeming necessary, but Jeanine Osborne (Elizabeth) and Heather Keens (Romaine) sing them gloriously.

Five of the cast are masterful singing actors; the sixth, Trevor Stuart (Wade) has to sustain his huge role on acting alone, combining a trim accountant's looks with ominous determination. It is an impressive performance but he hardly seems a man who would mutilate a corpse; and from interviews it seems that the company's purpose is more forcible condemnation of the spy cult (even, who knows, our present Queen Elizabeth's network) than emerges here.

Staged mainly on a zodiac-painted cloth with slide-screens added, Hilary Westlake's production is simple; whether you find them irritating or (like me) fascinating, the complexities have already been sufficient.

Anthony Masters

Television

Enervating imagery

You can do almost anything with a line, as Walt Disney demonstrated, and Taking a line for a Walk (Channel 4) was conceived as a "homage to Paul Klee" in which various images from his work were used as material for an animated sequence; birds turned into paving stones, and caterpillars into blackboards, Proteus and Edward Lear run riot. In fact everything turned into something else: it was very busy.

Although it was agreeable to watch, as most cartoons for some reason are, it was also a curiously enervating experience; what we saw was the creation of patterns without any underlying form, doodles rather than pictures, scales rather than music.

Lesley Keen was the animator, and the major part of this programme was devoted to her explanation of what she was trying to do. She is obviously talented and energetic, although I was not convinced by her contrast between the "art film" (her own) and the "entertainment film" (most of the rest). The danger of distinguishing them in this way is that it gives the misleading impression that art is not, or cannot be, entertaining.

This documentary ought to have raised the question of how great a contribution computer technology can make to human creativity, rather than simply accepting it as an evident fact. Since Lesley Keen's film used a combination of computer and "hand crafted" material in such a way that they became indistinguishable, does this imply that human skills – in the area of visual display at least – are in some way diminished? Could Paul Klee have been replaced by a machine? Fortunately, he will never know. Unfortunately, we may.

Peter Ackroyd

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Hilary Finch at the Edinburgh Festival

The Lighthouse
Canongate Lodge

Cambridge University Opera Society are making their Edinburgh Fringe debut this year with a trilogy of work directed by John Bratherton: *Fidelia The Terrorist*, a new work by Terence Sinclair, and this week Peter Maxwell Davies's *The Lighthouse*.

The idea is to explore their several portrayals of imprisonment and claustrophobic interrelationships; and no better venue could surely be found among the subterranean corners and closes of the Royal Mile than the dank basement of Canongate Lodge. Here, half an hour late compounding the sheer physical tension of the event, three singers and 12 players bravely brought *The Lighthouse* back to Edinburgh where, three years ago, it had received its first professional performance.

This student production by Casper Henderson is thoughtful, committed and compelling, and proves that the work need not rely exclusively on virtuoso professional performance to make its effect. Under the direction of Christopher Roberts, the band is not yet always tidy or pungent; yet in keeping alert watch on three sides of a tiny square space its sounds creep in chillingly like the tendrils of the sea-death or the maw of the imagined Beast.

Equal demands are made of the singers, and these are young, inexperienced voices; yet the coiled anger of Arthur (Charles Gibbs), the shrewd viciousness of Blazes (John Davies, a particularly versatile baritone) and the sinuous, sensuous tenor of Simon Berridge's Sandy make memorable vignettes of the three keepers.

Just as details of eye, hand and body, particularly effective in making convincing the work's potentially melodramatic climax, are used to point the score's own psychological intricacies, so the inventive use of the space with Charles Brennan's careful lighting points to its drama. The aisle steps become those of the lighthouse itself, and later serve tellingly to isolate Arthur and his visionary rhetoric. The little table becomes a shield for the advancing triangle of men deftly replaced by three searing searchlight "eyes" as the doomed keepers of 1900 turn back to us and to the present.

Orchestra of the 18th Century
Usher Hall

Drummers, I am sure frequently feel taken for granted; yet it is not charity that causes me to single out the timpanist of Frans Bruggen's two-year-old Orchestra of the Eighteenth Century.

His keenly musical playing in their Wednesday evening concert of Rameau and Mozart on original instruments was certainly memorable in its own right. But it also epitomized this band's characteristic determination never to allow themselves to appear for one minute to be bearing the heavy burden of authenticity, but rather to bend with defective sponteneity to the tiniest whims and perceptions of Mr Bruggen's abundantly imaginative musicality.

Mr Bruggen is not content to let the astringent string tones, the pungent woodwind and querulous brass speak for themselves. Nor does he bore us with the didactic display of his musicalogical learning. Mozart's Symphony No 39 was an essay in delight, in the sheer joy of being able to rediscover then recreate afresh the *raison d'etre* for the minutest point of scoring, or the context and sensibility of each stage in the music's harmonic evolution.

At the centre of the evening, the orchestra's leader, Lucy van Dael took the viola and Daniel Stepner the violin as unusually self-effacing soloists in Mozart's Sinfonia Concertante K364. Although in the Andante their dialogue was as eloquently responsive as I have ever heard it, on the whole they took their part as points of focus in a brisk, transient sound world, catching and turning every fluctuation of its resonance.

There was little time for lingering, least of all where one most expected it: Mr Bruggen has a way of by-passing customary tired rubato and then opening little windows for ventilation at unexpected new viewpoints in a phrase or paragraph. This same wayward, yet constantly stylish approach honoured Rameau in his tercentenary month. The Suite from *Le temple de la Gloire* became a microcosm of Rameau's tireless imagination in the opera-ballet itself, with demon strings and piping wind mopping and mowing over a graciously paced and ornamented metre.

Concert

Giving the finish some polish

BBCSO/Leinsdorf
Albert Hall/Radio 3

Whether Bartok was entirely accurate when he told William Primrose that his Viola Concerto was complete in draft form we cannot at present know: one hopes he did not exaggerate as much as Elgar about his Third Symphony. The solo part, played with commanding authority in Wednesday's Prom by Nobuko Imai, sounds indeed a finished piece of work, from the glorious serenity of the central Adagio (in which the anguish of Bartok's last string quartets begins to resolve itself) to the powerful scutterings of the final Allegro which return to the biting folk rhythms of Bartok's earlier music.

It is the orchestral contribution, prepared like the whole work by Tibor Serly, which in its uniformity seems less characteristic of Bartok. Perhaps that was only a reflection on the dullish support given to Miss Imai by the BBC Symphony Orchestra; the players sounded more challenged in the other accompanied work of the evening. Berg's luxuriant concert aria *Der Wein*. Here Heather Harper found an apt poise and beauty of tone; some of the singing sank under the orchestra (perhaps it was better captured on Radio 3), but phrases like the gorgeous descending tenth at the end of "Der Wein der Liebenden" were nicely turned.

The good news in this concert should perhaps have been Erich Leinsdorf's return to the orchestra after more than ten years. But on this occasion Leinsdorf's famed directness and precision seemed more than a little graceless: at the start of the concert Mozart's Symphony No 39 had been blunted by solid, slow rhythms: only the sudden, effective repeat of the second half of the finale brought it to life.

Nicholas Kenyon

SPECTRUM

Curtain up on the impresarios

There are no conventional routes to becoming an impresario, as Raymond Gubbay, the concert promoter and Duncan Weldon, the theatrical producer, would agree. Both work in fields in which there is litte room for rival contenders, and both operate almost entirely without subsidy, offering themselves to the harsh mercies of market forces.

The requirements, it seems, are a readiness to take commercial and artistic risks, an endless capacity for work, and an early start. Gubbay promoted his first concert in 1966, at the age of 20. It was a Gilbert and Sullivan evening at the Theatre Royal in Bury St Edmunds, involving four singers and a piano. By 1968 he had mounted his first South Bank concert, a Donald Swann programme with poems by Betjeman and Tolkien set to music. Three years ago he donned a tin hat and toured the uncompleted Barbican Centre with its administrator Henry Wrong, placing an early series of bookings in the concert hall, and today he promotes regular lunchtime concerts there, where audiences can hear an hour of symphonic music for £2 a head.

Weldon entered the theatre at the age of 12, working as a call-boy for three years in his home town of Southport. It was the beginning of the television age, and his passion was to see and to take autographs from such television celebrities as Vic Oliver when they came touring to his local theatre. Now he is the chairman and managing director of Triumph Apollo, one of the driving forces in world drama.

While the two men work in highly contrasting media, there are some illuminating parallels in their ascents.

Photographs by Mike Abrahams





Raymond Gubbay: nice Jewish boy made good. Duncan Weldon: work, work and more work

The sound of music and success

Raymond Gubbay agrees there are similarities between himself and Duncan Weldon: "Well, for a start, we are both nice Jewish boys made good." There is a certain truth in this, but it needs qualifying. For while Weldon comes from an affluent middle-class family, albeit one which had precious little connexion with the performing arts, Gubbay has clawed his way up from modest Golders Green origins.

Still only 37, he is arguably the most successful promoter of popular classical music in the country, more so even than Victor Hochhauser, for whom he worked 19 years ago for a most informative "10 months, 28 days and 12 hours".

By the end of this year he will have presented more than 100 concerts in London at the Barbican Centre, of which there is no greater fan than he, and a similar number at centres such as the Queen Elizabeth Hall, Fairfield Hall, and in the provinces.

He readily admits that he and his wife are their own Joe Public, and that his childhood immersion in the Strauss/Vienna mode has greatly informed his professional judgments. His democratic tastes have won him not only the support of the public but the scepticism, occasionally manifesting itself as grudging acclaim, of the classical music establishment. Of the four London orchestras, the London Symphony appears the most embarrassed by his advance, for while their performances at the Barbican have had houses often no higher than 65 per cent capacity, 40 of Gubbay's first 50 concerts at the centre were sell-outs, the average turnout has been 90 per cent, and only three evenings have filled fewer than half the seats.

His simple but unassailable philosophy of "giving the people what they want to see" has brought him into a somewhat unlikely alliance with Tony Banks, chairman of the Greater London Council's art and recreation committee. After all, Gubbay himself is a "... go on, say it. A successful capitalist", while Banks is a "... that's right, one of Red Ken's bunch". Yet compare these two credos, the first set out by Banks in a recent letter to *The Times*, and the second by Gubbay.

Banks: "The civic leaders who brought these great (London concert) halls into being with public money wanted them to have excellent standards, but would not want to see them half empty as they are now. There must be much better marketing of concerts so that they compete strongly with going to the cinema and theatre, going out to dinner or staying at home with hi-fi or video."

Gubbay: "From the programmes which I mount, people do look at what else is going on in the concert halls. There is a sort of cross-fertilization. If they come along to mine, maybe they'll go to someone else's and if they go to someone else's maybe they'll come along to mine."

There is an obvious temptation to say that Gubbay's shamelessly populist format is in danger of lowering standards and of installing wallpaper music in what should be conservatories of high seriousness and – the inevitable word – "excellence". True, he has marketed, with staggering success, a number of *Magic of Vienna* programmes, a Rodgers and Hammerstein evening, a Joshua Rifkin concert of Scott Joplin rags, as well as presenting a notable tourist draw, *London: Historic City in Film*, and the newly restored epic movie *Napoleon*, complete with orchestral accompaniment. True, his brochures verge on the brash, in conventional concert hall terms, with their circled RG logos and immediately identifiable house style. Yet a closer perusal of the programmes reveals a range of performers in which Harry Rabinowitz cohabits with Richard Hickox, G and S with Mozart, Rifkin with Beethoven, Massed Guards with the Philharmonia.

"It is true that I have created my own following over the years," says Gubbay, "and that I have built up what you might call a brand image ... yes, of course I've had my failures. I suppose the most recent example was when I promoted a concert performance of *The Gondoliers*, which, I agree, doesn't sound particularly original. I got hold of Richard Hickox, who brought his favourite singers. It was a fantastic line-up. In years to come, people will look at that programme and say: 'How could they have afforded that group of singers?' It was a fantastically good performance. It should have been recorded and kept for posterity. But nobody came. We had just 600 people, I think. OK, so I learnt. If people don't want to come, they won't, so we won't do anything like that again."

For the most part, however, Gubbay gets it right. Despite the basic rental of £1,000 a night for the Barbican, plus 12½ per cent of the takings, plus fees that range between a few hundred and several thousands of pounds for the top performers, plus the overheads of his four-strong operation in Tottenham Court Road, he still makes a profit which he describes, with a gale of laughter that sounds remarkably like euphemism, as "reasonable". Then he adds: "In commercial terms, what I do, to an outsider, is not particularly attractive or viable. I enjoy it because it's fun, and because I can earn my living this way."

As in Weldon's case, the formula must be matched in equal part by workaholism, and there is never a Gubbay concert in London at which its instigator is not present, looking around, talking to the players, speculating on the social profile of his punters and, of course, watching the seats fill up. Until the returns of the Barbican's own questionnaires come in during October, it is hard to categorize with any accuracy Gubbay's constituency. He knows that 52 per cent of his bookings are through credit card, but agrees that this could mean many things; he knows also that the Barbican bus, commuting from the centre to the main rail terminals, has twice as many passengers on his nights. But again, this could be confusing evidence. "It could be that my audiences come from the suburbs and beyond rather than from the centre, or that they are simply too mean to take a cab." Or both. The one certainty is that they come.

Working hard, playing hard

Duncan Weldon's love affair with the theatre began when he was a 12-year-old in Southport; 30 years later it remains a *grand passion* which consumes him for 17 hours of the day. Like Gubbay, he is at one of his shows nearly every night and, again like Gubbay, he has plenty to choose from since his company, Triumph Apollo, will by the end of the year have mounted no fewer than 40 productions.

Of that total, some 20 will have appeared in London, most of them having toured in the provinces first. Already this year Weldon has put on the Haymarket repertory season with *Heartbreak House*, *School for Scandal*, *Uncle Vanya* and *Kean*. When Peter Ustinov's play *Beethoven's Tenth* goes to the Ahmanson Theatre in Los Angeles, he is engineering an exchange involving Jack Lemmon and Charlton Heston. The list goes on and on. In October Joan Plowright and Frank Finlay open in *The Cherry Orchard*, directed by Lindsay Anderson, again at the Haymarket. Beryl Reid in a new revue, Danny La Rue playing the female lead in *Hello Dolly*, and then the round of pantomimes, which still represent for Weldon one of the most rewarding forms of entertainment.

As with Gubbay, it is the eclecticism of his operation that pre-empts harsh criticism of his fiscal motivation. He too has had his flops – most recently the controversial *Great and Small* when in Manchester. As a producer in the unusual position of working almost entirely without "angels", he realizes that it is only the profits from box-office success that will finance the lean periods.

That "nice Jewish boy made good" tag of Gubbay's really applies to Weldon only if you accept that his father, in the best and worst of Jewish traditions, was not exactly supportive about the young Duncan's ambitions in the theatre.

"The family business was a chain of photographic shops, and my father said I could either join it or go into the theatre. But he said, if you go into the theatre you can piss off. Well, I wasn't going to become a roving vagabond with no means of income, so I joined the business."

Like many a Jewish son before him, he was worked harder by his father than were any of the other employees, but he also managed to make the link between his lot and his vocation by taking publicity photos for provincial theatres. In this way he became friendly with several actors, particularly David Kossoff. He was even asked by the actor to help wean his son Paul from his drug addiction. The effort failed, of course, and Paul died a few years later.

Weldon describes his early progress as a producer as "doing plays with David, then doing plays without David ... the rest of the story, you know". Well, not quite. We know that he employs more actors than the National Theatre and Royal Shakespeare Company combined, that his average expenditure on each production is £100,000 (four times that in the case of musicals), and that he now often gives work to the great names, the Richardsons, Harrisons and Morleys, who were filling the theatre in Southport when he was a call-boy.

We know also that he enjoyed a fruitful association with Louis Michaels, the impresario and theatre chain owner. What we do not know is the formula for such growth. If you accept Weldon's analysis you must believe that the whole thing is based almost entirely on three things: work, work, and more work. Surely this is disingenuos; there must be something more, apart from the conspicuously good business head. Some talent, like Gubbay's for spotting a hole in the market and then conjuring up the appropriate plug?

It would seem not: Weldon may be a supplier of work and a filler of theatres, but he is not an initiator like Gubbay; he has a faith in the drawing capacity of star actors, rather than in the value of an innovative repertoire, *Great and Small* notwithstanding. So we are back to the basic commodity of hard work. Weldon makes clawing motions in the air and says, with a sudden grimness: "Clawing your way up. That's what it is. Clawing and clawing."

The clawing begins at 7.00 each morning when he receives what he calls "my alarm call". In fact it comes from the agent Richard Stone, who stays talking for half an hour about business and clients, six mornings a week. "Richard is a close friend, though. He tells me I'm the only person he knows who gets started as early as that, so he can get me out of the way for the day."

Weldon works in Waldorf Chambers, high above the Aldwych, in what used to be Ivor Novello's flat. His own office is the old music room, and his desk stands where the grand piano used to be. Through the door is the bedroom where the composer died in 1951. On the walls of the passage are the posters of Weldon's productions, stretching back into the 1960s.

"Hard work," he says. "The fact is that I am in love with the theatre, and I find the quiet days harder than the busy ones. Whatever success I may have had I owe to the fact that I am quite simply ready to put in more hours than anybody else. In this business you can't hope to put in nine-to-five hours five days a week and expect to make a go of it."

It is hardly surprising that Weldon regards theatrical subsidy as a mixed blessing. "Don't get me wrong. I am not against it. I simply believe that it carries the danger of making the recipient lazy. If I do a show, it is either my own or my friends' money." He has little time for subsidized companies who complain about going through a lean time, then put on "an obscure, 12-set, 30-hand play".

Weldon stresses that his profits are not colossal, and that anyway the theatre is not a profession which attracts aspiring money-makers. Which takes him back again to his call-boy times: "In those days I made £1 a week, and everything I got paid was total profit. I wish I made a £1 profit these days." Dramatic licence, perhaps.

Alan Franks

Barbara Gamarekian learns what US presidents talk about in the barber's chair

The man who knows the heads of state

Washington

To a small, inconspicuous barber's shop in the lower lobby of the Sheraton-Carlton hotel, a block from the White House, comes a parade of Cabinet secretaries, top-level White House personnel and members of Congress. The walls are lined with personally inscribed photographs of the clientele, and the names tell the tale: Reagan, Regan, Shultz, Haig, Weinberger, Erlichman, Nixon, Meese, Baker, Bush, Ford, Rockefeller, Kissinger, Deaver.

"To Ma Pitts, with thanks for keeping me neat and trim", wrote Donald T. Regan, the Secretary of the Treasury.

"To my friend Milt with warm, best wishes – Al," wrote the former Secretary of State, Alexander M. Haig Jr.

The telephone rings. It is the office of Secretary of State George P. Shultz, cancelling an appointment because of the downing of a South Korean jetliner by a Soviet fighter plane.

The lure for these famous customers is Milton H. Pitts, a rosy-faced man who wears his own silver mane in a softly swept-back pompadour. He has been the White House barber for three Republican presidents – Nixon, Ford and Reagan – and is now in what Washingtonians like to call private practice.

Vice-President Bush has been a customer for a dozen years. "In fact, the day he announced his candidacy for the presidency, I cut his hair," Mr Pitts recalled.

Most of his customers, he said, reveal no great state secrets but are always ready for small talk. But Kissinger is the type of fellow who is always reading, he said, and Gerry Ford – he was a very friendly, informal man, but he wasn't much for talk: he always had something to read.

"As for Reagan, we talk about old movies and old stuff like that," said Pitts. "He's a very warm person. I don't see why these women don't like him."

It was back in the early days of the Nixon presidency, he recalls, that a limousine pulled up to his shop, then situated on Wisconsin Avenue, and Alexander P. Butterfield, a White House aide, walked in. He was interviewing candidates for the job of White House barber.

"I told him I felt honoured, that I had even voted for Mr Nixon, but to this day I don't know how I came to their attention," Mr Pitts declared.

Several weeks later, as he was participating in a barber and beauty show at a local hotel – trendily dressed, he recalled, in blue suede shoes, a grey suit, pink shirt and a bow-tie – a telephone call summoned him to the White House : "The president wants to see you at noon."

Assuming that the new president was of a conservative bent, Mr Pitts made a hurried trip to his Chevy Chase home and changed into a dark blue suit, white shirt and dark tie. Within the hour, he was at the White House.

"President Nixon, whom I had never met before, came in. He was wearing a red sports jacket, grey trousers, blue shirt and bow tie. I cut his hair in 18 minutes."

In the Nixon and Ford years Mr Pitts spent each Tuesday and Thursday from 9 am until 7pm at the White House, in a small room set up as a barber's in the basement of the West Wing. His customers, whom he charged his regular $15 fee, were Cabinet officers and members of the senior White House staff.

The Carter White House years were lean ones for Mr Pitts in terms of White House access. President Carter choose to have his wife's hairstylist trim his locks in the privacy of the family quarters and Mr Pitts decided that if the man at the top was not going to use his services, he would move on. However, old White House customers such as Henry A. Kissinger, William Safire and William Simon continued to visit him at his unisex hairstylist's at the Sheraton.

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moreover... Miles Kington

Have we tried the 1948 file?

Roy Scheider (an actor) was sounding off in Monday's *Film '83* about our lack of privacy, and how now helicopters could peer in at our windows and find out what the CIA and FBI didn't already know. This, by an extraordinary coincidence, was the message of a film called *Blue Thunder* which he has just completed. Things were getting more and more like – here Scheider paused to think of a crushing simile – 1984! Barry Norman, back to his best waspish form, told us that he had searched the film high and low for a message and found only helicopters shooting each other down, in the aerial equivalent of car chases.

For my part, I am convinced that things *are* getting more and more like 1984, and that since we are now in the second half of 1983 it would be foolish to expect anything else. Whatever else happens, January 1 will see the start of 1984. There's nothing we can do about it. If we were really worried, we would have done something by now; just as people living in Flat 13 often rename it 12a, we could easily have agreed that next year was 1983a or gone straight to 1985. Nothing like that has happened, and I'm sure it's because none of us is really scared of 1984.

Among the things that distinguish humans from other animals is the capacity to believe in two diametrically opposed facts at the same time. The example most often quoted is the way very few of us believe in astrology and yet most of us regularly read our stars. Again, we firmly believe that everything that appears on television is kept for posterity, yet most of us are convinced that the BBC wipes out everything of value – it is one of the myths of our time that no Hancock exists on film any more. (I guess the truth is somewhere in between: the BBC keeps a great deal, but can't find any of it.)

To come to the important point, everyone has a lingering belief that Big Brother has tabs on all of us, with our complete dossier ready to flick up on the computer read-out screen at a moment's notice. But this is rivalled by our belief that Big Brother can never find the relevant information when it is needed. We don't seem to have a record of that... we can't find your papers... your details seem to have gone missing... can we take the information again, please? Either Big Brother is all-seeing, or he isn't.

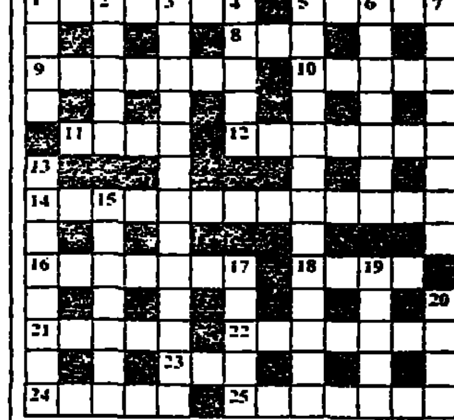
As luck would have it, Roy Scheider was preceded on the screen by the director of *Blue Thunder*, who said that helicopters were harder to work with, as it was impossible to get them to do the right thing. I think the message here is that if you see a helicopter apparently peering through your window, it is actually desperately struggling to keep aloft and on course, and hasn't got much spare time to spy on you. Personally, I have always hoped and prayed that Big Brother keeps tabs on my phone calls and correspondence, as I need all the help I can get with it, but I'm afraid that, if all-seeing, he is probably short-sighted and can't find his specs.

Years ago, when I was young and had spare time, I entered a *Private Eye* contest to get a fake letter in *The Times*. I succeeded, using a false name and address. In the weeks that followed, I got a fair bit of correspondence addressed to that fictional person: 24-hour plumbers, flat-clearing services, appeal funds and a vicar in south London looking for jumble.

Under that false name I had entered a new existence on Big Brother's files. And it has started to happen again in the past few weeks, when I have got mail from *Newsweek* magazine, the Old Vic and other places, addressed to K. Miles. Somehow I have got on to a Big Brother dossier with my names reversed, and a new person has sprung to life, someone who goes to the Old Vic and reads American weeklies. He's welcome. I don't think I could read "the best-informed weekly in the world" if it wasn't even informed of my correct name.

No, I'm not particularly scared of 1984. For every one time I hear the cry: "How did they get hold of this information?", I hear ten people thundering: "Why didn't the authorities know about this – surely they must have been aware... ?" No, the only thing that worries me is that very soon we are going to have to find a completely new phrase for 1984. Roy Scheider is going to look pretty stupid when he is publicising his new film, in 1985 and says that things are getting more and more like 1984. Unless, of course, he means things are getting better.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 145)



ACROSS
1 Theatre gallery (7)
5 Faux pas (5)
8 Climbing plant (3)
9 Collar band (7)
10 Music for nine (5)
11 Large amount (4)
12 Contested closely (7)
14 Crash neutraliser (5,5)
16 Graduate (7)
18 Aquarium fish (4)
21 Loyal follower (5)
22 Payment to ex-wife (7)
23 Whole amount (3)
24 Footways (5)
25 Crushing retort (3,4)

DOWN
1 Tie up (4)
2 Riches (5)
3 Frankness (13)
4 Produce (5)
5 Women's doctor (13)
6 Admiration society (3,4)
7 Embryonic outer layer (8)
13 Edible mollusc (8)
15 Wealthy (7)
17 Brand (5)
19 Bilbo Baggins' nephew (5)
20 Church song (4)

SOLUTION TO No 144
ACROSS: 1 Speedo 5 Excite 8 Pax 9 Nosh up 10 Archil 11 Jowl 12 Detritus 13 Pennon 15 Cutlet 17 Flip flop 20 Army 22 Opener 23 Outlaw 24 VDU 25 Geisha 26 Surety
DOWN: 2 Photo 3 Echelon 4 Oppidan 5 Exalt 6 Cacti 7 Tribune 14 Eclipse 15 Copious 16 Tractor 18 Punks 19 Larva 21 Meant

Prize-winning Concise Crossword tomorrow

FRIDAY PAGE

TALKBACK

Slimming danger

From Dr William Parry-Jones, The Warneford Hospital, Warneford Lane, Headington, Oxford.

The medical significance of the fashions introduced in the sixties by Barbara Hulanicki, featured recently in Spectrum (August 15) cannot be allowed to pass unnoticed.

The era of the Twiggy phenomenon and the fashion industry's remorseless preoccupation with slimness has coincided with an unprecendented increase in the prevalence of eating disorders in teenage girls and young women. Anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa are serious disorders with far reaching physical, emotional and social consequences and they can make life a misery for the victims and their families. Their treatment poses a major challenge to medical services and self help organizations. While many questions about these disorders remain unanswered, there is widespread agreement that the social pressure on women to be slim is one of the major causative factors.

The "classic Biba dolly" and the "beautiful skinny people" may have been a "desiogner's dream", but the quest for an unrealistic and unattainable ideal has turned into a secret nightmare for thousands of women.

Still in fear

From a reader in south-west London

As one of those "battered wives" we hear so much about, I would like to put another side of the access rights controversy.

For years I was married to a very violent man until I finally escaped with my two sons to a Woman's Aid refuge. In due course I obtained various injunctions, custody orders and my decrees. Because I feel that my sons had a right to see him I did not fight the access order. I am now committed, for the next 10 years, to making sure that the children are at a certain place at a certain time three Sundays a month.

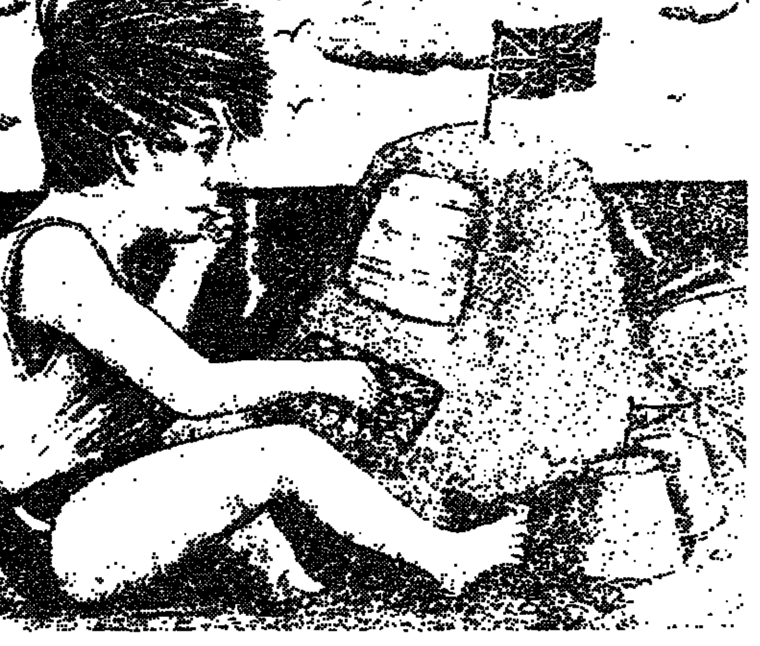
What this means is that I can never be free of him. He will always know where I am, what I do, whom I see and who visits me; he questions the children about this all the time.

I lost my home and all my possessions (my fear of reprisal outweighed everything else), and I can hardly be said to have gained my freedom or even peace of mind. Having lived in fear of this man for years I find I am still living in fear of him – because the access rights demand that I have to do so.

Having a binary time, wish you were here

Computer holiday camps are the latest thing for youngsters who get more fun out of programming than building sand castles. **Peta Levi** finds out what goes on among the keyboard kids

Wendy Hoile



There are now about two million computers in Britain – more per head of populaton than any other country. For increasing numbers of children, hooked on computing, the idea of a perfect holiday is not hours with buckets and spades but days spent gazing into television screens, playing computer games and writing computer programs, in computer holiday camps.

Computers have been called divorce makers. Husbands who become obsessed with computing tend to lock themselves away in a spare bedroom, ignoring their wives and families. Children can disappear for hours of solitary play with their sophisticated toy. Computers can become addictive.

Peter John, aged 13, from Northumberland, explained: "Time flies and I get so envolved in writing programs that it is difficult to even to turn round to look at a clock, so I usually set my alarm clock. When it goes, I stop." He has written a program which, he says ensures he receives higher marks at maths and he thinks that programming has made him think more logically. "I didn't get the point of algebra and trigonometry until I got my computer," he said.

For children like Peter, traditional family holidays can seem dull. This year he was one of 55 young people (and three adults) who went to Computer Park '83 at Grendon Hall, Northamptonshire, run by Allen Carter, Director of the Machine Assisted Teaching Project at Nene College, Northampton, and Peter Tilsley, a microcomputer consultant.

Some computer holidays are simply an adventure or activities holiday plus up to two hours of computing a day. At Computer Park '83 the focus of the holiday was computing. Seventy computers (of 11 different makes) were available from 9am to 9pm and there were a number of other computer-related machines – robots, music synthesizers, a simulation of landing and taking off a jumbo jet from Gatwick and a program for disco lights.

It is not a structured course and all activites were optional. One computer supervisor – their ages ranging between 17 and 24 – was allotted to each group of five children. The mornings were given over to learning how to build a computer or a learning a new computer language; in the afternoon, despite the rival lure of sailing, shooting, archery and canoeing, most children preferred to stay on the computers. Evenings were devoted to computer demonstrations and workshops.

"Last year we found the children were skipping lunch and staying up until midnight," said Carter, "so we reluctantly decided to lock the computer rooms over lunch and at 9pm to make sure they ate and got some fresh air." This year the supervisors' biggest problem was clearing the computer rooms at 9pm. It often took as long as an hour to prise the last children from their computers. At lunchtime, the dining room emptied within half an hour as children raced back to the machines.

The rise in computer interest among children can be measured by the demand for such holidays. Last year, Carter and Tilsley organized a single computer holiday of one week, which was oversubscribed. This year they arranged three one-week holidays: all were fully booked – attracting children from as far away as Portugal and Nigeria – and more young children (aged between 10 and 12) took part. Almost all the children on the camp have their own computers at home.

The children were of mixed abilities and came from a wide range of backgrounds. However, the relative absence of girls was noticeable – only three (and one mother) out of 55. Carter said: "The maddening thing is that there is no difference in aptitude or ability, but what clearly is happening is that psychological and social pressures are operating the same way in computing as they did in engineering. Computing is not seen to be a thing for girls, which is absolute nonsense. It is also sad on a national level, because we are losing half the potential talent."

Perhaps it was not surprising that two of the girls at Computer Park '83, 14-year-old Natasha Franklin and her sister Camilla, aged 12, from Buckinghamshire, had not asked to go on the computer holiday. Unknown to them, their father had booked them on it. Natasha said: "He thought we ought to learn how to use a computer. We didn't know what to expect, but it was great fun. There are lots of activities and we even enjoyed the computing." As with all beginners, they started with an intensive two-day course.

The third girl, 15-year-old Katie Godwin, had come for the second year running. Her mother, a secretary, came on her own the following week, to master word processing.

Do computers, then, undermine conventional family life? Not, it seems, if mum and dad are both in on the act. Mary and David Bevin's son Peter has been computer-mad for two years but they have not found his hobby isolating. Mrs Bevin explained: "My husband and I gave ourselves a ZX 81 for our fifteenth wedding anniversary, but Peter, then 11, immediately took it over. He would have occupied it for 24 hours a day if we hadn't made him eat, sleep and tidy his room." Peter doesn't take as much exercise as he did, but his many computing friends are frequently in the house talking about computers. He has written a vocabulary program to help with French homework.

David Bevin, now retired, has always been interested in computers and Mary, a primary school teacher, was trying to get a job. At her interview she was repeatedly asked: "Have you any experience with computers and would you be happy to use one in the classroom?" She now has a job, partly due, she thinks, to her being able to be positive about her interest in computing. She found handling a computer much easier than she had expected.

Does the increasing popularity of computer holidays spell the impending demise of family holidays? For all but one or two children at Grendon Hall, this was not their only holiday. In spite of the cost (£178 a week), the majority were also going abroad, with or without their parents, or for a holiday in Britain, if only to take over a friend's seaside home to look after their pets.

Is poring over a computer much of a holiday? Sean Hoban, aged 15, from Birmingham, said: "It is not like school. There are loads of alternative activities, a lot of leisure and you are not forced to do anything. You don't even have to come down to breakfast." Richard Walker 12, who was there for the second year running, this time with his 10-year-old brother David, was succinct: "I hate beach holidays; I'm allergic to large quantities of sun and can't stand being outside for long."

The Walker parents reckon that if computers did not keep him indoors, he would be reading a book, but although he spends hours on programing – he regularly gets up at 6.30 at do some before school, as well as after – computing has brought into contact with other computer addicts and has also a rather introverted son closer to his father because of their shared interest.

When I asked Mr Walker how computing had affected the family, he replied, "It has been financially disastrous!" An engineer with Plessey, he bought a computer kit which he and Richard constructed they have now progressed on to a more complicated machine with a monitor and two printers. Richard said he suffers from withdrawal symptoms when away from his computer: " I wander around like a ghost, with itchy fingers and nothing to do".

Although the parents to whom I spoke recognized that computing can be addictive and isolating, none experienced problems beyond niggling worries that their computing children were not socializing or reading as much as their peers. On the and have continual opportunities to develop inventiveness and ideas.

Martin Miller, a North London psychoanalyst whose hobby is computing, has not come across any families with computer-derive problems, though he can see that computing can become isolating. He makes the point that computing can positively help children who have learning problems: you are your own teacher and learn at your own teacher and learn at your own pace, and indeed children who may not perform well at school can do very well with computing.

Take a turnip Miss Smith

"The farmer wants a wife", according to the nursery rhyme. Perhaps. But a secretary? The two do not seem, even metaphorically, to walk hand in hand. The world of mud and slurry, green gumboots, and late-night lambing seems far removed from that of polished desks and soft carpets, dictaphones, and typewriters.

But farming has changed, and so have secretaries. There is now an Institute of Agricultural Secretaries, and tomorrow it is to hold a seminar at North Oxfordshire Technical College, Banbury.

The moving spirit behind the institute is its present chairman, Jenny Barker, a small, energetic woman who started as a secretary with the Thames Water Authority, for which she still works, part time. But on most days, she drives around the Oxfordshire countryside, calling in at farms for a few hours at a time to help with the accounts and correspondence.

In the past 20 years farms have become not only much larger, but also far more complex operations and many farmers are not able to cope with the administrative as well as the physical work.

One of her part-time employers is Mr John Homewood who farms 600 acres of arable crops near Abingdon. The family also has a pig unit of 250 sows, and some 5,000 turkeys and geese which they fatten for the Christmas market.

"It was about a year and a half ago, when we put in the pig unit, that my son Geoffrey decided he could not manage both that, and all the paperwork." Mr Homewood recalls. "We were introduced to Jenny through a friend, and now she is like one of the family."

To help farmers to determine the cost-effectiveness of various schemes, Jenny has bought her own computer. Some of its most popular uses are for wages, stock control, budgeting, and VAT returns.

"A farm secretary must have considerable technical knowledge of the mechanics of farming," she says. "Ideally, she should also be able to do practical jobs like driving a tractor, or helping with the milking.

"It is a real, and responsible career, not just a means of earning a bit of pin money."

John Young

On Monday

Modern Times meets the people who stand up to make you laugh

Looking into a child's heart

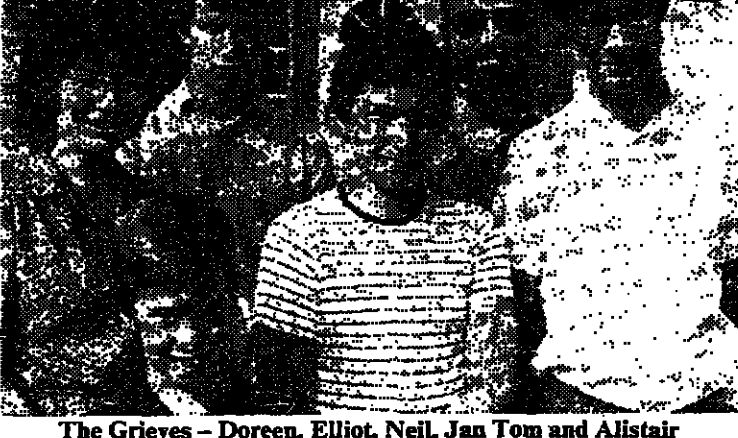
In 1980 heart disease, normally associated with middle age, obesity and high blood pressure, killed 1,378 children under 14 – almost 11 in every 100 deaths of children. The number is not only surprising but alarming. Research funds are paltry: even the British Heart Foundation gave only 3.7 per cent of its budget of £12,386,000 over the last five years to research in paediatric cardiology. The causes of congenital heart disease – heart defects from birth – are relatively unexplored.

"We do know that drugs like thalidomide and, to a much lesser extent, phenytoin, used against epilepsy, can cause damage. So can German measles contracted during pregnancy," said Professor Fergus Macartney, who holds the British Heart Foundation's Vandervell Chair of Paediatric Cardiology at the Institute of Child Health in London and is also an honorary consultant at Great Ormond Street Hospital.

"Sometimes problems are located in the electrical wiring of the heart in the atrioventricular junction, dividing upper chambers from lower," he said. "But till recently these problems were very, very difficult to sort out even with the most sophisticated methods."

Last year Great Ormond Street carried out open-heart operations on 250 children with congenital heart disease. About two-thirds of the sufferers do so very well with surgery and go on to lead normal, unrestricted lives. But a third either cannot be operated on or remain in ill health after surgery the professor said.

The case history of Alistair Grieve, aged 17, of South Woodham, Essex, illustrates the suffering of young heart patients in graphic terms.



The Grieves – Doreen, Elliot, Neil, Jan Tom and Alistair

Alistair, who is an advertising student, now appears alert, friendly and energetic. He is 5ft 10in, and weighs only eight and a half stone. A thick scar runs from his neck to navel, testimony to three open-heart operations, the first at the age of three months.

He weighed less than 6lb at birth in 1966, and soon lost weight, turning grey and refusing feeds: he just slept. The family doctor diagnosed mucus on the chest, but his mother Doreen and the health visitor sought a second opinion from the paediatric consultant at Whipps Cross Hospital in Leytonstone.

Within days Alistair was operated on to bind the pulmonary artery which was spilling blood. After four months he was discharged weighing 6lb: he was, so fragile that his mother was frightened to touch him.

The operation retarded him in feeding himself and walking, which he only managed at 18 months. Drugs and check-ups became a way of life and if he cut himself he was given antibiotics to prevent blood infection reaching the heart. He remained weak and confined mostly to a wheelchair. "It was humiliating because by the time I was four, children of my own age would sneer at me," Alistair said.

Normal school was unthinkable but at four and half he started at the Ethel Davis School for handicapped children at Goodmayes, Essex. There he was able to walk and push the others in their wheelchairs. "They were far worse off than I was," he said.

Alistair endured an operation lasting over four hours, which improved his circulation. But two years later Alistair was again very weak. One day as Mrs Grieve was lifting the 11-year-old boy out of bed he fell, banging his head against the beside table. "There was no reaction," she said. "But downstairs he started twitching and going blank. Suddenly he became paralyzed down his left side and lost all power of speech. I was horrified. I thought he'd suffered a stroke." The next day an abscess on the brain was removed at Great Ormond Street.

Alistair recovered enough to start at Caterham High Comprehensive School where he picked up two O levels and four CSEs. "But still he wasn't leading a normal life," said his father Tom Grieve, an electrician. "We had to watch him all the time for fear of something happening in the road with cars. Sometimes he'd sneak out to play with his brothers but after 10 minutes' running he'd be exhausted and have to spend the next two or three days sleeping it off in bed."

At 14, Alistair agreed to a risky third operation. The nine-hour by-pass surgery was a success and after three months' convalescence he learnt to swim and took up badminton and cricket.

"I feel good now," Alistair says. "I just hope it lasts for a while."

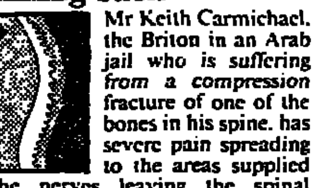
To discover the causes of congenital heart disease, Professor Macartney is building up a huge computer data base to improve diagnosis and decision-making.

It is already possible for doctors to get a picture of the heart, using electrocardiograms and computers, in 17 dimensional space – allowing them to give correct diagnoses three quarters of the time. Already hearts in unborn babies can be seen with scanners at 16 weeks of life. This vital information enables doctors to decide in advance if surgery may be necessary.

"These developments give us clues," Professor Macartney said, "and that gives us hope for the future."

Paul Nathanson

How to keep baby sound asleep



Babies after delivery seem to miss the emotional security provided by the close embrace of a noisy womb. Old-style nannies rapped a shawl fairly tightly round their charges to reproduce some of constriction, such as they had experienced during the previous 40 weeks. More modern child care experts in Japan are extending this principle by recording womb noises and then playing them back to the insomniac in the cot.

Bandai Industries, Japanese toy makers, have cooperated with Dr Hajime Murooka, of the Nippon Medical School, to produce a customized intergrated circuit. They claim that after listening to the battery charged microchip, four out of five infants drifted off to sleep, usually within minutes. The manufacturers suggest that this method is so consistently effective that the failure may be a pointer to early deafness.

The system has been tried with success at the Northern General Hospital in Sheffield: earlier experiments with different recordings at King's College in London were not so encouraging. The machines are now to be made available for testing in private homes.

Soon, it is hoped, godparents will be able to give a teddy bear which makes a noise more useful than the usual squeak so that their godchildren will be spared sleeping draughts and the parents sleeplessness.

Cat caution



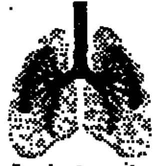
Cats can be blamed for Sebastian Coe's lack of form on the running track just as surely as if he had tripped over one. Blood tests have shown that he is suffering from a cat-borne disease, acquired toxoplasmosis: apparently he has it in the lymphatic, so-called mild, form which has similar symptoms to glandular fever: enlarged lymph glands, muscle pains, a temperature, and a general feeling of being vaguely unwell. Recovery is slow, it sometimes becomes chronic, and can, in susceptible people with lowered resistance, occasionally occur in an acute form.

Although all animals can be infected by toxoplasmosis, it is only in the cat's gut that the parsaitic protozoan organism, *toxoplasma condii*, reproduces: the oocysts form there are passed in the cat's faeces, which can then contaminate badly stored food, or poorly washed hands.

Serious consequences can follow an infection during pregnancy: blood tests show that two or three of every 1,000 pregnant British women, catch the disease. About 30 per cent of infected mothers transmit the organism to their unborn child, but fortunately only a tiny fraction of them are born with or later develop the clinical signs of congenital toxoplasmosis which can include disabling complications resulting from brain and eye disease. Even so it seems that this disease is responsible for one in every 500 severely mentally retarded children.

Contrary to reports, the disease is not rare, only rarely diagnosed. Careful studies with blood testing have shown that 1 per cent of the population is infected every year. The medical lessons are obvious. Cats should not be allowed in the kitchen, dining room or nursery, and their owners should wash their hands very carefully, if they have stroked the cat and intend to eat.

Thinking back



Mr Keith Carmichael, the Briton in an Arab jail who is suffering from a compression fracture of one of the bones in his spine, has severe pain spreading to the areas supplied by the nerves leaving the spinal column at the site of the fracture.

His publicized misfortune might help others to understand the association between injury or disease in the back with pain elsewhere in the body, for one of his complaints is of loin and groin pain.

Although patients are always ready to accept that sciatic pain may be due to spinal problems, they seem reluctant to believe that this mechanism can effect different levels of the spine and give rise to pain in other parts of the body. This point has been made by Mr E C Ashby, an orthoraedic surgeon, in a review of loin and groin pain in *Update*, a postgraduate medical magazine.

Doctors can often demonstrate that the pain comes from the spine by showing that it is related to posture and movement. Loin and groin pain can cause such anxiety that patients find it hard to believe that it sometimes stems from back trouble and not always from sexual indiscretion.

Breathtaking

Over a million people in Britain wheeze, or have had attacks of wheezing, so that while an annual death trate of 1,500 from asthma poses an important problem for doctors, it represents only a remote danger for any individual patient. Until the 1930s, it was mistakenly taught that asthma was never fatal, and this outdated lore still lingers in the layman's mind sometimes with lethal consequences.

Dr A E Tattersfield and Dr M J Cushley from Southampton University have published a paper in this month's *Journal of The Royal Society of Medicine*, discussing the problems of sudden asthmatic death. Probably the commonest cause is too little treatment too late.

Analysis has shown that in many cases the apparently rapidly fatal attack has been preceded by days of progressively deteriorating lung function. Unfortunately, both patients and doctors are as bad at noticing this as they are at assessing the severity of an acute attack. Some patients not only underrate its seriousness because they have become accustomed to the discomforts of breathlessness, but minimize their difficulties in an effort not to be a nuisance with their recurrent disability.

All doctors should, in Dr Tattersfield's view, supplement their clinical assessment with objective airflow estimations: it is a straightforward procedure, carried out with a simple instrument and is no more complex than taking blood pressure. The pulse rate, too, gives an indication of severity, a rate of over 130 being associated with a high risk of complications.

The doctors suggest that patients who are known to be bad at judging their own breathlessness should be taught to use a home respiratory flow meter so that if they start to deteriorate they can immediately be prescribed lifesaving oxygen, and adequate doses of steroids and anti-asthma inhalants.

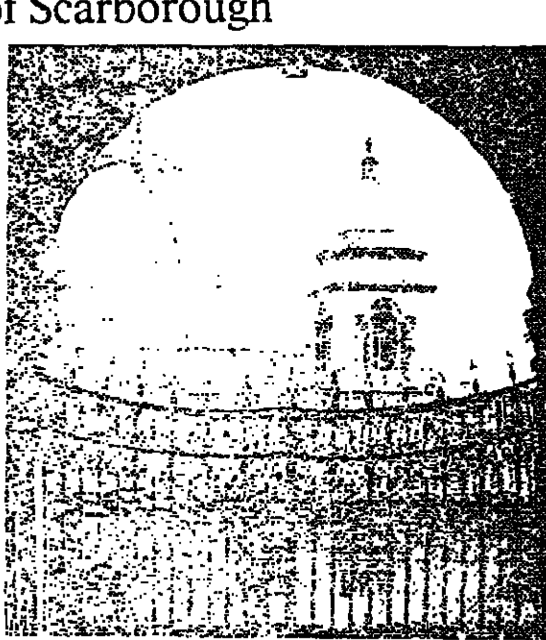
Dr Thomas Stuttaford
Medical Correspondent

THE TIMES Tomorrow

START THE WEEKEND WITH THE PAPER THAT INFORMS, STIMULATES, AMUSES AND PROVOKES

War games: How Napoleon won Waterloo on the game-boards of Scarborough





Travel:
Getting back to grass roots in The Gambia; trekking through Tuscany; best-value fares to the antipodes

Paul Jennings
laments the laceration of Liverpool Street station

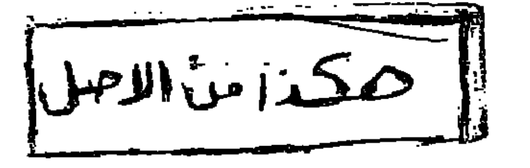
Roy Strong asks if we have too many Bank Holidays

Family Money:
Pensions, can early leavers expect a fair deal soon ?

Sport:
Will Yorkshire win their first cricket title for 14 years ?

PLUS

All the news from home and abroad: Values: Double-glazing, how to see through the sales talk; Drink: The Californian supergrapes; Collecting postcards: Paperbacks of the month; Bridge and Chess; Critics' choice of the coming week's events in the arts.





THE TIMES DIARY

Chipping in

A young and sprightly Henry Kissinger has been spotted bouncing about Westminster. It is not the former Secretary of State rejuvenated, but his doppelgänger son, David, who has joined George Walden, Conservative MP for Buckingham, as his unpaid research assistant. Walden, formerly principal private secretary to Lord Carrington, met the Kissingers while at Harvard for a year before his election in June. He says young Kissinger, who previously worked for Senator Jacob Javits, is much interested in British education and our social services, so his attention will not be concentrated on foreign affairs.

Apocalypse now?

Publishers' parties not being what they were, Salman Rushdie launched *Shame*, his successor to *Midnight's Children*, yesterday on the steps of St Martin-in-the-Fields. The author read what he called a suitably apocalyptic passage from the book on its publication day, at the start of a 24-hour read-in by Book Action for Nuclear Disarmament. He was in good company, with authors from Homer and Byron to Vera Brittain and E. P. Thompson being called in aid by such as Melvyn Bragg, Ian McEwan and Victoria Glendinning, but they all found the balance of power weighted rather against them by the pigeons, the traffic, and the rain.

Sales patter

A PHShopkeeper is baffled by a letter received from an A. Ferguson, sales director of Palitoy. It warns him of improvements on something called "the Palitoy goods uplift system". From now on, it says, "our representatives (your first point of reference) will provide a service in controlling the uplift of product, by completion of the necessary paperwork within your outlet". It means, I think, that representatives will call to fill in forms in the shop.

Lost horizons

Collins' *New World Atlas*, published this month, is a stickler for accuracy, adopting the modern scholarly practice of giving local place names before the accepted English name. This has makings of a new geographical parlour game. Everyone will recognize that Moskva is the capital of the USSR, as Wien is of Austria, and Kobenhavn of Denmark. But which capital is called by the locals Krung Thep? I'll give you a clue: the principal city in the neighbouring country is Viangchan. Or how about this as the itinerary of the latest US Middle East peace shuttle, flying from Yerushalayim to Al Qahirah and Dimashq, stopping for a weekend's rest and recreation at Levkosia?

Across the water

Having flipped over to beautiful Alsace while you weren't watching, I have two observations. First, even French restaurants with stars in the Michelin guide now serve wine and water in glasses that pong of detergent. The Auberge Père Floranc at Wettolsheim did it to me. Second, the German paper *Bild*, excited by the Princess of Wales's visit to St Thomas's, speculated: "Is a second baby on the way?" No such doubts beset *France-Dimanche*. Its billboards announced: "It's a girl." And that was before she even set foot in the hospital.

BARRY FANTONI



'It's to bring it in line with smaller congregrations'

Outsider

In the Diary of August 30 I ran a story headed "Wrong type". This was asking for trouble and, sure enough, I typed that William Owens' record for the greatest number of publishers' rejections of a book manuscript was 173. Wrong, Owens modestly informs me. It should be 137. The 117,000-word book consists of two theses: a political one on a revised form of government, which Owens calls *The Clone Concept*, and a philosophical piece about the futility of religion and the need for an international code of ethics, *Idioelectric Iconoclasts*. Now 75, Owens was twice offered university places to pursue his researches on the strength of the theses, but could not get a grant. He tried to fund himself by writing a play for the BBC called *The Parson and the Prostitute*, but it was rejected as "too old-fashioned". Owens still has the book, if anyone's interested. It is called *One Man versus the Establishment*.



I have been invited to David Amess's wedding at Westminster Cathedral tomorrow, and the reception at the Commons. Amess "was elected Member of Parliament for Basildon with the biggest swing in the country", says the notice. "All media welcome". I have shopped him to the Serjeant-at-Arms, who wonders whether a wedding announcement constitutes "Parliamentary purposes" under the guidelines for the use of Commons official paid envelopes. I rang Amess's office to ask why he wanted to invite me. "He likes publicity", said an anonymous voice. I wonder if he still wants me to come.

PHS

Kiss of life for the inner city

Clive Thornton, chief general manager of Abbey National, urges councils to overcome their suspicions of building societies and work together in restoring our urban wasteland

Building societies, as the biggest providers of housing finance, have to some extent been responsible for the desertion and dereliction of inner city housing.

In the absence of a positive policy, local managers have opted to lend money to the buyer of the best status on the house that represents the best security. Thus, despite the fact that people saving with the society come from a wide spectrum throughout the area, money has been lent in a limited way to encourage movement to the suburbs instead of helping those people who wish to live in the city centre to remain there.

There has recently been a change of attitude. Building societies now accept that they have a responsibility to remedy the damage they have helped to create. Furthermore, there are sound commercial reasons for pursuing such a policy.

Since 1979 we at Abbey National have become involved in all the designated housing action areas. Our receipts have risen in every area that we have gone into in this way. We are in the happy position that what we should be doing socially coincides with what we want to do commercially.

Unfortunately, deep-grained attitudes, political and otherwise, are impeding the development of building and renovation programmes, for which, with one in four British houses classed as substandard, there is a clear need.

In the past, local authorities have failed to implement inner-city schemes because of lack of money. Now that building societies are prepared to put together the necessary legal and financial package, that excuse can no longer be made.

Some authorities remain unconvinced that building societies are genuinely prepared to make a long-term commitment to a rundown area. They suspect the society's motives and fear they will be left high and dry when the society finds a better place to put its money.

Socialist-controlled local authorities often resent the erosion of their role in public sector housing. They tend to cling to derelict land in the hope that they may be able to make use of it eventually. Conservative-controlled councils often have a different attitude but one that is no less harmful to the community. They consider their duty is to sell to the highest bidder. Unfortunately, the person who is prepared to pay the best price can often afford to do so only because he is planning the kind of high-cost development which will produce little or no benefit to local people.

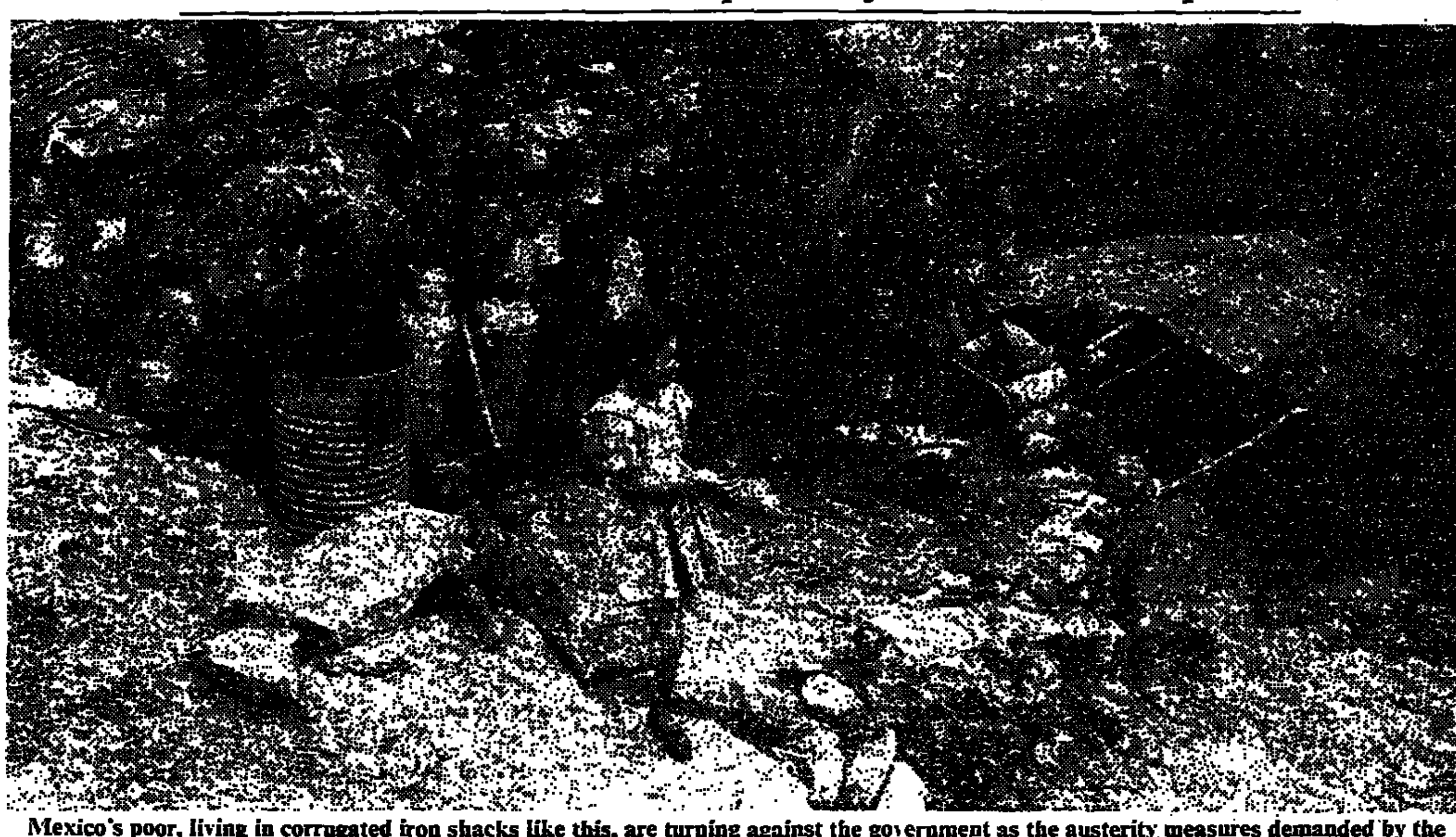
We expect, and need, the cooperation of local authorities in telling us what they feel is required. We believe that the local community should derive benefits additional to the provision of the housing itself. Local labour should be used in construction and renovation work to help reduce unemployment. I would go even further. I believe that building societies, as the main providers of finance, should influence for the better the style, quality and design of housing, and should endeavour to stimulate British industry to provide what is required every step of the way.

The legal and financial basis of the project as well as the proposed development itself must be acceptable to the local authority. The formation of a trust is often the way to show authorities that we are not in the field of speculation. Where there is reluctance to release permanently the land required, we consider leasehold tenure so that ultimately ownership of the land reverts to the authority.

Since as a building society we can lend only against the value of real estate security, where a project requires a high degree of renovation of existing properties, we will combine resources with other organizations to ensure that the necessary funds are available.

We are now looking forward to a new era of local authority and building society cooperation. We believe it possible now to create a long-term strategy in which this partnership will prove to be the cornerstone for regenerating city life.

John Carlin on the strains imposed by the economic squeeze



Mexico's poor, living in corrugated iron shacks like this, are turning against the government as the austerity measures demanded by the IMF take effect. The race is on between economic recovery and an explosion

World esteem, but can Mexico afford the price?

Mexico City

"The President says that the crisis is revitalizing us, but everyone I know here is aware of just one thing – a great weight on their backs." Antonia Flores, very much the matriarch figure in a small slum community to the north of Mexico City, was not convinced by the more optimistic pronouncements in President Miguel de la Madrid's vibrant state of the nation address on September 1.

A proud, heavy-boned Indian woman with long grey plaits and pendulous earrings, Antonia has lived in the same slum for 50 years. She shares a ramshackle, one-roomed hut with six other people: her daughter, her son-in-law and her four grandchildren. A railway track passes 10 yards behind their home and, right on the doorstep, there runs a river so polluted with combustible industrial waste that every now and again the water catches fire.

Antonia has always made her living washing other people's clothes. A year ago, before the economic crisis really began to bite, she made 350 pesos (then £3.50) a day. Now, after a 50 per cent price increase in Mexicans' staple diet, cornflour tortillas, and a doubling in the price of bread, she struggles to scrape together 150 pesos (now 70p).

Antonia's neighbour, Marta, is 34 but looks 20 years older. She knows that her two boys, four and six years old, are dying. The doctors say that the cause of their illness of malnutrition, a condition aggravated by the appalling hygiene of the open-sewer slum where they live.

Marta's sons are among the 75 per cent of Mexico's 12 million chronically underemployed. Nine months ago he lost his job in a factory, one of the many thousands laid off in manufacturing industry, which is now operating at about 40 per cent of capacity. With unemployment benefit non-existent in Mexico, husband and wife can only watch in despair as their consumptive-looking children literally waste away.

In his state of the nation address, President de la Madrid privided no statistics for malnutrition or underemployment but the word "million" recurred again and again as he announced the figures for oil production, the balance of payments surplus, foreign currency reserves and, most important, Mexico's dutiful payment of interest on its vast foreign debt.

Having kept a pledge to the International Monetary Fund to impose savage restrictions on public spending, President de la Madrid proclaimed that Mexico had met its "international obligations", which had had the requisite salutary effect on the nation's financial health.

"Mexico," de la Madrid had said in July, "stands outin this moment, in the econimic chaos that pervades the world, for its seriousness, its responsibility and its willingness to fulfil its promises."

On August 23 Mexico punctually paid back $1,850m it owed to the Bank of International Settlements. Three days later beaming bankers in New York restructured $11,400m due on Mexico's $83,000m debt.

The applause of the IMF President Jaques de la Rosiere has been echoed in the pages of the *Financial Times*, *The Economist*, the *Wall Street Journal* and the magazine *Euromoney* which recently voted Mexico's Jesus Silva Herzog "finance minister of the year".

But back home, the government is losing friends. At recent local elections in northern Mexico, two opposition politicians were killed as the country's ruling Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI) suffered its heaviest ever defeats. Unaccustomed to electoral losses of any kind, the PRI hierarchy, which has ruled Mexico without interruption for the past 54 years, was stunned by its failure to obtain more than 77 per cent of the votes cast in 105 mayoral elections.

The political analysts' explanation for this unprecedented happening has been that, this year, the PRI's local faithful, bitter at the catastrophic fall in their living standards, were rather less vigorous than usual in goading traditionally reluctant voters to turn up at the hustings.

Antonia Flores's unquestioned matriarchal status is founded on the fact that she is the PRI representative for the slum community where she lives. As such, it is her responsibility to gather people together for presidential rallies, pro-government demonstrations and, most crucially, for elections.

The implicit reward is always an improved living standard for her and her community. But now, after 40 years with the PRI, Antonia is beginning to respond to the nudges of her embittered neighbour Marta, sensing, as she puts it, that her reward will not turn out, after all, to be on this earth.

Antonia is a native of the southern state of Oaxaca, one of the more traditionally rebellious, and poor, of Mexico's 32 states. In the town of Juchitan, in Oaxaca, two people were recently shot dead and several badly injured as local PRI members tried to force out the local mayor, the leader of a maverick left-wing group which has captured the allegiance of the impoverished locals.

The government has confiscated TV film of the violence in Juchitan as people on both sides arm themselves in readiness for what promises to be an escalation in the killings.

Tense, armed confrontations of this sort, between police-abetted PRI officials and discontented factions, are rife all over Mexico's provinces and government officials privately confide that they expect more violence in coming months.

Dr Lorenzo Meyer, a politics lecturer and former visiting Oxford fellow, is convinced that, "as a last resort, once its hold on power is seriously challenged", the PRI will not hesitate to call on "the latent repressive violence" which skulks just under the benign, if authoritarian, surface.

In Mexico City the most obvious indication that austerity is breeding discontent, besides almost daily traffic-clogging demonstrations, is that street crime is getting out of control, prompting Congress last week to summon the capital's bewildered police chief for an uncomfortable taking to task.

The Mexican government calculates that the country will get over its economic slump in a year and a half, but this is working on the perhaps optimistic assumption that the international price of oil will hold (Mexico is the world's fourth biggest oil producer), that US interest rates will not rise and that the international economy will recover.

An experienced western diplomat said recently that he considered the optimism currently being voiced in much of the international press over Mexico's economic and political future to be somewhat premature. He said that in the reports he sent back to his government he was "hedging his bets" on forecasts as to Mexico's prospects of remaining, for much longer, the most stable notion in Latin America.

With a frankness, totally out of character, President de la Madrid told the French newspaper *Le Monde* last month that he had the impression these days that he was living over a volcano. A few days later, in one of the more emotive moments of his 3½-hour state of the nation speech, the President said that Mexico's economic crisis confronted Mexicans with the challenge of a people living in time of war.

But an American financial analyst in the Mexican capital said that, for the moment, he found the "war" metaphor a little imprecise. "What de la Madrid faces," he said, "is a race. A race between, on the one hand, Mexico's economic recovery, and on the other, growing social unrest.

"So far the government is pacing itself well. But the road is still long and, if the government should lose the race, then 'war' might become a little more than just an image in a presidential speech."

Freezing out the freebooters of the deep

Lisbon

The recent claim by a group of Spanish and Italian treasure hunters that they have located the wreck of the eighteenth-century Spanish frigate Nuestra Señora das Mercedes, with a cargo of treasure possibly worth £100m, off Portugal's southern coast has awakened the Portuguese authorities to the vast fortune lying off their shores.

The treasure hunters, headed by José Maiquez of Cadiz and Claudio Bonifacio of Trieste, have done extensive research in archives in Spain and South America. They say more than 200 ships went down in Portuguese waters and they know the location of 50.

To prevent their treasure and historical artefacts being claimed and carried away by foreign groups equipped with sophisticated sounding equipment and computers that the Portuguese do not have, Portuguese archaeologists and the Ministry of Culture are belatedly trying to interest the navy in searching for the wrecks and are urging Parliament to pass a law to control archaeological finds. The present law, passed in 1970, merely states that whoever makes a find is entitled to between one third and one half of the proceeds.

In the case of the Mercedes, sunk by the British in 1804 to prevent its 24 tons of silver coins falling into the hands of Napoleon, the finders' share represents a fortune, even though Maiquez calculates that it will cost about £600,000 to bring the cargo up. He says the remains are scattered over a large area because the ship exploded before it sank in 150 ft of water five miles off the Algarve coast.

Maiquez and Bonifacio are meeting with difficulties in carrying out their plans. The Portuguese authorities say they have no valid authorization to search for treasure, and the owner of the fishing boat they hired to pinpoint the wreck claims they went off owing him nearly £700.

The treasure hunters say they obtained permission from the local authorities in Faro in 1982 to search and that they reported their find to the port authorities in nearby Portimão in January. But when the Ministry of the Navy and the Ministry of Culture in Lisbon heard of the supposed find, they maintained that permission should have been obtained from them.

The Naval Ministry subsequently refused them a permit and also claimed that they have not presented any proof that they have actually found the Mercedes. "Without proof we cannot accede to their claim", says Admiral Cruz Junior. He also says that Portuguese warships recently searched the area but found nothing. He admits, however, that they did not use sophisticated instruments and that the remains could lie under the sand, as Maiquez has described.

Maiquez and Bonifacio intend pursuing their claim, even though they are fast running out of money and are seeking backers. They hope they will have the same luck as the Dutch submarine archaeologist Robert Stenuit, who in 1970 brought up the Slot Ter Hooge, a Dutch West Indian Company vessel which sank off Porto Santo, near the Portuguese island of Madeira. After a legal battle involving the Dutch government and specialists in international law, Stenuit was able to claim most of his valuable find, which the Portuguese government had kept in Madeira.

The sunken ships off the Portuguese coast are apparently attracting other treasure hunters. French and American divers are said to have explored the seabed near the wreck of the Sao Pedro de Alcantara, sunk in the eighteenth century off Peniche, and to have come up with gold ingots.

The situation has caused Dr Francisco Alves, director of Underwater Archaeology at the National Archaeological Museum, to call for "energetic emergency action" by the government and the navy.

Martha de la Cal

David Watt

No evil intent, just obeying the book

We do not know and shall never know by exactly what process the Russians took their decision to shoot down the South Korean 747 last weekend. As George Walden pointed out on this page on Wednesday, it is in the nature of our relations with the Soviet Union that we are always having to guess. On the other hand there are a lot of people, both in government and the academic profession, who are trained and paid to make these guesses on the basis of their knowledge of the Soviet "system".

They are able to do so with fair accuracy (and it is one of the few consolations in Soviet studies) because the system is so strong and so rigid that the variations from "normality" are rare and usually indicate that some new and serious permanent pattern has been clamped upon Russian behaviour.

In the case of the South Korean airliner, there is nothing whatever surprising in what the Russians have done and there is therefore a broad consensus among professional Sovietologists about what probably occurred. The reconstruction goes somthing like this.

● Under the Salt treaties, both the Russians and Americans make regular use of spy planes for verification against cheating, but by an implied gentlemen's agreement, keep out of each other's air space and do their spying from afar. The Russians would not be surprised to detect and track an American spy plane over the Sea of Japan but would be both surprised and outraged it it violated Soviet air space.

● When the Korean aircraft first showed up on Soviet radar screens, heading for Soviet territory, the Russians may quite reasonably have assumed that this was an American spy plane "trying it on" and therefore a high degree of nervousness may have been generated.

● As soon as planes were sent up to look at the intruder it would have rapidly become clear in the moonlight that it was a commercial airliner and this information would have been relayed to the ground. Local commanders would have given instructions to shadow the plane while they decided what to do.

● The decision finally to shoot down the plane would have been taken at medium/high to high military level. Party and government civilians (including Mr Andropov) would very probably not have been consulted in any case, but would certainly not have been disturbed in the middle of the night for the purpose (European Russia was also in darkness). The main consideration determining such a decision would therefore have been the rules of engagement for the Far Eastern region, laid down as standing orders. The senior military commander consulted, who may have been as high as the Air Force Commander-in-Chief, would have said to himself, "The standing regulations say 'Shoot'. If I obey the rules of engagement nobody can blame me. I shall have done my duty. If I do not I may be for the chop. So 'Shoot'." The wider political and international repercussions would not have entered into it.

● When it became apparent next morning to the civilian Soviet leaders what had happened they would no doubt have been appalled. Their entire propaganda position as a peaceloving nation confronted by capitalist warmongers and indeed their (possibly genuine) desire for some compromise in the arms control talks in Geneva were destroyed. They found themselves, quite unnecessarily, in the international dock and they could only get out of it by denouncing the actions of their military colleagues who claimed to have been defending the motherland by scrupulous observance of standing orders.

● After much agonizing thought and debate, Mr Andropov decided that he was not sufficiently secure in the saddle to shop the military. Had the fault been the KGB's he might have been able, as its former head, to get away with disowning them. It might have been possible, though difficult, to discipline a fraction within the Party. The armed forces, to whose backing Andropov ultimately seems to have owed his elevation, were too powerful. He therefore decided to ride out the diplomatic storm. There will be no international inquiry, no more than a perfunctory apology and probably no compensation for the victims.

If this explanation is right it does nothing, of course, to excuse Soviet behaviour or to relieve the Russians of the responsibility for an outrage. It provides a chilling picture of the Soviet system – paranoid, muscle-bound, compartmentalized and brutal.



Andropov: riding out the diplomatic storm. Reagan: given an excuse to reassert military superiority

Moreover it may mean (though one can argue the opposite) that Andropov will remain in hock to the army and, in view of his age and health, may not be able to break the hold it has on Soviet resources and policy.

On the other hand, the incident reveals no horrors of the Soviet system that we were not already aware of, and if, as all but the most conspirational Sovietologists apparently surmise, it was not a deliberate act of Soviet policy, then it does not tell us anything whatever about Soviet intentions.

It is equally compatible either with President Reagan's picture of the Soviet Union as an aggressive, expansionist empire of evil or with the milder European picture of an ultra-cautious, primarily defensive power which certainly needs to be kept in check and challenged when it shows signs of expansionist opportunism, but which it is expedient to do business with and to involve as much as possible in the intercourse of civilized states.

It may be said that the moderation of President Reagan's practical sanctions against the Russians shows that he recognizes the comparative irrelevance of the incident to the wider East-West issues. But I am not so sure that American public opinion or the Soviet leadership will see things in this light. The President's rhetoric has been employed to portray the tragedy as fresh and startling evidence of Soviet aggression and therefore of the need to spend vast sums on defence, especially on the MX missile – and it will probably succeed.

The Russians may conclude that they made a mistake but the nature of that mistake in their eyes will not so much be that they have deeply offended the world at large or that they have risked punishment (which President Reagan has been unable to inflict) as that they have given the President a plausible excuse to do what they are convinced he intended to do anyway – namely to build up his arsenal and to reassert military superiority over them. Either way the damage is serious.

Philip Howard

Scotching errors of history

An important anniversary has escaped the eagle eye of Old Father Time, who records these interesting little chimes of history for the Information Service on the back page. It is the one thousand, nine hundredth anniversary of the first great failure to civilize the Scots. The history of the British Isles would have been tidier if the Roman invaders had stayed on, and occupied and pacified the Highlands after their victory at Mons Graupius at just about this time of year in AD 83. From Bannockburn to Wembley we should have avoided a great deal of blood, and sick, and broken bottles, if the Scots could have been educated rather than just beaten at this early date. It is too late to do anything about it now.

We know about the battle only from the *Agricola* of Tacitus, that magnificent but unreliable historian's biography of his father-in-law. He writes that in the summer of 83, for the second year running, Agricola led his army on campaign north of the Forth. Towards the end of the summer he came upon the Caledonians drawn up on the slopes of the Graupian Mountain, on ground of their own choosing. Our modern Grampians come from a misreading of Graupius by Renaissance scholars.

For once in their history the Caledonians had stopped fighting each other to meet the common danger, and had mustered more than 30,000 men. The Romans had about 25,000: Tacitus mentions 8,000 provincial infantry and 3,000 cavalry in the front line, with about 2,000 cavalry in reserve, and detachments from two or three legions, who took no part in the battle.

Tacitus gives the conventional set-piece speeches to the armies by their commanding officers before the battle. In his speech the Caledonian leader, Calgacus, utters the first Scot Nat slogan in history: "Robbery, murder, rapine, the lying Sassenachs call it their Empire; they create a desolation and call it peace." Like Shakespeare, Tacitus did not reserve the good lines for his heroes. Even Jock MacNasty and the First Murderer are allowed poetry that makes the hair on the back of the neck bristle.

After considerable to-and-fro the Caledonians were defeated 10,000 dead to 360. There are a number of puzzling questions about the battle, which have perplexed scholars for centuries. We might as well clear them up definitively for the anniversary.

1. The site of the battle. Suggestions passionately advanced have ranged from Culloden to Brechin; the latter is as absurd as my South African friend who listens to the British football results and believes that the name of the club in full is Brechin City Nil. Mons Graupius must be farther north, on the line of the first-century marching camps that stretch to the mouth of the Spey. The most popular modern suggestion of a location is Mount Bennachie, near Inverurie, 32 kilometres north-west of Aberdeen. Do not believe it. The true site is Sillyearn Ridge, near where the River Isla runs into the Deveron.

2. Those war chariots, in which the Caledonians rampaged up and down between the two armies before the battle. All I can say is that they must have had better suspension than modern cars in that rugged land with granite sticking through the turf, and that those primitive Aberdonians must have had good seats.

3. Why did the Scots stand and fight, when they would have done better to carry on retreating into the bogs and heather? Answer: Because the Romans had reached their heartland. They had to make a stand, committing suicide in the process, to protect their homes and families.

4. Why was Agricola not allowed to consolidate his victory and occupy the whole of Britain, instead of being recalled to Rome? Answer: Tacitus asserts that Domitian, the sabre-toothed Emperor, was jealous of Agricola's military triumphs, and feared a potential rival. I think it more probable that independent military advice from such places as the cavalry club at Rome told him that Agricola's plan of conquest was impossible, and that it was a waste of time fighting the Scots.

Still, it was a lost opportunity. Up the Caledonians! Wha's like us? Verra few, and they're a' deid, starting on Mons Graupius 19 centuries ago this month.

هكذا من الاصل



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BRAZIL AND THE BANKS

The rescheduling of Third World debts seems to have become a continuous activity. No sooner is one set of negotiations completed than another is begun. The plain fact is that the international debt problem, despite many soothing words from central bankers, is still deteriorating. A new, although not unexpected, dimension has been added by the suggestion from Mr Guy Huntrods, a director of Lloyds Bank International, that governments must intervene directly in the present Brazilian rescue attempt.

According to Mr Huntrods, "The public sector must play its part. The numbers are too big for the banking sector to handle on its own." But sheer size is not the only basis for deciding whether government support is appropriate. It is true that Brazil is the world's biggest debtor and that the organization of new loans from hundreds of geographically dispersed banks will prove very difficult. The trouble is that, as soon as banks believe that governments will bail out their most awkward customers, they have no incentive to put further money in or to press these customers to behave more responsibly. If governments give financial aid to Brazil, they will be expected to give financial aid to nearly all of Latin America and much of Asia and Africa as well.

It has been claimed that, if governments do not step in now, they will *have* to step in later. If the banks ended the charade and recognized that their Third World loans were bad, their capital bases would be wiped out. Government money would then have to be injected in order that the banks maintain their traditional operations in the industrial countries. On that argument, immediate action is expedient because it would avoid cost and disturbance at some future date.

The argument may be superficially cogent, but it does not establish a case for government intervention. It was the banks which made the loans in the first place. They did so in the expectation of profit. Such profit would have been for the benefit of shareholders. They now face losses instead and these also should be borne by shareholders.

If banks are to be relieved of commercial risks retrospectively, the character of the advanced market economies will undergo a radical alteration. Responsibility for mistakes will no longer rest with management and shareholders, but with politicians, bureaucrats and, in due course, taxpayers. There must be no dispute that, if a bank lends money and loses it, the government does not have an obligation to help.

There may, nevertheless, be a justification for discreet government participation in debt negotiations. The ultimate cause of the crisis facing Brazil and its bankers is the gross irresponsibility of the country's financial policies. Last year its budget deficit amounted to over 15 per cent of its national income. Unable any longer to finance this deficit by external borrowing, the Brazilian government had to resort to the printing presses. Inflation, a politically convenient but socially disruptive tax-gatherer, accelerated. It has now reached the intolerable level of 150 per cent.

In these circumstances, bankers cannot realistically expect Brazil to service its debts. But the problem may be transitional. Brazil may be better placed in two or three years' time if the budget deficit has been eliminated. Budgetary restraint is, indeed, the International Monetary Fund's central demand in the current negotiations. Western governments must be willing to support the IMF in its task, if necessary by further increases in its capital. This will give Brazil a breathing-space to tidy up its financial position and also allow central banking authorities in the advanced countries to prepare for the worst eventuality, that Brazil will still be unable to pay up. Enforced bank mergers and management changes may, unfortunately, be as necessary on this occasion as they have been in previous financial crises.

IRELAND IN TWO PARTS

There was never much doubt about the outcome. The question put to the Irish people was taken to mean, Do you want the present legal ban on abortion to be made safe by an addendum to the constitution? Never mind whether the addition was otiose, the wording incompetent, the effect different from that intended, the procedure objectionable, and the whole thing divisive of the nation. The people had been asked about abortion. The moral majority was roused from its slumbers. And the moral majority in the Republic of Ireland is Catholic and conservative. So that is that.

The lively debate that the referendum stirred up went much wider than the question at issue. It had to, since there is a virtual consensus in that country that the law relating to abortion should be left where it is. There was much introspection about the sort of political society the Republic is or ought to be: should it embody and reflect the outlook of the numerically preponderant culture, part lay part clerical; or should it assume a more liberal ethos and put distance between church and state as is considered appropriate to plural societies?

A headcount gives the answer that has just been returned. The actual movement within Irish society gives a less conclusive answer. During the past fifteen years or so there has been noticable enlargement of the room occupied by opinion and conduct that diverge from orthodoxy. Perhaps it is better described as a fragmentation of orthodoxy. It is not only a secular phenomenon. There has been a similar movement within the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland. So the relevant political argument is really about the extent to which the forms and institutions of society should be changed in order to correspond with changes that have actually occurred or are occurring in the character of society.

That is the question that Dr FitzGerald sought to pose last time he was in office when he announced his "constitutional crusade". It is his misfortune, and partly his fault, that the first full engagement of the crusade should have been fought on terrain hopelessly disadvantageous to his cause. The outcome can only weaken his authority. It also makes something of a mockery of his policy towards Northern Ireland.

Meanwhile there are things to report from that part of the island too. Dr Paisley is in touch with a mole who has come up with the spine-chilling information that British and Irish civil servants are thrashing around looking for things to have cross-border cooperation about. This is in fulfilment of the programme agreed between the two prime ministers for the Anglo-Irish inter-governmental council. The rest of us have not been allowed to see the documents so we have only Dr Paisley's word for their tenor, which is, he says, to edge Northern Ireland out of the United Kingdom and into an all-Ireland republic.

One must be cautious of reading it that way. The Unionist imagination in these matters is as Shakespeare described it: "Or in the night, imagining some fear, How easy is a bush supposed a bear". Particular difficulty is experienced in distinguishing functional cooperation between authorities in two parts of Ireland with distinct and uncompromised sovereignties from arrangements that impair the sovereignty of one part with a view to having the other assimilate it.

The proposal that Unionists are specially suspicious of is completion of the Anglo-Irish council with a parliamentary tier including an element drawn from the Ulster Assembly. If the quid pro quo were to be the SDLP's cooperation in the assembly, there would be advantages that Unionists ought to be prepared to examine. One advantage for them would be the far better prospect of a return to provincial government. "Power sharing" is the *ignis fatuus* of Westminster rule in Ulster. But it is not impossible for the political leaders of the two communities to act in common for the common good. Next week a delegation leaves Northern Ireland for the United States to drum up investment for the province. The four main constitutional parties of Northern Ireland are represented on it, two by their leaders – Dr Ian Paisley and Mr John Hume. The initiative owes nothing to Mr Prior and his assembly, which is no doubt why the parties have managed to tolerate each other's presence. It is far removed from anything touching on the constitutional status of Northern Ireland. Still, it shows that Ulster's political leaders do have some common loyalty. That loyalty is to the people and their welfare. It is a foundation upon which to build.

And a more propitious time for constructive politics may be approaching. The Royal Ulster Constabulary is having notable success in bringing terrorists to trial on the evidence of informers. Another crop of delations has just been announced. The impact of these successes is already felt in a reduction of gross terrorist crime.

TECHNOLOGY OF SOCIAL REFORM

When new technology hits an ancient industrial process, the process dies. When new technology assaults an ancient institution like the Civil Service, the institution does not perish. The government of the country must go on. It cannot be put out to international tender. But the impact can be traumatic. Whitehall is on the brink of the most dramatic change in bureaucratic practices since the Asquith administration introduced the first national insurance scheme and, in the words of Winston Churchill, its reforming President of the Board of Trade, brought in "the magic of averages to the aid of the millions".

A conference of policy analysts and administrators at York University this week began to map out some of the consequences. Clearly, bureaucratic processes involving financial transactions, a great deal of information, and frequent variation – like the tax and social security systems – are ripe for computerization. The Inland Revenue's pay-as-you-earn will be automated from the end of 1987. It is a mammoth enterprise embracing 27 million taxpayers, more than one million employers and a national network of collection. It will cost £210 million to instal, but should save £50 million a year when operational.

Equally important, the flexibility of the system will open up the possibility of substantial change in fiscal structure for the first time since the mid 1970s. Sad lessons from past essays into an earlier generation of new technology, like the Department of Transport's Driver and Vehicle Licensing Centre at Swansea, led the planners to insist on a minimum of external disruption if targets were to be met, though there have been over a thousand changes in requirement since 1980. Ministers therefore agreed on a moratorium on tax reform. Four years is a long time in politics. But, as Mr Steve Matheson, director of the PAYE project put it in York, ministers and civil servants could start planning post-1987 policy changes next week if they wished.

By coincidence the target year of the Cabinet's longer-term review of tax and spending happens to be 1986-87. If ministers so decided, new technology and new policy could be harmonized conveniently given careful forethought. There is a snag, though. Social security, the other side of the tax-benefits system (which in any fundamental rejigging of the welfare system would have to be reformed in tandem) will in the mid-1980s be moving into its own great technological breakthrough, which Sir Geoffrey Otton, Second Permanent Secretary at the Department of Health and Social Security, compares in its complexity with the United States NASA enterprise in putting men into space. The DHSS new technology will not be operational until the mid-1990s. No doubt there will be a moratorium on reform in that field as well. Tack it on to the tax stop and you have, as Mr Michael O'Higgins, an adviser to the Commons Select Committee on Social Services, has noted, a block on reform lasting a quarter of a century.

The DHSS transformation will cost £1.6 billion and affect 50 million personal records. It also carries important access and privacy implications. Will for example, a DHSS client be able to see the VDT screen displaying the data that will determine his or her disbursement? Will new technology tend to inhumanize or dehumanize the 500 local social security offices or will it dehumanize them still further?

The message of the York conference is clear: Civil Service work can no longer be split into material fit for thinkers, doers or technicians. The new model official must be a bit of all three if the new technology is to be harnessed to the full. Beside that, the recent debate about the priority to be afforded policy-making and management pales into obsolescence.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

On a twin track to deterrence

From Lord Mayhew

Sir, Though a strong supporter of the twin-track decision, I find your leader of September 5 ("Be firm, be sceptical") too negative.

Yes, the French and British deterrents are indeed conventionally regarded as "strategic" and "independent". But they are in fact marginally shorter in range than the SS20s; and the British deterrent, though it can be recalled to independent command, has for years been assigned to Nato and is targeted and deployed by Saceur (Supreme Allied Commander Europe). It is therefore unreasonable to insist that neither force should count *at all* in the European nuclear balance.

A useful precedent has been set in the Vienna negotiations for a conventional balance. Here, since the French forces are independent, they are not formally "counted in", but a figure of 50,000 has been added to the Nato manpower total for the sake of reaching agreement.

The same common sense should now be shown in Geneva. The twin-track decision has succeeded in squeezing some useful concessions from the Russians, and in terms of warheads the gap between the two sides is now less than 3 per cent of the total US/SU stockpile. The Russians can devastate the world without SS20s and we can devastate them without cruise or Pershing 2s.

We should not let the Korean airline outrage wreck the INF negotiations. It is time for a deal.

Yours etc,
MAYHEW,
House of Lords.

Dispute over Belize

From the Prime Minister of Belize

Sir, There are three facts to remember when referring to the article on Belize by Mr George Walden (August 12) and a letter in *The Times* of August 23.

Belize was never a part of Guatemala. It was a geographic entity within its existing borders at the time Guatemala declared its independence from Spain.

Belize desires a settlement of the unfounded claim without prejudice to its sovereignty and its territorial integrity.

Belize understands, appreciates and thanks the people and Government of the United Kingdom for the British military presence as a factor of security and stability in a turbulent region.

Sincerely,
GEORGE PRICE,
Belmopan,
Cayo District,
Belize,
Central America.
September 1.

Indiana's tax laws

From the Governor of Indiana

Sir, Recently I read the article about US methods of unitary taxation that appeared in the July 1, 1983, issue of your paper. The article listed Indiana as a state which has adopted this method of taxation. This is only partially correct, and I would like to briefly explain Indiana's approach to this issue and how it actually benefits both domestic and foreign corporations.

Indiana law allows our Department of Revenue the discretion to give corporations doing business in our state two options. These corporations may choose either to be taxed on a unitary basis or to be taxed using the familiar allocation method. This method segregates for tax purposes a British corporation's income produced by its Indiana operations from its income produced elsewhere.

The only time the British corporation would not be allowed to exercise its option would be under circumstances where the company intentionally structured its sales in a manner that would artificially minimize or eliminate the subsidiary's Indiana tax liability. Under such circumstances, unitary taxation methods would be applied.

Indiana has recently committed over £120m for purposes of economic development. A portion of these funds has been targeted to the attraction of foreign investment. Indiana has a long-standing history of welcoming foreign investors with open arms. I am confident that Indiana is the best state in the Midwest of our country and one of the best states nationally for foreign companies to conduct their US operations.

In view of this extensive monetary commitment to economic development and our pride in our business climate, I felt it was important to clarify the misrepresentation in your newspaper's article.

Sincerely,
ROBERT D. ORR,
Office of the Governor,
Indianapolis,
Indiana 46204-2797,
United States.

Church and politics

From the Very Reverend Monsignor George R. Leonard

Sir, Your front page headline, "Hume tells priests to get involved in politics" (September 8) was not supported by the report below it. Although Cardinal Hume was addressing the National Conference of Priests, his plea for greater participation in the life of the national community was, as your report indicated, addressed to Catholics generally. The Cardinal was not discussing the extent to which priests in particular should engage in activities of a political nature.

Your headline perhaps makes the common mistake of identifying the Church with the clergy.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE R. LEONARD,
Archbishop's House,
Westminster, SW1.
September 8.

Unsettled doubts in airliner incident

From Dr L. T. Weaver

Sir, The drastic act of apparently shooting down a Korean airliner should be taken as an indication of the fear the Russians have for the West.

Without wishing to condone their action in any way, faced with invasion of Soviet air space by an unresponding aircraft set on a course towards a sensitive military area, only a country abnormally scared of the attack could respond in such a morally irresponsible and politically foolish way.

This sort of tragic event is the price we must pay for the extreme military tension that exists between East and West.

Yours sincerely,
L. T. WEAVER,
87 Osborne Avenue,
Newcastle upon Tyne,
Tyne and Wear.
September 3.

From Mr P. D'Arcy Hart

Sir, Your back page of September 6 presents questions on the Korean plane disaster. The last question skirts around an essential issue.

We have been given conversations between Soviet pilot(s) and ground control and monitored time reports gathered by the United States of the sequential events.

We are told that Tokyo lost the plane on radar and didn't know its location. *But what was the radio of the Korean pilot doing* all these two hours of anxiety when he could see danger? Nothing? No distress call? No advice sought? Or was the radio out of order, or is the information – critical – not yet released?

Cannot *The Times* find out, or is the Reagan hysteria unfavourable to such an inquiry and publication?

Yours faithfully,
P. D'ARCY HART,
37 Belsize Court, NW3.
September 7.

From the Reverend Claude Riches

Sir, Before we give ourselves up to unrestrained condemnation of the Russians, ought we not to ask ourselves whether we are entirely clear in our own minds what the attitude of British military authorities might be if an Argentinian plane, albeit one having the appearance of a civilian aircraft, were to approach beyond the exclusion zone of the Falklands and refuse to obey or acknowledge all attempts made to divert it?

Yours faithfully,
CLAUDE RICHES,
The Rectory,
Ashdon,
Saffron Walden, Essex.
September 7.

From Miss Mary E. Jelley

Sir, Why are not all bona fide passenger-carrying aircraft clearly marked with some conspicious internationally recognised emblem?

It could be outlined at night with lights. If the Red Cross can do this why not devise something for innocent travellers?

Yours truly,
MARY E. JELLEY,
The Shepherd's Cottage,
Chute,
Near Andover, Hampshire.
September 7.

From Mr Gerald Fleming

Sir, Would it not be in the urgent interest of safer air travel throughout the world, of historical truth, future peace and good will among men, if the governments of the United States, the USSR and Japan were to agree forthwith – concomitant with minimal security demands – to the simultaneous publication of those parts of existing tapes recording key moments prior to the destruction of the South Korean airliner?

Would not many say that this catastrophe points up in a very special way man's inhumanity to man in our cold and often dehumanising technical age?

Yours sincerely,
GERALD FLEMING
55 Golders Gardens, NW11.

From Mr Alan H. Caute

Sir, How can we conduct nuclear disarmament negotiations (other than meaningless ones) with a country that shoots down civil airliners?

Yours faithfully,
ALAN H. CAUTE,
6 Portland Terrace,
Newcastle upon Tyne,
Tyne and Wear.
September 5.

Pricing gas

From Mr Martin E. Simons

Sir, A most important aspect of the British Gas efficiency report, by Deloitte Haskins & Sells, published late August, is that it will force the Department of Energy and the British Gas Corporation to come to an accommodation of their differences which have not been helped by insular attitudes or the ukases of successive governments.

In the area of gas pricing one is left with the impression that shorter and longer term needs of industry and of private customers have not been considered. The Department of Energy and the corporation favour high selling prices based on the cost of the most expensive gas – viz Norwegian Frigg field gas. It is of concern that the report states: "We understand that UK sector oil companies require a post-tax return of 8-10 per cent," and that the corporation's 5 per cent return required in the 1978 White Paper "may need reconstruction."

If UK gas prices were to be governed by the marginal cost of supplies, then the Government would have no financial inducement to minimise such costs.

The Deloitte report does not refer to the appropriateness of the corporation's accounting conventions which have led to substantially higher asset upvaluation than has been customary in industry. This in turn has brought massive depreciation charges. As a consequence, the real rate of return for the depression year ended March, 1983 was much higher than the 5.7 per cent published.

Realistic energy pricing is essential for industry, whilst sensible heating costs, which rose 25 per cent per therm in the last financial year, are vital for our ageing population. The Government must take wise economic and social decisions.

Yours faithfully,
MARTIN E. SIMONS,
24 Granard Avenue, SW15.
August 30.

Straw burning

From Dr M. A. Plint

Sir, The most recent authoritative study of the subject, published by the United States' National Academy of Sciences last year, shows conclusively that, if present trends continue, the carbon dioxide content of the earth's atmosphere will double within 50 years.

The effects of this change are still non-proven, but there are strong theoretical reasons for believing that a massive modification to world climate, in the direction of increased temperatures, could result. This could possibly be *the* environmental problem facing the world by the middle of the next century.

The effect is a marginal one: the rate of carbon release into the atmosphere, primarily the result of the burning of coal and oil, now outstrips the rate at which vegetation can remove this carbon. Any reduction is important.

The *Farmers Weekly* mentions a figure of five to six million tons of straw burnt each year. This represents the release of perhaps eight million tons of carbon dioxide, some 2 per cent of total emissions.

Two per cent may not sound very much, but it is the excess that counts, and this *is* the *only* substantial reduction that could be made, at little expense, by a simple piece of legislation.

This legislation should, I suggest, be put in hand without delay.

Yours faithfully,
M. A. PLINT,
8 Watermans Way,
Wargrave,
Berkshire.
September 1.

Peace in Latin America

From the Colombian Ambassador

Sir, It is impossible for me to overlook yesterday's article (September 5), "Colombia's own savage El Salvador", by your correspondent in Bogotá, since it does not state the whole truth.

We Colombians are aware of our problems and of our shortcomings and it does not make us feel uncomfortable if these things are discussed and analysed abroad. But it would be preferable if, at the same time, the public were also informed of our efforts to solve and overcome them.

The violence still afflicting some regions hurts us, but we are endeavouring, to the best of our ability and in good faith, to eradicate the causes which might have given rise to the same. Last year, the National Congress approved the most comprehensive amnesty law in our history. President Betancur was not alien to this statute. On the contrary, he supported and encouraged it from the beginning by unequivocal messages and through his ministers.

Furthermore, the Government is carrying out a vast work of economic and social transformation to bring about a reasonable standard of living throughout the land and to eliminate extreme poverty. Political democracy is fully operational and we are anxious to achieve economic and social democracy as well.

The publication of the article to which I refer, emphasizing the tragic occurrence of the Magdalena Medio region, took place at the same time as the signing of the first contracts for a loan of $100m involving the International Finance Corporation, the Midland Bank, Crédit Commercial of France and the Industrialization Fund for Developing Countries, of Denmark, to assist private Colombian industrialists to construct a new cement factory, precisely in that Magdalena Medio region.

We 28,500,000 Colombians hope to ensure our own self-sufficient development. We are well aware of the disturbances brought about by 3,000 or 4,000 members of the guerrillas. Nevertheless, we do not give up hope that we might manage to persuade them of the advantages of returning to civil life in order to work with the rest of us within the norms laid down by our basic law, the National Constitution.

All of us, headed by President Betancur, are conscious of the professionalism of our armed forces and of their commitment to the principles of democracy. We rely on them to defend our sovereignty as well as to guarantee the order which will enable the desired transformations to take place and also accelerate them.

All these measures confer moral authority on my country for her President, Dr Betancur, together with his colleagues of Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, to take part in the Contadora Group with the aim of achieving peace in tormented Central America. We do not stand aloof from the sufferings of our fellow Latin Americans and we are certain that their peace is also our peace. That is why we wish to help seek it in a civilized manner, through creative dialogue, without further violence which would precipitate irreversible chaos.

Yours faithfully,
AUGUSTO ESPINOSA,
Colombian Embassy,
3 Hans Crescent, SW1.
September 6.

Alliance in more than a name

From Mr Aubrey Jones

Sir, The decision taken by the SDP's National Committee against joint selection with the Liberals of candidates for the European elections is a significant step towards impeding an eventual merger of the two parties.

As a Conservative who, feeling that Mrs Thatcher's Government was betraying all that was best in the Conservative tradition, joined the Liberal Party before the SDP was born but who could equally well have joined the SDP had it been in being, I can only say, "I am saddened."

The tactical argument adduced for the decision is that the SDP must remain open to further defections from Labour. But are potential Labour defectors likely to join a party against which they recently fought in a general election?

Is it not possible that they might be readier to join a party formed from a merger of the Liberals and the SDP but bearing a totally new name?

And what about the growing number of disaffected Conservatives shut out by Mrs Thatcher? They are unlikely to join either the SDP or the Liberals. They might just be prepared to join a party sprung from fusion.

The philosophical justification put forward for continuing separate identities for the Liberals and the SDP is that both are in favour of electoral reform, which would facilitate the appearance of several parties. That is true. But there will be no electoral reform without a change of government. Whether or not that takes place depends on the electorate.

And the electorate not unnaturally, thinks in terms of the historical context – Government and Opposition, or Government and alternative Government.

The Liberals and the SDP are united in their hostility to the adversarial nature of the inherited political system. It is doubtful, however, whether the electorate has advanced to that point. How otherwise does one explain the plight of the Liberal Party over the last half century?

There are parts of the SDP's thinking which seem to rest on the assumption of power won – e.g., the regional organisation appropriate to a changed electoral system, less so the one we now have.

Power has first to be attained, and the attainment is likely to be easier with one party than two.

Yours faithfully,
AUBREY JONES,
89 North End House,
Fitzjames Avenue, W14.
September 8.

Wedgwood's service

From Mr Christopher Wade

Sir, I write from the Queen Anne house in Hampstead mentioned in David Hughes's entertaining piece (September 3) about Wedgwood's dinner service for Catherine the Great.

According to Dr George Williamson, who among many other things was art adviser to J. Pierpont Morgan, one of the Wedgwood family visited Leningrad to enquire about the service and was assured that it no longer existed: the explanation was that over the years the Empress had thrown the lot at her servants' heads.

Can recent visitors to the Hermitage, please, confirm that the dinner set is still on display? Only one Russian Hampstead picture seems to have survived and we are anxious for more – and for a copy of Dr Williamson's famous catalogue.

Yours etc.,
CHRISTOPHER WADE,
Hon Curator,
The Hampstead Museum,
Burgh House,
New End Square, NW3.
September 5.

Mr Wesker's paradise

From Mr Robert Muller

Sir, Re Wesker v Levin (feature, August 30), Mr Wesker lives in a theatre playwright's paradise. Most novelists, who probably work even harder than playwrights, are never reviewed at all. Few TV dramatists ever see their work reviewed. (There are no TV drama critics.)

The theatre is given an importance by the press which cannot be justified either by its inherent quality or by readership demand.

Yours faithfully
ROBERT MULLER,
2 Camden Square, NW1.

Iced bunkum

From Mr J. M. Adams

Sir, There is no need for Dr Couper (September 6) to be in doubt about the constituents of his ice cream. He can obtain, free, from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, a most helpful booklet, called *Look at the Label*, which gives the meanings of all the "E" numbers.

From my copy, his ice cream contains lecithins, mono and diglycerides of fatty acids, carrageenan, locust bean gum, guar gum, tartrazine, carmoisine or azorubine and copper complexes of chlorophyll and chlorophyllins.

What could be simpler?

Yours faithfully,
J. M. ADAMS,
6 Austen Road,
Guildford, Surrey.
September 6.

From Mr Peter Mottley

Sir, Presumably the chocolate-flavoured E in Dr Couper's E322, E471, *et al (ad nauseam?)* stands for "ersatz".

Yours faithfully
PETER MOTTLEY,
9 Aston Close,
Pangbourne
Berkshire.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE
September 8: The Duke of Gloucester visited the Scottish Railway Preservation Society and the Public Library and Rehabilitation Works in Bo'ness this morning. His Royal Highness was entertained to lunch by the Provost of Falkirk District Council (Mr J. Docherty) and later visited Mallinson Denny (Scotland) Limited, Grangemouth and Ladysmill Industrial Units, Falkirk, Scotland.
His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.
Lieutenant Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE, ST JAMES'S PALACE
September 8: The Duke of Kent, as Patron, was present today at the Civil Service Motoring Association's Diamond Jubilee Luncheon at the House of Commons.
Sir Richard Buckley was in attendance.

The Queen will open the Aberdeen Curling rink near Dyce airport on October 18 and will later visit the bungalows at Dyce owned by the Scottish Veterans' Garden City Association.
The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will dine with the Indian High Commissioner and Shrimati *Muhammad* on *October 25*.
The Duke of Edinburgh, master, will attend the Trinity House luncheon for the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs at Trinity House on October 27.
The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will give a luncheon at Buckingham Palace on November 2.
The Princess of Wales will visit one of the MacIntyre Communities for *Mentally Handicapped Children* and Adults at Westoning Manor, Bedfordshire, on September 20.
The Princess of Wales will receive a copy of *Stories for a Prince* in aid of the Royal Institute for the Blind, in London, on October 26.
The Princess of Wales will open the West Indian Family Centre, in Brixton, on October 27.
The Princess of Wales will open a block at the London Chest Hospital, Bethnal Green, on November 1.
The Princess of Wales, Patron of the Pre-School Playgroups Association, will present prizes to the winners of the association's "Build a House" project, at Kensington Palace. *on November 2*.
The Prince and Princess of Wales will attend the tenth anniversary dinner of Independent Local Radio, at Mansion House, on November 9.
The Princess of Wales will visit Mount Edgcymbe Hospice, in St Austell, Cornwall, on November 16.

The Princess of Wales, Royal Patron of the British Deaf Association, will visit the association's headquarters in Carlisle, Cumbria, on November 17.
The Princess of Wales will visit the Cardiff Community Dance Project on November 21.
The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, will open the British Racing School at Snailwell Road, Newmarket, on November 25.
The Princess of Wales will open the Wantage Adult Training Centre on December 2.
The Princess of Wales will open the Park Lane Fair in aid of the Forces Help Society and Lord Roberts Workshops on December 6.
The Princess of Wales, Patron of the Welsh National Opera, will attend a performace of *Carmen* by the Welsh National Opera, at the Dominion Theatre, London, on December 7.
The Prince of Wales, Patron of the Malcolm Sargent Cancer Fund for Children, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, will attend a carol concert in aid of the fund at the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on December 20.
The Duke of Gloucester, patron, Pattenmakers Company, will attend a service at St Margaret Pattens followed by a court luncheon at Cutlers' Hall, on October 13.
The Duchess of Gloucester, patron, association For All Speech Impaired Children, will attend a National AFASIC Week charity gala concert at Guildhall, on October 13.
Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Corps of Transport, will visit 20 Squadron, at Regents Park Barracks, on October 19.
Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester will visit Baron's Close Family Centre and Coffee Hall Family Centre on behalf of the Children's Society, in Milton Keynes on October 20.
The Duke of Gloucester, president, Royal Smithfield Club, will attend the annual dinner of the Butchers' Charitable Institution at Grosvenor *House, on October 20*.
The Duchess of Gloucester will attend a dress show given in aid of Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, at the All England Lawn Tennis and Croquet Club, Wimbledon, on October 20.
The Duke of Gloucester will visit the Royal Military School of Music, Kneller Hall, Twickenham, on October 24.

Viscountess Quenington gave birth to a daughter in New York on September 6.
On the tenth anniversary of the death of Professor Stefania Niekrasz, President of the Association of *Polish Musicians Abroad*, a Mass will be celebrated in Westminster Cathedral, on Sunday, September 25, at 10.30 am.

Latest appointments

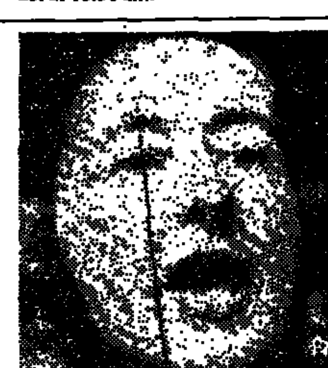
Latest appointments include:

Mr Cynlais (Kenneth) James to be Ambassador to the United Mexican States in succession to Sir Crispin Tickell, who will be taking up a further Diplomatic Service appointment in London.

Anthony Hurrell to be Ambassador to the Kingdom of Nepal in succession to Mr J. B. Denson, who will be retiring.

Miss Ann Spokes, recently chairman of the social services committee of the Association of County Councils, to be chairman of Age Concern England, in succession to *Professor Olive Stevenson*.





Miss Ann Spokes

King William's College, Isle of Man

Autumn term begins today. C. D. *Moore* continues as head of school. The Most Rev Trevor Huddleston will preach at evensong on September 24 and founder's day is on October 26 at which the guest of honour will be Mr Cliff Morgan. BBC Television's *Mastermind* will be recorded in the Barrovian Hall on November 16. Term ends on December 12.

St Edmund's School, Canterbury

Michaelmas Term begins today. Paul Mankey (Warneford) is captain of school; David Birks (Wagner) is captain of football. The Old Boys' *football matches* will be played on September 17 and the St Edmund's Society dinner will be held in London on November 11. Robin Tyson is cathedral *head chorister*; the Old Choristers' Association reunion will be held on October 8. The junior school will perform *The Wizard of Oz* on November 24, 25, 26. The school carol service will be held in Canterbury Cathedral on December 16 and term ends on December 18.

Colfe's School

Autumn Term began on September 7 and ends on December 20. Half term is October 24-29, when Mr *V. S. Anthony* returns as headmaster. Michael Davies is school captain. The 1983 appeal will be launched at a gala concert at Fairfield Halls on September 29. Lord Miles will be the guest speaker at the 331st anniversary governors' visitation on October 21. The Old Colfeians' Reunion dinner will be at Colfe's on November 18. *As You Like It* will be presented on December 7, 9 and 10.

Charterhouse

Oration Quarter begins today. R. A. Ford is head of school and K. Frearson is captain of football. Exeat is from October 26 to November 2, and the Quarter ends on Wednesday, December 14. The Founder's Day dinner will be on *Wednesday, December 7*.

Oakham School

Winter Term will begin on Sunday, September 11. There will be 956 pupils in the school, 520 boys and 436 girls. The head boy *is James* Wratten; the head girl is Gillian England. The half-term exeat is from Saturday, October 29 to Sunday, November 6. The term ends on Sunday, December 18.

Wilson's School

Michaelmas Term begins today and ends on December 16. Lieutenant-*Colonel W. R. Bowden has been* reelected chairman of the governors and Major-General *H. A. J. Sturge* as vice-chairman. D. Maclean is captain of school. Founder's day service will be held on September 29 at Christ Church, Sutton, when the Bishop of Southwark will preach the foundation sermon. Speech day will take place on November 24, when Baroness Young will distribute the prizes.

Wycliffe College

Boarders return this evening; term ends on December 17. Jeremy D. Kemp is head boy; Helen G. Martyn is head girl. The senior school has *increased to 349 pupils, of whom 64* are sixth form girls. The choral society gives its inaugural concert on November 27. OW dinners will be in Porthcawl (September 23), London (November 11), Bristol (November 25), and after the OW rugby match (December 10).

Secrets in stone: The traditional arts of stone carving have survived in northern China, though the products of the carvers and sculptors are now made in state-owned factories such as this, rather than in individual studios for wealthy patrons. The sculptures, depicting mythological figures are made for both domestic and international markets.

Church news

New joint role for Catholic and Anglican commissions

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

For the first time the national commissions of the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches are to be brought into the work of the *Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission*, in exploring obstacles to unity between the *two and how to overcome them*.

National commissions exist in most countries where the two churches have substantial numbers, including England. They have been set up over the years by local Roman Catholic and Anglican hierarchies but so far they have had no role in international negotiations sponsored by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Pope.

At its meeting in Venice, the Anglican-Roman Catholic International Commission decided to ask the help of those national commissions in discussing the theological implications of full communion. That would enable the English Commission, for example, to study the legal establishment of the Church of England, and whether it constituted an obstacle. That is a problem peculiar to England and not relevant to relations between the churches elsewhere

The International Commission completed its first meeting in Venice on Tuesday, and issued a statement yesterday. The commission said that it had discussed the present state of relations in many different parts of the world – its own membership encompasses 12 nationalities – and found that *in most cases* "regular cooperation is now taken for granted".

The commission also discussed justification by faith, and theology, and those will remain its first priority. Work was also begun on the mutual recognition of *ministries where* the difficulty lies in the official ruling of the Roman Catholic church in 1896 that Anglican Holy Orders are invalid.

A small group of members will continue to meet to discuss the justification and ecclesiology issues, to prepare for another meeting of the full commission in a year's time.

The statement says that the commission celebrated the Anglican and Roman Catholic Eucharist on alternate days on its week-long meeting and it indicated that members of one church did not receive Holy Communion when it was the other church's turn. *The* Patriarch of Venice, Cardinal Marco Cè visited the commission *during its meeting to wish it well*.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr G. Cole and Miss L. Ross
The engagement is announced between Giles, eldest son of Sir *Colin and Lady Cole, of Holly* House, Burstow, Surrey, and Lynne, only daughter of Mr Charles Ross, of Camden Square, NW1, and Mrs Elizabeth Ross, of Sussex Street, SW1.

Mr L. Williams and Miss J. Jarman
The engagement is announced between Lawrence, son of Lady Williams and the late Sir Alan Williams, KCMG, of 1 Morland Close, Hampstead Way, London and Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Jarman, of Chalgrove, Farleigh Common, Warlingham, Surrey.

Mr R. Hodge and Miss P. Creighton Griffiths
The engagement is announced between Robert, son of Sir Julian and Lady Hodge, of Lisvane, Cardiff, and Patrizia, daughter of *Mr and Mrs Michael Creighton* Griffiths, of Llandaff, Cardiff.

Mr A. J. Applegarth and *Miss P. C. Killeen*
The engagement is announced between Adam, son of Mr and Mrs J. S. Applegarth, of Boldon Hall, West Boldon, and Patricia, daughter of the late Mr T. Killeen and Mrs Killeen, of Ashton-under-Lyne.

Major J. T. Billson, R.A. and Miss S. F. McDonald
The engagement is announced between John Tulloch, elder son of the late Brigadier G. H. T. Billson, C.B.E., D.S.O., and Mrs Billson, of Cheltenham, and Sarah Frances, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Hugh McDonald, of Hove.

Mr A. J. Thould and Miss S. J. I. Rentoul
The engagement is announced between Julian, eldest son of Dr and *Mrs A. K. Thould, of Truro*, Cornwall, and Jane, eldest daughter of Dr and Mrs J. W. Rentoul, of Grampound, Cornwall.

Mr P. E. Hutt and Dr F. H. Norcross
The engagement is announced between Paul Edward, eldest son of MC and Mrs M. G. Hutt, of Brighton, and Fiona Heather, only daughter of Mr and Mrs E. Norcross, of Berkhamsted, Herts.

Mr C. Macdonald and Miss L. Kempton
The engagement is announced between Colin, younger son of Mr *and Mrs D. A. Macdonald*, and Lynne, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs C. C. Kempton, both of Redhill, Surrey.

Lieutenant-Commander B. N. *Darch*, R.N. and Miss S. C. D. Moger
The engagement is announced between Brian, elder son of Mr and Mrs R. C. Darch, of Trowbridge, Wiltshire, and Sarah, daughter of Mr R. V. D. Moger, of Dartmouth, *Devon, and Mrs A. Barends, of* Amsterdam, Holland.

Baron J. H. de Haldevang and Miss P. J. Mills
The engagement is announced between Jan de Haldevang, Scots Guards, eldest son of Baron and Baronesse de Haldevang of Cairo, Egypt, and Philippa Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs Robin Mills, of Barrington Grove, Burford, Oxfordshire.

Mr W. A. Mineyko and Miss J. K. Dawes
The engagement is announced between Wladyslaw Andrew, son of the late Mr Aleksander Mineyko and Mrs Mineyko, of Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire, and Janet *Katherine*, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs John Dawes, of Hernhill, Faversham.

Mr P. D. Rodwell and Miss C. A. Spence
The engagement is announced between *Paul David*, only son of Mr and Mrs J. Rodwell, of Epping, Essex, and Catherine Anne, only daughter of Mrs Mary Spence and the late Captain William Spence, of Oban, Argyll.

Marriages

***Mr R. A. C. Vigors* and Mrs J. A. Money**
The marriage took place yesterday at Chelsea Old Church of Mr Robin Vigors, elder son of Colonel and Mrs Richard Vigors, of Brill, Buckinghamshire, and Mrs Judith Money, only daughter of the late Mr John Nowell Kendall, and of Mrs Kendall, of Cheltenham. The Rev C. E. Leighton Thomson officiated, *assisted by Dom Fabian Cowper*, OSB.

The bride, who was given in *marriage by her brother, Mr John* Kendall, was attended by Miss Jocelyn Galsworthy. Mr Martin Vigors was best man.

A reception was held at Claridge's Hotel and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr J. Hunt and Mrs C. C. Bullough
The marriage took place on Saturday, *September 3, in London*, between Mr Jeremy Hunt, younger son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Hunt, of Port Elizabeth, South Africa, and Mrs Joan Long, of Mijas, Spain, and Mrs Claudia Charmian Bullough, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs John Bullough.

Birthdays today

Mr R. B. Adams, 62; Mr Noel Barber, 74; Miss Pauline Baynes, 61; Mr John Curry, 34; Sir Charles Fleming, 67; Sir John Gorton, CH, 72; Mr Robin Hyman, 52; Sir Emile Littler, 80; Sir Peter Macadam, 62; Sir Anthony Parsons, 61; the Rev Professor N. W. Porteous, 85; Mr Richard Sharpe, 45; Dr the Hon Shirley Summerskill, 52; Miss Margaret Tyzack, 52; Mr David Verey, 70; Mr Justice Walton, 68.

Latest wills

£1m estate

Lady Sherborne, of Aldsworth, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, wife *of the seventh Baron Sherborne, left* estate valued at £1,147,592 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Badham, Mr Richard Guillimont, of Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, pharmacist £200,605
Cameron, Miss Sarah Leonora, of Heaton, Newcastle upon Tyne £236,287
Stanton, Mr William Thomas, of New Haw, Surrey £322,706
Try, Mr Reginald Aden Robert, of Eton, Berkshire £213,935
Waldron, Mrs Phyllis Dolores, of Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire £229,512

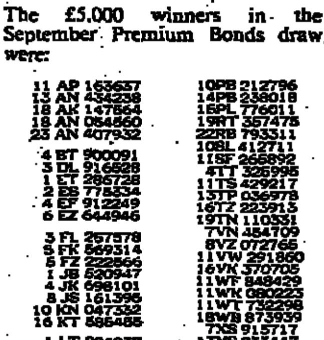
Meeting

Chester and District Chamber of Trade
The Hon Peter Morrison, Minister of State for Employment, was guest of honour and principal speaker at a meeting organized by the Chester *and District Chamber of Trade held* at the Chester Grosvenor Hotel last night. Mr Tony Claude Crimes, president of the chamber, was in the chair and a vote of thanks was proposed by Mr Richard Ager-Harris.

£5,000 Bond winners

The £5,000 winners in the September Premium Bonds draw were:

11 AP 163657	10PB 212796
13 AN 434238	14PB 236018
18 AK 147564	15PL 776011
18 AN 084560	19RT 367475
23 AN 407932	22RB 793311
4 BT 900091	10SL 412711
3 DL 916528	11SF 265892
1 ET 286728	4TT 325995
2 ES 775534	11TS 429217
4 EF 912249	13TP 036978
6 EZ 644946	16TZ 223913
3 FL 267578	19TN 110331
5 FK 569314	7VN 454709
5 FZ 222566	8VZ 072765
1 JB 520947	11VW 291860
4 JK 698101	16VK 370705
8 JS 161396	11WF 848429
10 KN 047352	11WK 080225
16 KT 596465	11WT 732298
1 LT 884837	18WB 873939
3 LL 150085	7XS 915717
7 LB 707961	13YS 033447
11 LW 687526	16YZ 765588
1 PZ 047625	19ZW 539383
	21ZN 826382
	23ZK 420130


In party mood: Mr and Mrs Andrew Peacock at a Melbourne reception yesterday. Mr Peacock is leader of the Australian opposition Liberal Party.

Cranwell graduations

Air Vice-Marshal A. G. Skingsley, Air Officer Commanding and Commandant Royal Air Force Staff *College Bracknell*, was *the* reviewing officer when 112 officers of No 70 initial officer training course graduated from the RAF College Cranwell yesterday. The Flying Training School, Cranwell, provided the fly-past and music was by *the Band of the Royal Air Force* Regiment.

The Sash of Merit was awarded to Acting Pilot Officer S. M. Perkins, WRAF. The Hennessy Trophy and Philip Sassoon Memorial Prize went to Acting Pilot Officer P. W. P. Cafferky, the British Aircraft Corporation Trophy to Flying Officer A. R. Hildage, and the Overseas Students' Prize was won by *Flight Lieutenant Said* Khalfan Al Qutati (SOAF).

Graduating Officers
General Duties Branch (Pilot)
Flying Officers M C Hardwick, C D Marchbank BSc, J D Warren. Pilot Officer J N Potter BSc. Acting Pilot Officers R H Adlam, P A B Bassy, M R Bird, P W P Cafferky, C D Carder, T P Cattroll, S Chiddention, M A Chinery, C J Chills, P Durke, I A Evans, L Fisher, A P Geldard, M G C Graham, A C D Gough, I J Hallwood, N T Hathaway, J P Hewitt, S C Jacob, A E Knight, E S Moorwood, M J Murtagh, H W Nash, P G Newman, M E Nichols, D W Parry, E J Patching, C J Pendlebury, A A Robson, P J Sarrell-Cooke, M J W Sheer, A D Somerville, D F Teasdel, C B Tempest-Roe, D H Tithecott, N P Tolan.
General Duties Branch (Air Electronics Officer)
Flying Officer C T Roberts.
General Duties Branch (Air Engineer)
Flying Officer M H Vallance.
General duties branch (ground) – fighter control
Flying Officer W A S Pusey. Pilot Officers S J Brooking BA, D J Riley BSc WRAF, R J Tuffin. Acting Pilot Officers M R Fixter, I D Green, C J Greig, S J Laing, A McCallum, P Millward.
General duties branch (ground) – air traffic control
Flying Officer C M Couchman WRAF. Acting Pilot Officers C E Nicholson, S R Notman, B L Parry WRAF.
Engineer branch
Flying Officers T A Bargewell, S C Fenton, P P Fidler, H V J Humphries, I Martindale, G R Muddle BSc, B J Selby, T A Thompson, R K Vernon, M S Waring BSc, M Warwick, A J Wheatley BSc. Pilot Officers P J Croft BSc, M R Dabrowski BSc, I K Dobson BSc, R P W Hutchinson BSc, S Long BSc.
Supply branch
Flying Officers R A Birmingham, R J Cubitt, G A Dobson, T J Newstead, M S Stepney. Pilot Officers J R Barber BA, D Cole, J N Dack, I Guthrie BA, T A Henderson, D G Hurren BA, M P Young. Acting Pilot Officer P G Jones.
Administrative branch (secretarial)
Pilot Officers P T Hart, J G Roadknight BA WRAF. Acting Pilot Officers S M Perkins WRAF, J C Rowland WRAF, K T Thorpe WRAF, H J C Vincent, J J Wyatt WRAF.
Administrative branch (education)
Flying Officers J E Anfield and B G Curry.
Security branch (regiment)
Flying Officer P S Brightman. Pilot Officer W M M Jankowski. Acting Pilot Officers G D Leach, M Pattinson, P A Weaver Smith.
Security branch (provost)
Flying Officer A R Hildage.
Foreign and Commonwealth students
Sultan of Oman's Air Force
Pilot
Pilot Officers Ali Hamood Al Busaidi, Mohamed Ali Al Fars, Said Amor Al Harthi, Saif Salim Al Qassabi.
Education
Pilot Officer Suleyim Hamood Ar Rahbi.
Physical education
Pilot Officer Suleiman Nassir As Sabahi.
Regiment
Flight Lieutenant Said Khalfan Al Qutati.
Provost
Pilot Officer Mubarak Juma Al Jahdhami.
Qatar Air Force
Pilot
Pilot Officer Mohammed Abdul-Latif Al Mannai.

Falkland ponies

Ten Exmoor ponies are to be exported to the Falkland Islands to replace ponies killed during the fighting last year.

OBITUARY

GENERAL IBRAHIM ABBOUD

Former Prime Minister of the Sudan

General Ibrahim Abboud, who became Prime Minister of the Sudan in 1958 by leading a *coup d'état* against the existing parliamentary regime and was himself ousted in a further *coup d'état* in 1964, died on September 8 in Khartoum at the age of 82.

Born on October 26, 1901, he was educated at Gordon College, Khartoum and at the Khartoum Military College, whence he entered the Sudan Defence Force. With it he saw service in the Eritrea campaign and with the 8th Army in the Second World War, and in 1955 he became Commander of the Sudanese Army.

In 1958 having led a successful military *coup d'état* against the regime of Abdullah Khalil and justified it on the grounds that the country could no longer afford the corruption and ineffectiveness of the Parliamentary regime, he became President of the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces, Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, and Commander-in-Chief.

He continued at the head of a purely military regime, in the face of growing popular restiveness, until 1964, when a further *coup d'état* took place; for another month after this he succeeded in maintaining his own position by acquiescing in the dismissal of the Council, but was then forced to resign and retired into private life.

He paid a State visit to London in 1964 and on this occasion was made an honorary GCB. He had earlier been made an honorary MBE.

PROF ALAN STUART

Professor Alan Stuart, who was Professor of Geology in the University of Exeter from 1957 to 1959 died on August 27 aged 89. He had previously from 1947, been Independent Head of the *Department of Geology* at the University College of the South West, as Exeter University was, before receiving its charter as the University of Exeter.

Stuart was born on April 25, 1894 and educated at Gateshead Secondary School and Armstrong College (now the University of Newcastle). He was successively *Assistant* Lecturer and *First* Lecturer in Geology at Swansea University from 1921 to 1947 when he went to Exeter.

He had served with the RAMC at the Dardanelles and in Egypt during the First World War and with the Indian Army (TC) 2/27 Punjabis during the Afghan War of 1919. During the Second World War he worked on the crystallography of explosives for the Ministry of Supply.

His published works included (with N. H. Hartshorne) *Crystals and the Polarising Microscope* (4th Edition, 1970) and *Practical Optical Crystallography* (2nd Edition, 1969) besides numerous contributions to learned journals.

He was made Professor Emeritus of Exeter University on his retirement.

He married, in 1921, Ruth May Hugill. They had one son and two daughters.

THE REV E. G. LEE

The Rev E. George Lee, Unitarian Minister and Editor of the *Inquirer* from 1939 to 1962 died in Exeter on September 3.

George Lee was born in Exeter in 1896 and apprenticed to a master tailor. WEA classes fostered in him a love of literature, and he was greatly *influenced* by H. N. Brailsford, a journalist friend of Gandhi and Nehru. His interest in India was furthered by service there from January 1915 with the 2nd/4th Devon regiment, much of his spare time being used to start a life-long acquaintance with the writings of the Indian mystics.

Returning to England he was helped in *his studies* by the University College of the South-West, (now Exeter University). After training at Manchester College, Oxford, he went as Minister first to Bolton, where over a quarter of his congregation were unemployed, and then to Shrewsbury, where he began to write for the *Inquirer*, and *Hibbert Journal*. Faber and Faber published his first novel in 1937.

In August 1939 he became Editor of the *Inquirer*, also publishing two more novels and several works of philosophy and theology. His wife, Beryl, died in *1962* when he resigned the editorship to take up a Fellowship at Manchester College in order to write his autobiography, *The Minute Particular*.

Subsequently, he retired to Exeter and became Minister of *the Torquay Unitarian Church* until at the age of 81 he became Minister Emeritus continuing to preach monthly until April of this year. In his mid-70s he conducted a regular philosopy seminar for sixth formers at Queen Elizabeth's School, Crediton, and until early April he was walking most weeks from Budleigh to Sidmouth.

Recently a collection of his writings has been started at the Exeter City Library and one of his novels is being prepared for television production, but he will be remembered especially for his considerable influence on the young and for his wartime ediorials, "Standing in faith before the unknown".

Antonin Magne formerly world cycling champion, died in Arcachon, France, on September 8. He was 79.

Magne, won the Tour de France in 1931 *and in 1934* and was world professional road race champion at Berne in 1936. After the Second World War he became director of the Mercier racing team, retiring in 1970.

Science report

Computerized scanner brings pictures from deep inside the brain

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A remarkable picture on the cover of today's issue of *Nature* shows a cross-section of the *brain of a conscious person*.

The ability to take pictures of structures deep within the brain is not in itself unique; although it is not an easy thing to do. It has been made possible by the development of the computerized tomographic (CT) X-ray scanner and the more recent nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) scanner.

Another method has been devised which provides doctors *with the capacity to locate the* exact whereabouts in the brain of specific neurotransmitters, the chemical messengers which pass an instruction from nerve fibre to nerve fibre until it reaches the cell which carries out the necessary action.

There are about 40 known neurotransmitters shuttling about", but in a highly orchestrated manner. The first one to be observed *in situ*, is dopamine, or the neurotransmitter which if deficient is associated with Parkinson's disease. A disturbance of dopamine metabolism is also widely held by some *specialists to be responsible* for schizophrenia.

Despite its importance in the regulation of movement and mood, it has not been possible for doctors to visualize just exactly how and where it is being used in the brain, and how frequently. The report in *Nature*, by Dr E. S. Garnett, Dr G. Firnan and Dr C. Nahmias, of the McMaster University Medical Centre, Hamilton, Ontario, describes a way of revealing the pathways in the brain via which dopamine conveys its chemical messages.

It was done by attaching a radioactive tracer to one part of the molecule L-3,4-dihydroxyphenylalanine (more commonly known as L-dopa).

The chosen tracer emits a positron (a positive electron). Three hours after injection with the labelled L-dopa, in three normal male volunteers on the laboratory staff, a picture was constructed of the parts of the frontal, mid and rear parts of the brain in which dopamine emitting positrons was concentrated.

The research on dopamine is one of two singular advances in attempts to look into the brain to distinguish between normal and abnormal patterns. The other concerns one of the mysteries surrounding Alzheimers disease, or presenile deterioration of the brain. One of the riddles lies in the presence of strange tangles of fibres, known as neurofibrillary tangles, which occur as clumps and which, according to their extent, seem to correlate *with the severity of mental* deterioration.

Just what the tangles are and why they form in the brains of victims of this widespread and crippling disorder is unknown, but a group of research workers at Harvard Medical School have produced some new evidence which could be used to identify those at risk of developing Alzheimers.

The work, by Dr Yasuo Iharam Carmela Abraham and *Dr Dennis Selkoe*, has shown that the body's natural defence system produces antibodies to *try to combat a specific* substance that is present in neurofibrillary tangles and not in normal brain tissue.

Antibodies are special types of proteins produced by the body to seek out and neutralize foreign substances, and they are best known as defences against invading viruses, bacteria and other micro-organisms.

The fundamental discovery of the Harvard team was that the bundles of *nerve fibres* contain something that was chemically distinct from normal fibres to which the immune system would react. The next step is to use that knowledge to uncover the detailed biochemistry of the tangles, and perhaps thereby understand the mechanism which causes them to form.

Nature: Vol 304 Nos 5,928 and 5,930, 1983.



هكذا من الاصل

Photographs by Brian Harris

The Royal Air Force

The middle and late years of this decade will constitute one of the great pivotal periods in the history of the Royal Air Force. Last year it ceased to operate heavy strategic bombers, though a few of the V-bomber force, which entered service in the 1950s to carry Britain's independent deterrent, still linger on in other roles. And now a series of developments are in train which will update the RAF – a service still largely based on 1950s and 1960s technology – so as to meet the threats of the 1980s and 1990s.

These developments include:

- The arrival in service in both Britain and West Germany of the Tornado GR-1 strike/interdictor aircraft. The first squadrons of these aircraft are already operating.
- From about 1985/86 the arrival of the F2 air defence version of the Tornado.
- The ground-based systems for the defence of British airspace – radar, command and control and communications systems – are being substantially renewed and these should be operational during 1986.
- The introduction of the Nimrod Airborne Early Warning aircraft, which will operate in conjunction with Nato's AWACS and with the ground radars. The combination of these three will mean that the radar coverage of the air space around the United Kingdom, to a distance of more than 1,000 miles, will be very greatly improved.
- Partly as a result of the lessons learnt in the Falklands conflict, the RAF's capacity for in-flight refuelling is being very greatly extended. This facility was already being enlarged before the Falklands crisis by the conversion of VC-10s to tankers, but under the pressure of events Vulcan bombers and Hercules transports were also rapidly converted, and since then the RAF has bought six TriStars, also to serve as tankers.
- The Tornado strike/interdictor aircraft are recognized as being at present inadequately armed. But from about 1986 they will be equipped with two new and very advanced weapons: the JP-33 system for destroying enemy runways, and the British Aerospace/Marconi Alarm anti-radar missiles.

In the 1960s and 1970s the RAF was in the doldrums, constrained by inadequate resources and by changing assessments of what its role should be. Throughout this period it was rationalizing its structure, a process which continues today with a merger imminent of No 1 Group, based at Bawtry, with No 38 Group, based at Upavon.

This process has seen the disappearance of the most famous commands in the history of the service. Fighter Command, Bomber Command, Coastal Comand and many others have all disappeared. Today there are just three commands: Strike Command, Support Command and RAF Germany.

By the end of this year Strike, the dominant command, will have been reorganized into only three UK-based groups: No 1 covering strike and air transport and offensive support operations, No 11 handling air defence, and No 18 covering maritime operations plus a headquarters operation in Cyprus.

Developments of this sort are reflected in the RAF's claim to be one of the most efficient air forces in the world, with one of the lowest manpower-to-aircraft ratios anywhere, and with a smaller proportion of the very highest ranks than either the Army or the Royal Navy.



A Tornado of 27 Squadron in a bomb-proof hangar at RAF Marham, Norfolk

Rodney Cowton, The Times Defence Correspondent, talks to Air Chief Marshal Sir Keith Williamson, Chief of the Air Staff

Sir Keith, how do you see the state of the Royal Air Force today, and its capability to meet the demands made of it?

Sir Keith Williamson: I count myself very fortunate to take over as Chief of the Air Staff at the particular time I did because it is the very time that there is coming to fruition the largest reequipment programme that the RAF has been involved in during my time in the air force, bar perhaps the rapid post-Korean War expansion in the early 1950s when the Hunters and Swifts came in.

The present programme, with the Tornado at its centre, is providing us with a giant leap forward in our capability, not, I might say, before time because the aircraft that the Tornado is replacing are old and certainly obsolescent and we needed something to take us into the 1980s and 1990s but that is now being done.

Tornado, the Airborne Early Warning Nimrod and the improved UK Air Defence Ground Environment all mean that our operational capability is as high as I have known it, and this has coincided with an improvement in the morale of the people in the Service.

We have come up now a long way from what I regarded as a slough of depression that we were in in the mid-70s when there is no gainsaying that morale in all three Services was pretty low as a result of the 1974 defence review, and the poor pay and conditions in the Services existing at that time.

We had people queueing up to leave the Service, and we were actually having to stop them from going, and so we had a lot of reluctant officers and senior NCOs. We have come a long way since those days.

It would be surprising if we had not because there are three million unemployed in this country and we can be fairly choosy at the recruiting counter. And this has also had its effect on the people we have got in the Service, so that we can retain them. So I think both morale and professional competence are much higher than they have been for a long time.

It is an excellent coincidence that new equipment is coming in at a time when the quality of our personnel is very high and the morale of those people is very high. So I think the RAF at the moment is in very good shape indeed.

What general conclusions relating to the RAF would you draw from the Falklands conflict?

Sir Keith: I don't think there are any new lessons that we have extracted from the Falklands operation, but there are an enormous number of old lessons that have been reemphasized and confirmed.

Certainly the experience has made us shift the emphasis on to inflight refuelling capability, both in terms of having tankers to give fuel and expanding the capability of the majority of our aircraft to receive it. All our front-line fixed-wing aircraft for the future will have a capability to take on fuel.

The Falklands experience, combined I might say, with the experience of the Israeli air force in the Bekaa Valley, has, of course, also underlined what we knew to be some of the shortcomings with our older aircraft – that we had inadequate electronic warfare and electronic counter-measures capability, and that we had inadequate chaff dispenser and decoy capability.

These are being rectified perhaps more quickly than they would have been if we had not had the Falklands experience, although they always appeared on our priority list. We have known about the deficiency but we have not had the money to fill the gap. We are now making sure it is patched in time.

But of course it is a complex business. It so happens that because we now have the airframes in the Tornado we are able to concentrate on the protective measures.

Until the Tornado came into service most of our energies and nearly all our money was concentrated on getting the Tornado into the air. But the John Nott defence review of 1981 in my view quite rightly laid emphasis on the need for improved weapons fits, and that was confirmed in the Falklands war. Many of the measures we are now taking were well in hand before the Falklands crisis.

For example, the JP-233 airfield denial weapon which has now been ordered in substantial numbers has been in the process of development for quite a long time. The Falklands experience just underlined the importance of it and perhaps made the formal procuring of it that much easier.

How stretched is the RAF as a result of its deployment in the Falklands?

Sir Keith: Clearly when one moves resources that have been procured for the Nato role to another role it can only be done to the detriment of our ability to meet the Nato commitments. But having said that, we are taking steps to replace the equipment and people that are stationed in the Falklands, and by next year, for instance, we shall have the buy of the Phantom F-4Js from the United States navy replacing those aircraft that are down in the Falklands, and they will be deployed in the defence of the UK.

Sir Keith Williamson: "Operational capability is as high as I have known it"

We are doing the same with additional buys of Rapiers and helicopters, so in the long run the Falklands will not be a great burden to carry.

Just how important is the enhanced capability for in-flight refuelling going to be, not only in the context of the Falklands, but more generally in relation to the RAF's Nato commitments?

Sir Keith: The TriStars were bought really on the Falklands bill because of the complexity of organizing the Falklands air bridge, particularly with the relatively small fuel carriers like the Victor and the VC-10. But although they were bought for the Falklands commitment, they clearly have a tremendous capability to be used within the Nato scene and any other areas of activity. So it is a very useful enhancement of our capability.

In the context of a war in North Europe, would not air tankers be so vulnerable to attack as to quite drastically reduce their value?

Sir Keith: If you look at a map of the Warsaw Pact area you can devise in-flight refuelling brackets that would provide, for example, Tornado with a substantial amount of fuel in benign areas, at height, so that they could for instance attack airfields in the Kola Peninsular or penetrate through to Poland and western Russia.

And we, I think, demonstrated this capability by sending a Tornado from Honington in Suffolk to simulate an attack on Akrotiri in Cyprus and then return ... It is a complex operation and it will require you to be able to operate your tankers with some confidence in areas which we do regard as benign, but there are limits to the range of Soviet fighters.

The air defences of the United Kingdom have been very weak for many years. How do you see the position now?

Sir Keith: What we are doing is raising our air defence capability from the very low level that was established after the 1957 defence review, when it was required only to meet the trip-wire threat. We have known ever since that we have not had enough fighters in this country. We have done a great deal within the very limited resources available to us to improve the number available. We have gone up from 60 Lightnings in the mid-1960s and we will have by the end of 1983 well over 120 air defence aircraft in the United Kingdom and West Germany. That does not include the aircraft we have in the Falklands, and we will also have the missile-carrying Hawks.

A lot of money is being spent on improving the ground facilities associated with the air defence of the UK. How big an advance will this represent?

Sir Keith: It is very considerable indeed ... The sensors themselves will be very much more capable, much more resistant to electronic-counter measures. The command and control and communications system which will make use of the information the radars provide will be fast and flexible with elements of redundancy which will make sure that it cannot be taken out. So it is going to put us in a whole new ball game in the air defence business ...

As a fighter pilot I am excited because I have known the shortcomings of our existing ground environment, although I don't want to sell that short. Our present radars are jolly good in peace-time. They are very well designed, but they are very static and very vulnerable. They are not backed by a fast digital data-link, and so there are many disadvantages to them, and we have been conscious of these for a very long time.

It is therefore very exciting to be reaching a situation where improvements are incorporated that we have been talking about to my knowledge for 20 years. The fact that it is coming in at the same time as the Nimrod Airborne Early Warning aircraft and the Tornado air defence variant means that really the air defence of the UK is going to be very much better based than it has been at any time in peace-time.

The Armed Forces of the United Kingdom had the skill, the training, the courage and the will...

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Flight simulators for the RAF's Harrier, Jaguar, Hercules, Jetstream and Nimrod AEW Mk.III aircraft, together with the high-technology elements of Tornado, were designed and built by Link-Miles. So too, were those for Sea Harrier and Sea King for the Royal Navy and Lynx for the Army.

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THE AIRCRAFT

Tornado follows the terrain

The Royal Air Force operates 30 different types of aircraft, both fixed and rotary-wing, but one of them, the Tornado bomber, is taking up a major proportion of the technical time and skill of the Service as it becomes operational in increasing numbers.

A complex aircraft with a variable-geometry wing and advanced electronics which enable it, among other things, to follow the terrain automatically to its target in the worst weather, the Tornado has been ordered in two main versions by the RAF. Some 70 of the GR.1 strike version, and 30 of the two-seat trainer, of 220 on order have entered service, and the first of 165 F2 interceptors will begin to go to the squadrons in 1985.

The Tornado, built jointly by the aerospace industries of Britain, West Germany, and Italy, has already taken over as Britain's main airborne nuclear deterrent, replacing the Vulcan V-bombers, now withdrawn from service, and are in future to be based in West Germany, superseding Buccaneers and Jaguars. F2s have been developed largely for the air defence of Great Britain, and are to replace two of the four Phantom squadrons, and the two Lightning squadrons which carry out that task today.

The policy of maintaining the Falklands as a fortress is the other factor which is placing intense pressure on the RAF inventory. Not only does the service maintain the long supply bridge between Britain and the islands, by way of Ascension, necessitating an intensive refuelling operation on the way, but it maintains a squadron of Harriers, a squadron of Phantoms, and two helicopter squadrons in the Falklands, plus anti-aircraft Rapier missile batteries. To make up for the loss of the Phantom squadron from the European scene, the RAF is buying 15 former United States Navy aircraft of this type for £33m.

A continuing part in Nato is played by the RAF with its Harrier force, of which there is a further 60 on order, due to begin arriving with the squadrons in 1986, Jaguars, Buccaneers and Phantoms. The debate on a replacement for all four types continues, with a vociferous lobby in favour of a second-generation Harrier which would combine vertical/short take-off and landing with supersonic flight. A significant step towards a successor for the more conventional types was the announcement at this year's Paris Air Show that the British Government has signed a contract with British Aerospace for the development and construction of a demonstrator fighter for the 1990s. The single proto-type will be based on BAe's plans for an agile combat aircraft incorporating a great deal of new technology, including composite materials, and with electrically-signalled controls replacing the traditional rods and wires.

In-flight refuelling is becoming an increasingly-important role for the RAF, and the service has added considerably to its capability in this sector in recent months.

During the Falklands conflict in the summer of 1982, the tanker fleet of Victor K2s was hastily backed up by the conversion of 24 of 60 Hercules transports, six as tankers, and 16 as receivers. Six Vulcans are also fulfilling the tanker role, and in this year's defence White Paper it was announced that six Lockheed TriStar wide-bodied airliners were to be bought from British Airways for conversion to tankers, and that four of them would be given an additional freighter capability.

In July this year, the first of nine ex-airline VC-10s converted to in-flight refuellers was rolled out at the British Aerospace factory at Filton, Bristol, and a study is continuing of the possible conversion of further aircraft of this type to form a second squadron. The tanker fleet will be used not only to keep aircraft flying over long distances, as in the Falklands operation, but to enhance the duration of fighters on combat air patrol.

Maritime reconnaissance and search and rescue duties are carried out by the RAF with Nimrod SR-2s, and airborne early warning by a fleet of six aging Shackletons. These are to be phased out as the RAF's new fleet of 11 Nimrod AEW-3s come into service. This version of the Nimrod will be packed with the most-advanced radars and electronics enabling its crew to "see" long distances over the horizon and to give advance warning of any incoming enemy threat.

These are the sharp-end/fixed-wing aircraft of the RAF, although they would be supplemented in time of war by 90 Hawk trainers fitted with Sidewinder air-to-air missiles. The Sidewinder continues to be one of the RAF's main weapons, together with the Sparrow, and its improved Skyflash version, to be carried by the Tornado air-defence version, and Phantoms. Within the past few weeks the Government has placed a £300m fixed price contract for the British Aerospace Dynamics Alarm anti-radar missile to be fitted initially to Tornado and Buccaneer aircraft, and later to the Hawk, Harrier, and Sea Harrier. Alarm was preferred over an American missile, the Texas Instruments AGM-88 Harm.

The main adversaries in time of conflict would be the latest aircraft types developed by the Soviet Union, the Backfire, Fencer, Flogger and Foxbat, in Nato code, some 800 of which are produced each year, according to Western defence sources.

The Tupolev Tu-22M Backfire B, in service with the Soviet long-range air force and naval air force, is the largest variable-geometry aircraft in operational service in the world, with a performance of twice the speed of sound at high altitude. It carries the AS-4/AS-6 stand-off missile, which has a range of 250 miles, and the aircraft's unrefuelled range is 4,500 miles. The Sukhoi Su-24 Fencer is also a swing-wing aircraft developed as a fighter-bomber for ground attack. It, too, has a Mach 2 performance at altitude, and it can carry a weapons load of 10,000lb.

The Mikoyan Mig-23/27 Flogger, also swing-wing, is a multi-role combat aircraft and has demonstrated its ability to track and engage with radar targets flying below its own altitude. Foxbat - the Mig-25 - is a single-seat, long-range interceptor, with a dash performance of three times the speed of sound, and a ceiling of 100,000ft.

Arthur Reed

Brian Harris





On the ground and in the cockpit: Tornado crews of 27 Squadron

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AIR DEFENCE

Developing non-nuclear deterrence

One of the weakest areas in Britain's military posture since the mid-1960s has been in the provision of air defence.

The trouble began in 1957 when the defence review foresaw air defence switching from manned aircraft to missiles. The existing P1 supersonic interceptor project was to be allowed to go ahead (and as the Lightning it became one of the mainstays of the RAF), but no further projects for new fighters would be authorized.

In the next 10 years or so, the number of fighter squadrons fell from 55, including auxiliary squadrons, to five. But then came a change in Nato doctrine from the policy of massive nuclear retaliation to one of flexible response, and with it came the perception that effective air defences were necessary, and that Britain did not possess them. That state of affairs continues, but a radical improvement is in prospect during the second half of this decade.

Although Bloodhound and Rapier missiles provide an important element of ground defence against air attack, manned aircraft will be at the centre of improved capability, notwithstanding the expectations of the 1957 White Paper.

Of 385 Panavia Tornado aircraft on order for the RAF, 165 will be in the F2 version for air defence, and these will start to enter squadron service about 1985/86. With their very advanced Marconi radars they are expected to be able to dominate very large areas of air space.

These Tornados will be backed by two squadrons of Phantoms, which will be retained in service for the time being, instead of all aircraft of this class being phased out. They will also be supported by Hawks built by British Aerospace. The Hawk is primarily an advanced trainer, but about 70 of them are to be equipped with Sidewinder missiles, which will enable them to play a secondary role in air defence.

The air defence Tornados will be armed with Sidewinder Aim 9-L and Sky Flash missiles, and these are seen as being adequate to meet needs up to about the end of the decade. However, already advanced new medium and short-range air-to-air missiles are being developed to provide armament for the 1990s.

The arrival in service of the air defence Tornado will roughly coincide with the advent of another important upgrading of the RAF's capability in the form of new ground radars and command, control and communications systems. This programme is known by one of the less euphonious acronyms in which the services rejoice: UKADGE, which stands for United Kingdom Air Defence Ground Environment.

Under this programme, Britain's existing radar stations, which are large, fixed and vulnerable to both physical attack and to electronic warfare, will be replaced by 12 transportable 3-D radars which will be much less vulnerable.

The new radars are to be supplied by Plessey and Marconi, and these companies have linked with Hughes Aircraft Company of California to form UKADGE Systems Limited (UKSL) which will provide command and control systems linking the whole network of radars, control centres and operational bases.

When operational, in about 1986, the new set-up will render visible all air activity in any direction within 1,000 miles of the United Kingdom, and will be able to analyse vast amounts of information and respond to it with great speed and flexibility.

The biggest uncertainty confronting the RAF is whether it will have a new agile fighter by the middle 1990s. The service is in no doubt about its need for such an aircraft, and indeed it originally said it was needed by 1988, though an in-service date of 1995 is now contemplated.

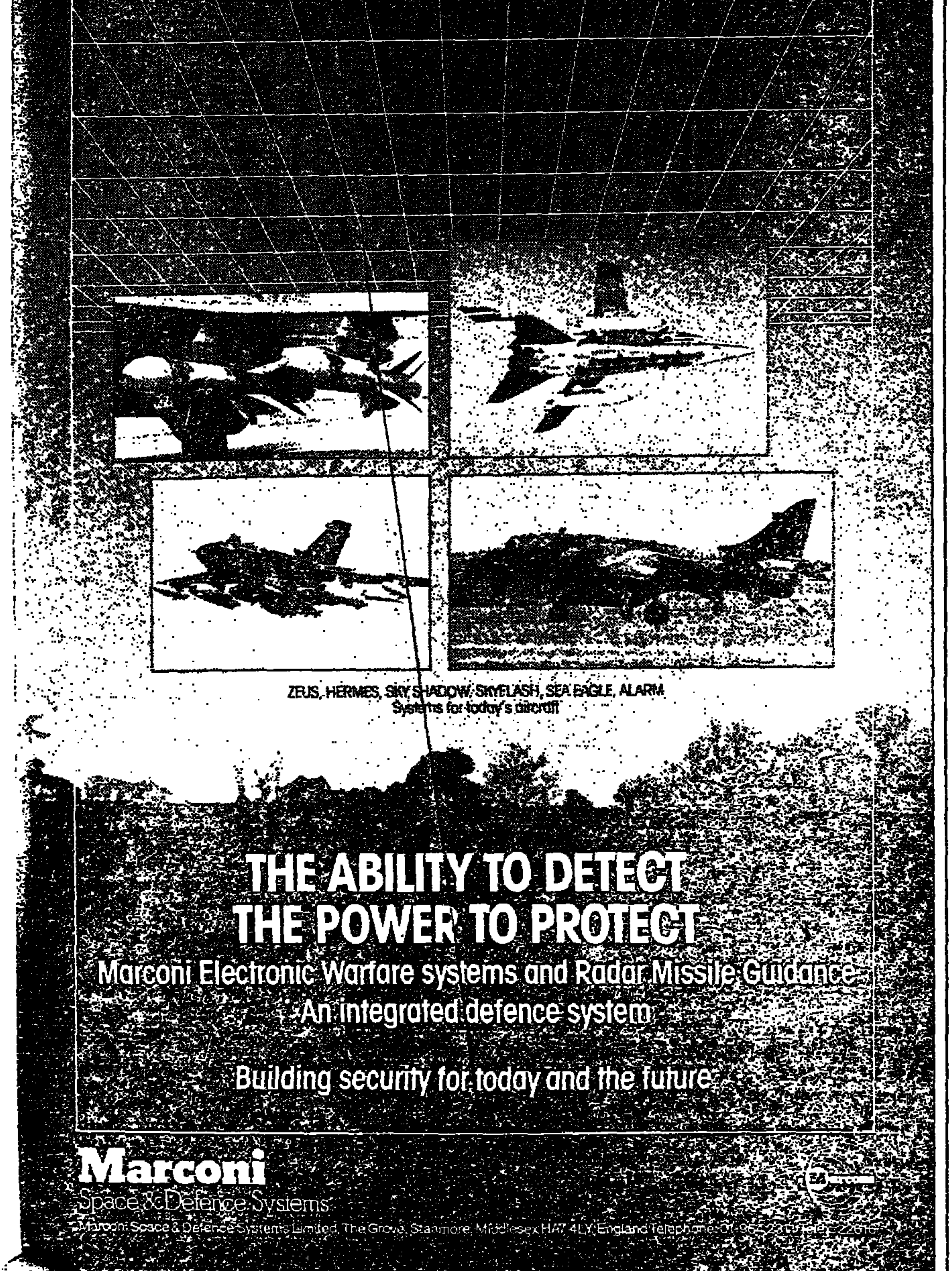
The point at issue is that although the Tornado in both its strike interdiction and air defence versions is regarded as an excellent aircraft it was not designed to be highly agile or to be able to mix-it with aircraft that are for ground support.

The government has signed a contract with British Aerospace to produce a technology demonstrator aircraft which is expected to fly in 1986. At the same time, British Aerospace is involved in negotiations with German, French and Italian interests to mount a multinational programme for an agile combat aircraft.

The uncertainty arises because the Government has so far refused to commit itself to the principle of acquiring a new agile fighter, and specifically has not committed itself to the British Aerospace project beyond the building of the technology demonstrator.

Two factors are pulling in opposite directions. British Aerospace knows that it will require a programme of providing the RAF with agile aircraft in the early 1990s, to offset the completion of the Tornado programme; on the other hand there is some dispute about the need for such an aircraft, and some doubt whether the defence budget in the early 1990s will be able to bear the cost of such a project.

RC





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TRANSPORT

Vital workhorses behind the thoroughbreds

Behind the glamour of the front-line strike and fighter squadrons, behind the headline-catching exploits of coastal rescue Wessex and Sea King helicopters, lies the anonymous world of the RAF's workhorses of the air.

The Service operates the equivalent of a medium-sized airline from its bases at Lyneham and Brize Norton, with 13 BAe VC 10 airliners carrying servicemen and their families all over the world, and 60 Lockheed Hercules engaged on tasks ranging from in-flight refuelling to carrying stores and dropping paratroops. Thirty of the Hercules are being "stretched" into the longer-body C.3 version so that they can carry bigger loads.

In addition to the two serving with the Royal flight, the RAF has a small fleet of Andovers – essentially the BAe HS 748 airliner – which it uses as transports and for the calibration of ground electronics aids.

Several aircraft types which many would imagine went out of service a long time ago are still operated by the RAF. They include the Canberra (entered service, 1951), the Hunter (1954), the Devon (1948), and the Pembroke (1953).

A number of versions of the Canberra continue to be used, including the photographic reconnaissance PR.9, and the T.17 electronics warfare aircraft which tests Britain's air defences by cluttering the radars and issuing false commands to fighters.

About 60 Hunters remain on the inventory, with their main role that of training. Devons are used as communications aircraft, operating mainly from RAF Northolt, London, while the Pembrokes do a similar task based in Germany. The RAF has announced that it is to buy four BAe 125 executive jets, known in the Service as Dominies, and these are expected to be the first of a number which will eventually replace the Devons and Pembrokes.

The new 125s will be the 700 version, with American Garrett TFE 731 engines, while a small fleet of 125s already operating from Northolt as communications aircraft are of an earlier version, powered by Rolls-Royce Viper engines. For fleet commonality, the older 125s are to have their Vipers replaced by TFE 731s.

The RAF uses a larger fleet of Dominies as trainers – flying classrooms for student navigators and air electronics operators.

Student pilots training to fly transport aircraft do much of their training on the BAe Jetstream twin turbo-prop, while the first steps towards flying in the Service are accomplished in Chipmunks, Bulldogs and the venerable Jet Provost, which was first delivered to the RAF for trials in 1955. Bulldogs are used by the 16 university air squadrons.

At the time of writing, the RAF was close to making a decision on a new basic trainer to replace the 110 Jet Provosts still in service. A wide selection of aircraft had been offered from both home and abroad, but the choice was narrowing to the BAe P.164 turbofan, and the turbo-prop Firecracker. As fuel economy is high on the list of the Service's priorities, it appeared as if the turbo-prop aircraft might have the edge over the jet.

Experience with rotary-wing aircraft in the RAF may be traced back as far as 1934, when the first of a fleet of 12 Cierva C-30A autogiros, manufactured under licence by Avro as the Rota, was delivered, and today the Service has 140 helicopters of five main types carrying out a wide range of different tasks.

The twin-rotor Boeing Vertol Chinook is the most recent acquisition. A carrier of large loads, the type was sent to the Falklands, but three were lost with the Atlantic Conveyor, and have since been replaced. The Puma, the RAF's other heavy transport helicopter is a product of an Anglo-French development and manufacturing accord, which also produced the smaller Gazelle, used by the Service mainly for training.

The older Westland Wessex has training, and search-and-rescue (SAR) roles, and the larger Westland Sea King is mainly involved in SAR. Both aircraft types have saved hundreds of lives around Britain's coasts, winching up yachtsmen from stricken boats and injured crewmen from the decks of tankers and oil rigs.

In addition to Germany and the Falklands, the RAF keeps aircraft on bases in other less-publicized parts of the world. Wessex helicopters are based in Hongkong, and also at Akrotiri, Cyprus, where they support the United Nations contingent, while there is a flight of Harriers in Belize.

With the exception of the famous Red Arrows aerobatic team, flying their Hawk trainers, and the Queen's Flight, with two Andover transports and two Wessex helicopters (two British Aerospace 146 airliners have recently been bought by the RAF for evaluation as replacements for the Andovers), the Service's extensive inventory of other aircraft is seldom in the news.

AR



Brian Harris

Keeping the aircraft on target: control tower officers at RAF Marham

THE FALKLANDS

Beating distance as well as the enemy

After the Falklands conflict most of the glory was scooped up by the Royal Navy and the army. For weeks they basked in the cheers of the nation.

The RAF was meanwhile trying to explain why its most eye-catching contribution to the re-conquest of the islands – the bombing of Port Stanley airfield, which only briefly denied its use to the Argentines – was more than a marginally relevant attempt to get in on the act.

In fact the RAF's contribution was always more important than it seemed at the time, and has since become absolutely central to Britain's continued control of the islands.

If the raids on Stanley airport were more a tribute to the RAF's technical resourcefulness than to its military effectiveness, there has since been evidence that the arrival of a Vulcan bomber out of the blue made the Argentines stop and think. And what they thought was that if the RAF could reach Port Stanley it could probably also reach Argentina. As a result, they redeployed their aircraft more out of harm's way.

RAF Harriers and their crews, who rapidly had to adapt to operating from ships, shared in the achievements of the Sea Harriers.

But the recapture of the Falklands was as much a triumph of logistics as a feat of arms. As critical as defeating the enemy was defeating the distance – 4,000 miles to Ascension, the nearest land base. And here the RAF was indispensable.

Sailing at only a few days' notice, the task force was inevitably only semi-equipped. Ascension, it has been said, briefly became the busiest airport in the world as the RAF operated a shuttle service carrying men, arms and equipment for the navy to pick up on their long voyage south.

In the weeks before and immediately after the recapture of the Falklands, RAF transport aircraft carried 5,000 tons of equipment and 5,000 men to Ascension.

The short-range RAF vertical/short take-off Harrier's flew out to augment the Royal Navy's aircraft with the task force. Those that flew direct from Britain to Ascension Island needed about eight air-to-air refuellings; those that went on to land on HMS Hermes needed a further eight refuellings. The Vulcan bombing raids on Port Stanley are said to have required the use of 10 air tankers.

Although the RAF was already increasing its air-to-air refuelling capacity, demands for this facility in the Falklands war far exceeded anything then available. This led to brilliant improvization by the RAF, and by industry. Vulcan and Hercules aircraft were rapidly converted into air tankers and a system of air-to-air refuelling for Nimrod maritime patrol aircraft was devised and installed in five weeks.

More than 600 air-to-air refuellings were carried out in this period and only six refuelling attempts failed. All aircraft got back to base, though in one instance only after an embarrassing diversion to Brazil.

Since the war the RAF has maintained the "air bridge" from Ascension to the Falklands, using Hercules, which are still dependent on air-to-air refuelling, making about five flights a week. The RAF is concerned that this delicate, precision operation, which allows small margin for error, may be taken for granted.

The most important watershed since the re-capture of the Falklands was the completion last October of extensions to the runway at Port Stanley. This allowed RAF high performance, supersonic Phantom fighters to be based there and thus give the islands better air cover than they had enjoyed before or during the conflict.

The arrival of these aircraft and the installation this year of new radar has greatly improved the Falklands' defences. The presence of the Phantoms, moreover, has reduced the strain on the navy's resources by removing the necessity to maintain an aircraft carrier in the South Atlantic.

RC

RECRUITING

High-tech, but square-bashing comes first

With the introduction into the inventory of increasingly complex aircraft, aircraft systems, engines and weapons in recent years, the RAF has become a high-technology service. It is not surprising that the annual cost of training the men who fly the aircraft, and the men and women who keep them airborne, comes to £200m.

Teaching a pilot to be the complete master of a jet such as a Tornado, Phantom, Buccaneer or Lightning will cost up to £2m. Sixty per cent of all RAF tradesmen are in engineering trades, where the learning process is lengthy and expensive.

The training task never ceases and as many as 15,000 of the 90,000 in the RAF pass through one or other of the 2,000 courses which can be mounted each year at 12 major training establishments or smaller schools at operational bases.

The Service is very conscious of the size of its training bill, which encompasses not only "in-house" courses but those with the other Services, in universities and polytechnics and in industry. The need, objectives, syllabus content, teaching methods, and teaching aids are constantly monitored to ensure that they are relevant to changing operational tasks.

The training machine also has to be extremely flexible for the annual quota of new entrants to the Service varies considerably. It was 3,000 in 1982 but has risen to 8,000 this year, so placing strains on both instructors and accommodation. A national unemployment level of more than three million has resulted in it being easier to fill the quota, and in recruiters being more selective.

No academic qualifications are required for entry by airmen and airwomen into most of the 128 trades in the RAF, but direct-entry technicians require two O levels at grade C or equivalent, and engineering apprentices require four O levels. Both groups of entrants are expected to have a mathematics or science subject among their results. In recruiting ground-based officers the Service aims for one-third university graduates, but a minimum of five C-grade O-levels is accepted for some branches.

Generations of former airmen will be interested to know that the six-week initial training course for airmen and airwomen includes the traditional "square-bashing", in addition to lectures on RAF history, standard of dress, organization, hygiene, and discipline.

On completion of this initiation the recruit joins a course where he or she is taught the trade chosen on joining. Such courses may last a few months to more than a year, although in the case of apprentices learning esoteric aircraft, engine, and electronics trades, the courses stretch over three years.

Then follows pre-employment training on the specific equipment which will be used – either at an operational station, or at a basic-training school, or occasionally in industry.

Rankers are assessed for potential promotion to NCOs or officers from the day they join (20 per cent of all engineer officers, and 5 per cent of all aircrew come from the ranks). Those selected are sent for command and management training to prepare them for increased responsibilities. The courses are intensive and last for up to three weeks.

Initial training for ground-based officers is done at the RAF College, Cranwell, where the standard course lasts 18 weeks with emphasis on leadership and general administrative skills. The newcomers then go on to specialized training on their chosen areas of employment, and those whose posts require second-degree qualifications, such as officers in the

Continued on next page

The Battle of Britain is still being fought.

The task facing the Royal Air Force today is as daunting as it ever was.

It is our brief, as watchdogs over Britain, to demonstrate to would-be predators that we are more than capable of holding our own.

We are also charged, in our partnership with NATO, with preserving the status quo in Western Europe. To achieve these aims calls for ceaseless vigilance and the ability to mount a decisive response against those who would threaten us and our allies.

In human terms, it calls for an uncompromising attitude from all those who elect to serve with the RAF.

We describe it as commitment. A word that covers determination, pride and, let's not be ashamed of it, patriotism.

If you are attracted by a career that involves a sense of purpose, read on. And if you're fascinated by the complexities of military aviation, even better.

Because life in the RAF revolves around the aircraft. And we need a whole range of skills both in the air and on the ground.

Perhaps you have the innate skills of reflex and anticipation needed to fly our aircraft. Or the administrative abilities to keep our stations running.

Perhaps you have the engineering and scientific skills needed to keep our aircraft flying. Or the ability to communicate them as an Education and Training Officer.

In the air and on the ground the world's most advanced technology will be yours to handle. And we need, if we are to maintain our supremacy, to improve it still further.

It's a challenge to your imagination and inventiveness. It's an opportunity to express your talents to the full.

And a polite way of saying that we'll stretch you to the limit.

In return we offer you the chance to gain invaluable experience and responsibility at an early age.

Salaries compare favourably with civilian careers.

Travel, too, is one of the attractions. Europe, the Mediterranean, NATO exercises or exchange visits can all broaden your horizons.

And, in marked contrast to the demands of the day (and sometimes night), the social life is informal and unstuffy, with, of course, excellent sports facilities.

But please don't let our financial and fringe benefits be the deciding factor in applying for a commission. We hope you're looking beyond that.

And that you're just as interested in what you can give to the RAF as what you can get from it.

What now?

Ideally you should have a degree or 'A' levels or a relevant professional qualification. These are mandatory for some branches but for others five acceptable GCE 'O' levels at grade C or equivalent, including English Language and Maths, are a minimum.

If you think you fit the bill, call in at any RAF Careers Information Office or write to Group Captain J. F. Boon, FBIM, RAF, at RAF Officer Careers (09/OD/01), London Road, Stanmore, Middlesex HA7 4PZ, asking for further details of Officer careers currently available. Please include date of birth and present and/or intended qualifications.



RAF Officer

Formal application must be made in the UK.

Preparing for that first flight

Continued from previous page

engineering and education branches, are provided with advanced professional training.

Pre-employment training is given along the lines of that for airmen, mentioned earlier, and then at various stages of their careers officers of all branches who are considered to have demonstrated high potential are selected for progressive command and staff training. This includes courses at the RAF Staff College, Bracknell, Joint staff courses at Greenwich, and at the Royal College of Defence Studies in London. RAF Cranwell provides a series of courses in aspects of air warfare for officers of the RAF and the Nato air forces and these are also attended by officers from the Army and the Royal Navy.

Entrants to the RAF who aspire to being aircrew have first to attend the selection centre at Biggin Hill, the RAF station which achieved fame as a Battle of Britain fighter base. Academic, aptitude and medical tests there weed out no fewer than 85 per cent of the applicants. There follows an 18-week initial officer training course at Cranwell, where the success rate is around 85 per cent (senior NCO aircrew have a separate course, with an 80 per cent success rate).

Flying training courses then follow. In these the pressure on the students is intense and up to 30 per cent fail to make the grade in their original choice of branch, although many then re-muster in alternative aircrew categories or as ground-based officers. The

Basic and advanced flying at training schools

RAF has three basic flying training schools, and candidates destined to fly fast jets complete a 150-hour course on Jet Provosts, although for graduate entrants who have flown with a university air squadron the course is reduced to 128 hours. Those going on to transport aircraft or helicopters complete 93 and 75 hours respectively before moving on to specialist training.

At advanced flying training schools, which are the next step, fast-jet pilots complete a 75-hour course on the Hawk, multi-engine pilots fly 45 hours on the Jetstream, and helicopter pilots put in 142 hours on the Gazelle and Wessex.

In addition to its conventional aircraft the RAF "flies" a number of types which never leave the ground. These are the simulators in which aircrew carry out part of their training, and two of the latest are those installed by Rediffusion Simulation to represent the Tornado swing-wing bomber and the Hawk trainer.

After advanced flying training school comes the great moment when the new pilots receive their wings – although they are warned that these are not fully earned or confirmed until six months' service has been completed with a squadron.

Navigators complete a 39-week basic course flying in Dominie and Jet Provost aircraft and are then "streamed" to fast jets or multi-engined aircraft, with a further 70 and 78 hours of flying respectively. Fast-jet navigators also receive tactical and weapons training on the Hawk.

After initial airmen/aircrew training for air electronics operator, students are promoted to the rank of acting sergeant and undertake a 27-week course before being streamed for above-water or below-water sensor training, lasting a further 26 or 14 weeks respectively. A third stream is to be introduced to train operators for the Nimrod early-warning aircraft fleet which is due in service with the RAF shortly. Air engineers are promoted from airmen and undergo a 47-week specialist course.

The course for the fifth branch of RAF aircrew, that of air loadmaster, lasts between 16 and 25 weeks, depending on the type of aircraft to which the student is to be posted. Air loadmaster is the only flying role in the RAF which is open to women.

Arthur Reed



Today's magnificent men and their flying machine: a Tornado crew

The RAF Benevolent Fund repays the debt we owe

The sole purpose of the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund is to help past and present members of the Royal Air Force, including the Women's Services, their widows, children and dependants. Eligibility lasts for life.

As the many survivors of the Second World War and their dependants grow older, they are increasingly vulnerable to sickness, infirmity and financial hardship. Casualties also occur in peacetime – aircraft crash, people of all ages become sick and die or are disabled and unable to work and they or their dependants may need the Fund's help. Expenditure on Welfare has virtually doubled in the last four years and in 1982 £3.9M was needed to relieve distress, almost £1M more than in 1981, an increase of 30% in only 12 months. The greater part of this, some £2.6M, went to help widows and the disabled.

We need your help. Every donation we receive means we have more to give. Please remember the Fund in your Will, advice on legacies, bequests and covenants is gladly given.

In carrying out its work the Fund receives invaluable assistance from the Honorary Branch Welfare Officers of the Royal Air Forces Association.

If you know of anyone who might qualify for help please contact the Fund or the Honorary Welfare Officer of your local RAFA Branch.

Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund
67 Portland Place, London W1N 4AR Tel: 01-580 8343
Also at
11 Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AH Tel: 031-225 6421
Registered under the War Charities Act 1940 and the Charities Act 1960. Registration No. 207327

WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

A new battle for aging RAF heroes

The magnificent young men who won the Battle of Britain in 1940 are not so young any more. Many have reached pensionable age, and the rest – in fact all Second World War veterans – are approaching it. As a result, individuals and organizations concerned with the welfare of ex-service men and their dependants are preparing for a dramatic increase in demand on their services over the next few years.

Like the rest of the armed forces, the RAF has been pruned dramatically – from about 1.2 million people serving in 1945 to a current total of about 90,000. Fewer resources are available from service organizations to help the many who are now coming due for old-age assistance. And injuries and disabilities tend to get worse rather than better with age.

Responsibility for assisting former RAF personnel mainly rests with two organizations: the Royal Air Force Association and the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund. Both groups were formed after the First World War.

Over the years, both organizations have gradually widened their scope.

The Duke of Kent School at Woolpit in Ewhurst, which comes under the wing of the Benevolent Fund, was originally a home for boys whose fathers had been killed during the First World War. It is now a preparatory boarding school with accommodation for girls as well as boys. Supported by fees, it provides education for children of RAF members and former members, although priority is still given to children whose fathers have died or been seriously disabled.

In the early days after the Second World War the RAF Association was primarily concerned with the resettlement and employment of RAF personnel. Today assistance in applying for special pensions is a major activity.

The two organizations appear to overlap in the care of ex-RAF men and women who are disabled or chronically sick. The Princess Marina House at Rustington in Sussex, is a Benevolent Fund convalescent and residential centre, has accommodation for 49 residents. Last year there were 932 guests, most of whom stayed for a fortnight. The house accommodates people who need to convalesce after an operation or illness, and also welcomes the elderly, frail or those who are lonely and need a change of scene. Fees are charged but assistance is available for the needy.

The RAF Association supports a separate convalescent home, Richard Peck House at St Anne's on Sea. In addition it provides accommodation and nursing care for 44 permanent patients and a steady flow of short-term guests at Sussexdown in Storrington, Sussex. The Association's more flexible terms of reference enable it to assist a wider range of beneficiaries than the Benevolent Fund. This includes people who do not qualify for disability pensions. Some may be suffering from injuries not directly attributable to their service. Former prisoners of war may be suffering the delayed effect of internment. Both groups are also involved in a number of sheltered housing projects for people who appreciate some supervision but do not require constant nursing.

Because of the growing waiting lists for assistance, there is no fear that the two organizations will duplicate efforts. The RAF Benevolent Fund and the Association regard themselves as complementing each other. Broadly speaking, the Fund aims to provide the financial resources while the Association tries to ensure that the money is spent where it is most needed.

Sometimes very small sums can make an enormous difference. There are countless instances when help in paying television licences, electricity bills, funeral costs and buying orthopaedic equipment or artificial limbs results in effusive letters of gratitude from recipients. The Association, with over 100,000 members and nearly 700 honorary welfare officers can identify people in need who are frequently too proud to seek help on their own account.

It can ensure that assistance is forthcoming, by approaching the Benevolent Fund or other welfare authorities. Often no money is needed – merely knowledgeable guidance through the labyrinths of bureaucracy.

Mr Frank Neal MBE, Secretary-General of the Association, is modest about the assistance his organization gives. He talks in terms of "togetherness" and about "helping the other chap in every way possible". Like Air Commodore Mike Stanton, Secretary of the Appeals Committee of the Benevolent Fund, Mr Neal is also proud of the high level of support from the RAF.

Nearly all RAF members voluntarily subscribe half a day's pay each year. Many stations also organize open days as well as Battle of Britain "At Home" days.

In addition there are fund-raising activities by wives' clubs, thrift shops and sponsored activities. Last year, RAF personnel contributed a record £1.2m to the Benevolent Fund – nearly three times the contribution made by the general public.

Increased civilian support is clearly necessary. Whether in large sums from legacies or silver in the Wings appeal collecting boxes. Public donations are greatly appreciated.

Patricia Tisdal

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It may seem that there is plenty of room in the vast blue sky. But the ever-increasing popularity of air travel places still higher demands on the maintenance of international air traffic safety. As an acknowledged world leader in SSR (Secondary Surveillance Radar), Cossor Electronics assists air traffic controllers by providing the vital systems which identify the aircraft positively, track them precisely, and report their positions accurately. In fact, when it comes to 'minding' air traffic, our equipment has no equal.

We were a pioneer in the introduction of SSR and have continually introduced new developments to keep ahead of the requirements of growing traffic densities.

Our latest system, Monopulse SSR, overcomes the many problems of signal interference effects caused by crowded skies, enabling the controller and pilot to make better use of the airspace with more efficient flight paths and a consequent saving in fuel.

The Civil Aviation Authority was the first in the world to recognise the advantages of Monopulse SSR. 22 Cossor systems are currently being installed throughout the UK. Overseas, Saudi Arabia is the first of what we confidently expect to be many customers to follow their example.

To complete the Monopulse system, Cossor has introduced a new antenna. Its large vertical aperture construction will improve radar coverage and overcome ground reflection effects.

Cossor engineers are also closely involved in the development of the SSR system beyond Monopulse, known as Mode S. This will have, among other advantages, a data-link capability, enabling digital information to be transmitted between the pilot and the ground.

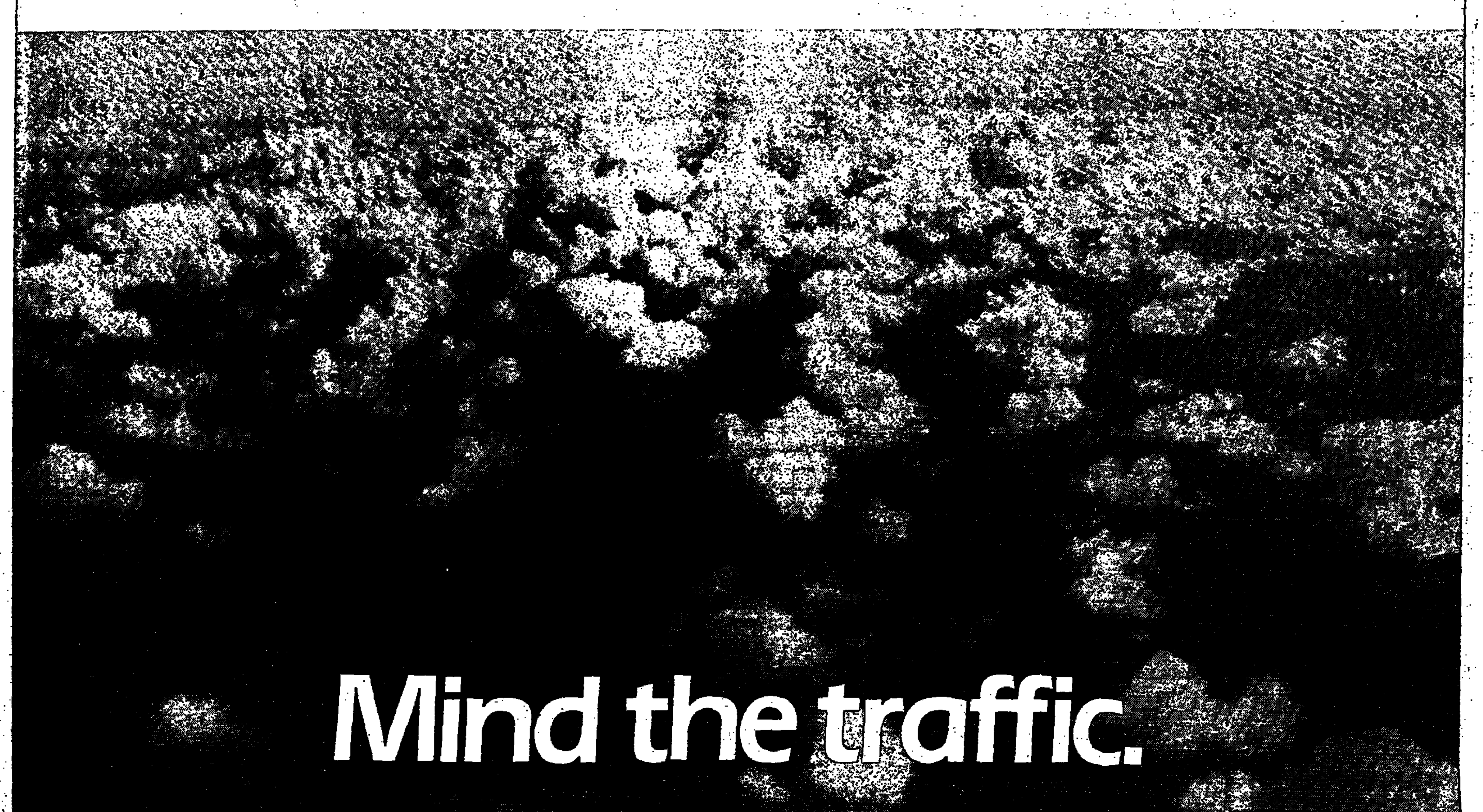
Cossor built and operated the trials station together with the airborne units for the CAA and is closely involved in the international activities to ratify the new system.

(All UK Monopulse SSR stations are designed for ready updating to full Mode S operation.)

If you would like more details of our company and products, please contact us. We will be pleased to send you a copy of our corporate brochure.

Cossor Electronics, The Pinnacles, Harlow, Essex. CM19 5BB.
Telephone: Harlow (0279) 26862.





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Investment and Finance

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THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 713.6 up 1.2
FT Gilts: 79.97 up 0.04
FT All Share: 454.25 up 0.87
Bargains: 18,730
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 94.34 up 0.1
New York: Dow Jones Average: (latest) 1238.41 down 5.70
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 686.32 down 2.21
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 922.75 down 16.12
Amsterdam: 151.2 up 0.4
Sydney: AO Index 726.9 up 1.8
Frankfurt: Commerzbank Index 931.30 up 2.90
Brussels: General Index 133.71 up 0.57
Paris: CAC Index 134.9 down 0.3
Zurich: SKA General Index 288.8 down 0.9

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling $1.4920 up 5pts
Index 84.8 up 0.2
DM 3.9975 down 0.0125
FrF 12.0200 down 0.0350
Yen 365.00 down 1.00
Dollar
Index 129.0 down 0.3
DM 2.6765
NEW YORK LATEST
Sterling $1.4925
Dollar DM 2.6740
INTERNATIONAL
ECU£0.568986
SDR£0.700100

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9½
Finance houses base rate 10
Discount market loans week fixed 9½
3 month interbank 9$^{13}/_{16}$-9$^{11}/_{16}$
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 10$^{1}/_{16}$-9$^{15}/_{16}$
3 month DM 5¾-5⅝
3 month Fr F14⅞-14¾
US rates
Bank prime rate 11
Fed funds 9⅜
Treasury long bond 102$^{5}/_{32}$-102$^{9}/_{32}$
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period August 3 to September 6, 1983 inclusive: 9.930 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $414.50 pm $414.00
close $414-414.75 (£277.50-278)
New York latest: $414.00
Krugerrand* (per coin): $426.50-428 (£286-287)
Sovereigns* (new): $97.50-98.50 (£65.25-66)
*Excludes VAT

TODAY

Interims: European Ferries, HB Electronic Components, Home Counties Newspapers, Sharona Ware.
Finals: Hayles Publishing, Second Alliance Trust.
Economic Statistics; Central Government transactions, including borrowing requirement (August).

ANNUAL MEETINGS

D. F. Bevan, Midland Hotel, Birmingham (12.15).
J. Brown, 4 The Sanctuary, Westminster, (12.30).
Electrocomponents, City Conference Centre, Mark Lane EC3, (noon).
General Electric, Institution of Electrical Engineers, Savoy Place, (12.00).
Mitchell Somers, Painters Hall, Little Trinity Lane, EC4 (noon).
Norton Opax, Queen's Hotel, Leeds (noon).
Pilkington Brothers, Prescot Road, St Helens (2.30).
R.F.D. Group, Baltic Exchange, St Mary Axe, EC3 (noon).
Radiant Metal Finishing, 69 Fairfield Road, Bow (10.30).
Russell (Alexander), Royal Scottish Automobile Club, Blythswood Square, Glasgow (noon).
Thorn EMI, Barbican Centre, Silk Street, (noon).
Youghal Carpets, (Holdings, Hilltop Hotel, Youghal, Co Cork (noon).

NOTEBOOK

Delta Group, the electrical, metal-forming and household products company, has lifted interim pretax profits from £5.51m to £13.4m. But some of the improvement came from stock profits of £4.16m, against a loss of £2.04m. Margins are under pressure in Britain and trading in southern Africa and Australia was hampered by the recession. The dividend is maintained at 1.82p.

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Approval for sell-off 'not a foregone conclusion'

BP's North Sea oil auction raises tax loss fears at Treasury

By Jonathan Davis, Financial Correspondent

The Government is worried about the possible impact on its North Sea oil revenues of BP's surprise plan to auction part of its holding in the Forties field, Britain's most productive field.

Both the Department of Energy and the Treasury made it clear yesterday that they would be studying the tax implications of the deal very carefully before giving final approval to BP's plan to sell up to 12 per cent of the field to other companies.

Some estimates are that the plan could cost the Treasury as much as £200m in lost oil revenues over the next two to three years, since potential purchasers will pay less tax than BP, although this should be offset by higher tax receipts in later years.

News of the proposed BP deal helped to send BP's shares up 8p to 438p yesterday. Most analysts agreed with the company that the auction – which BP hopes will raise a minimum of £250m – was a shrewd and beneficial deal.

The stock market is still expecting the Government to press ahead as soon as possible with its promised sale of another £500m of shares in BP. The final go-ahead for the sale is expected to be announced in the middle of next week.

Despite the favourable stock market reaction, however, the Government was at pains to emphasize that it was concerned by the broader implication as of the deal, however much it may have improved the prospects for the impending issue.

Officially both the Department of Energy and the Treasury confined themselves to saying that it would have to consider the auction plan – the first of its kind in the North Sea – with great care.

But privately they were letting it be known that approval was by no means a foregone conclusion, especially if it appeared that other oil companies might follow BP's example and sell some of their North Sea interests to rationalize their tax position.

The crux of the BP deal is that allows them to sell part of their highly taxed Forties production to other companies which can use the field's mature production to offset against exploration and appraisal drilling expenses in other parts of the North Sea.

The precise impact of the deal on Government revenues will depend on which companies bid. Sources close to BP said that the loss of revenue was likely to be only between £80m and £140m over a period of three years.

The stockbroker Scott Goff Hancock said that the loss of revenue would be no more than £165m in a full year – which compared with total annual North Sea oil revenues of more than £8,000m.

Senior BP executives are known however to be aware of the sensitive political implications of the proposed deal. Unconfirmed reports said that Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy was unhappy to find the BP proposal so abruptly planted on his desk when he returned from holiday earlier this week.

It is accepted in Whitehall however that any short-term loss of revenues is likely to be more than compensated for in the longer term by companies exploring for and developing new fields as a result of the tax write-offs they acquire from BP by purchasing part of the Forties field.

Although a great number of companies are expected to be interested in the BP offer, there was considerable doubt in the City and the oil industry last night whether enough buyers with suitable favourable tax positions could be found to buy the entire 10 per cent of Forties that BP is putting up for auction.

BP says that no buyer will be allowed to buy more than two per cent of the field. Another two per cent is being sold directly to two unnamed oil companies.

● British companies have been discouraged by Florida's unitary taxation laws and there is little point in encouraging British businessmen to invest according to the London chamber of commerce and industry which yesterday cancelled a trade mission to the state.

City Editor's Comment

American Janus in world finance

Treasury officials and central bankers are in for a busy time. On next week's agenda at the central governors' meeting at the Bank for International Settlements and at the meeting of the Group of Ten industrial countries deputies later in the week is the question of finance for both the International Monetary Fund and for Brazil, its biggest customer.

Governors and officials will be discussing a $3bn bridging loan from G10 countries for the IMF to cover its commitments gap – the difference between its resources and what it has promised to borrowers.

Meanwhile, talks will continue on the $11bn (£7.3m) rescue plan for Brazil. Governments are proposing that commercial banks provide $7bn of this and they in effect provide $4bn towards closing Brazil's external financing gap by rescheduling official loan payments and guaranteeing new trade credits which banks would have to provide.

The intriguing political aspect to these two sets of talks is the position of the US. It is firmly taking the lead in the Brazilian rescue, spurred on both by concern about the financial implications of Brazil going under, but perhaps more importantly by the foreign policy implications.

For other western countries such as Britain, France, Germany and Japan who would all have to play significant roles in the rescue, Brazil has far less strategic importance.

At the end of the day, worries about their own banking systems will problably tip the balance but it may take a fair amount of cajoling by the Americans before a package falls firmly into place.

When it comes to the IMF, however, the boot may be on the other foot. Most of the big industrialized nations have moved swiftly to approve their share of the IMF's crucial quota increase.

The US, however has dragged its feet and while opposition in Congress is the excuse, there are many who feel that the Adminstration has not done its best to get the quota increase through Congress.

When it comes to a $3bn bridging loan for the IMF it could be that the US will again prove a problem. It may, for instance, feel agreeing to help with a bridging loan could further hinder getting the IMF quota rise through Congress and delay on the bridging loan is the best course.

Another possibility which has been floated is that the US would not contribute to the IMF bridging loan, but instead take a bigger share of government support for Brazil.

The reasoning is that Congressmen can see a direct link between American jobs and the solvency of Brazil although they cannot grasp a link between jobs at home and money for the IMF.

As far as the Brazilian problem itself is concerned, the clock is ticking away and commercial bankers appear to be increasingly worried at the lack of movement on the Brazilian side. A new letter of intent with the IMF has still not been signed.

Even when it is, there will be some boxing to come between commercial banks and governments. The banks say they cannot raise the $7bn which governments say they should. Indeed, bankers say that $6bn of new bank loan may well prove impossible.

Furthermore, the banks still want governments to provide finance which matches the likely maturities of the new loans they will raise, and they also want government help in the form of straight balance of payments finance.

Europe presses for better dollar control

From Bailey Morris, Washington

Concern over the lack of US leadership on currency issues is almost cerain to result in a European effort to force the Reagan Adminstration to control the erratic movement of the dollar, sources in Washington said.

There is increasing consensus among European and Asian officials that a campaitn to force the United States to pay greater attention to exchange rates in setting monetary policy must be launched at the joint annual meeting of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund later this month.

Adding to the external pressures are domestic efforts to force the Reagan Administration to control the upward movement of the dollar, which has seriously affected the US trade position over the past year.

Several powerful business associations have staged well-financed lobbying campaigns in support of Congressional resolutions to crub erratic movements in the dolar in relations to other currencies. These are likely to intensify in the weeks ahead as Congressmen return from a summer recess.

The misalignment of the dollar and other major currencies is the most important single factor behind Americs's dismal trade performance of the last few years. The National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) said in a letter to members and congressmen.

In addition, IMF officials, expressing continued concern over the volatility of exchange rates and the apparent ineffectiveness of recent intervention attempts in exchange markets, are privately putting pressure on the United States to use the exchange rate as "an indicator" in setting monetary policy.

A growing number of international officials have begun to express concern over the squabbling within the Reagan Administration on monetary issues.

● The German Central Bank yesterday raised its official Lombard interest rate from 5 to 5.5 per cent in reaction to above-target monetary growth. Its other key rate, the discount rate, was left unchanged at 4 per cent. The move was followed by the Austrian and Dutch central banks.

Return to profits at Talbot

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

Talbot UK, the British arm of the French Peugeot motors group, has recorded a first-half profit for the first time in 10 years. It made £1.5m, against a loss of £40.6m a year ago.

At the same time, Mr George Turnbull, the Talbot UK chairman, said yesterday he hoped to begin talks with ministers soon on the company's plan for a huge investment programme in Britain and the launch of a new British-built family of medium-sized cars.

Talbot's success, which comes after five dismal years of losses totalling £250m and a job shedding programme which has caused 16,000 redundancies, clearly has impressed the troubled Peugeot management which, Mr Turnbull said yesterday, was now supportive of the British operation and keen to maintain a manufacturing base in the important British market.

Talbot's UK sales in the first six months were almost 97,000 cars. Last month the company won 5.22 per cent of the British market.

Talbot's operating profit for the half-year was £7.9m, but was eroded by interest charges of £4.5m which, although half the level of a year earlier, still reflect the bank loans negotiated as part of the Chrysler rescue in 1976, and £1.9m of exceptional items including closure and redundancy costs.

The improvement is the result of significantly better sales to Iran, which buys the old Hunter car in kit form, better car sales in Britain and improved productivity and cost reductions in its factories.

Turnbull: £42m turnround in first half

Industrial Notebook, page 15

Monopolies referral for £67m GKN bid

By Derek Pain, City Correspondent

The £67m takeover bid by Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds for AE (the old Associated Engineering) was yesterday referred to the Monopolies Commission – more to the dismay of GNK than AE.

Mr Cecil Parkinson, Trade and Industry Minister, accepted the advice of Sir Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading. This is the second major takeover offer he has sent to the Commission since becoming Trade Minister. The earlier one was the £300m Trafalgar House offer for the P & O shipping group.

GKN said it "regretted" Mr Parkinson's decision. The merger would have presented a "significant opportunity to restructure an important section of the UK automotive components industry to meet international competition".

Although, under the terms of the offer, the GKN bid lapsed on the referral, the industrial giant intends to argue its case before the Monopolies Commission.

AE would not comment on Mr Parkinson's decision but said it would "cooperate fully" with the Commission. Its directors were yesterday locked in a board meeting.

Mr John Collyear, the chairman, and his board had initially rejected the GKN offer. But a higher bid tempted them into what appeared to be reluctant acceptance.

Rumours that the bid would be referred to Commission circulated in the City this week and were reported in *The Times* on Wednesday.

The Stock Exchange was making a routine preliminary inquiry into dealings in AE's shares before yesterday's announcement.

On the stock market, GKN shares rose 2p to 177p yesterday and AE's fell 8p to 50p.

GKN looked upon the merger as an important move in shaking up the car components industry. Job losses were regarded by industry observers as inevitable if the bid had succeeded and GKN had attempted to streamline the industry.

Stockbrokers Laurence, Prust and Co., representing around 5 per cent of AE's shares, strongly opposed the offer. Mr Patrick Evershed, a partner, believes that after AE's heavy spending on plant and research, the company should start to make impressive headway.

He maintained that even the higher GKN offer "seriously undervalued" AE.

The Laurence, Prust thinking is that the AE profits revival will be showing through by the time the Commission reports in six months.

Prudential shares fall despite dividend rise

By Andrew Cornelius

The Prudential Corporation, Britain's biggest insurance group, yesterday announced an £8.3m increase in after-tax profits to £28.3m in the six months to June 30.

The interim dividend has been increased from 5p to 5.5p a share although the shares fell by 20p to 462p on the news that the stockmarket registered its disappointment at figures which fell far short of £33m-plus forecasts.

A breakdown of the figures showed higher profits from the group's longer terms business which was up by £1.9m at £25.6m and a reduced loss after tax on the general insurance business down from £8m to £2.7m.

Underwriting losses on the general business were reduced by £4.8m to £37.3m helped by a return to profits in Canada and reduced underwriting losses in Britain, which were down from £16.9m to £14.8m.

A reduction in motor insurance rates by the group earlier this year pushed up the underwriting loss of Prudential's motor business from £3.5m to £5.1m. But the cheaper rate structure announced earlier this year has helped increase motor business and it is now expected to move to a sounder footing.

The mild winter helped the group reduce underwriting losses on its household insurance business from £8.4m to £4.9m.

Investment income from general insurance and shareholders funds combined increased by 19 per cent to £43.5m

Prudential Corporation
Half-year 30.6.83
After-tax profit £28.3m (£20m)
Stated earnings 9.5p (6.7p)
Premium income £762.4m (£692.6m)
Underwriting loss £37.3m (£42.1m)
Net interim dividend 5.5p (5p)
Share price 462p down 20p
Dividend payable 17.11.83

Compensation in commodities

Commodity markets yesterday agreed to set up their first compensation fund to protect private clients when a broker goes bust. The current scheme would give £7,500 of cover to each investor in the event of failure.

In his interim report on investor protection, Professor Laurence "Jim" Gower, company law adviser at the Department of Trade and Industry, recommended the formation of a Futures Brokers' Association and a compensation fund, to cover the commodity markets.

However, the London Metal Exchange (LME) last night decided to break away from any such association and set up a compensation fund on its own.

WALL STREET

Profit-taking hits Dow

New York (AP-Dow Jones) – On the New York Stock Exchange shares continued to fall in early trading yesterday.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was down by about 5 points. More than 700 stocks were lower and about 600 higher.

There was heavy institutional activity in the first hour, especially by Goldman Sachs. Most of this dried up later. There was also some profit-taking after two strong days in which the Dow rose by a total of almost 29 points. But the market's decline was modest and some of the cyclical stocks were gaining favour while the technology companies were coming under pressure.

Lockheed, after being delayed in opening because of an imbalance of orders, was trading at 116$^{1}/_{2}$, up 3⅛. It has won a $2bn (£1.134bn) space shuttle order. Rockwell International, which lost the contract, was down 1⅞ to 28¼.

Banks were lower in active trading, with Citicorp down 1⅛ to 36⅜. Chase Manhattan, 49¼, off ⅛. Chemical Bank, 46½ down 1, Bankers' Trust, 44⅜ off ⅞ and Manufacturers Hanover 41¾, off ¼. *The Wall Street Journal* and Down Jones News Service reported that the third-quarter earnings of New York's banks may be hurt by Brazil's loan arrears.

Commonwealth experts call for urgent action

Backing for new Bretton Woods

By Francis Williams, Economic Correspondent

The prospect of a new Bretton Woods conference on reform of the world financial and trading system came a step closer yesterday with the publication of a Commonwealth expert's suport calling for immediate start to preparations by a representative group of ministers and top international officials.

The report, *Towards a new Bretton Woods* is likely to be received favouably at Commonwealth finance ministers' meeting in a fornight in Trinidad. It will also provide ammunition for proponents of reform when the issues are discussed at the annual meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund later inthe month and at the Commonwealth heads of government conference in New Delhi in November.

The support was commissioned by Commonwealth finance ministers last year after pressure from Mr Robert Muldoon, the New Zealand Prime Minister. Since then, President Mitterrand of France has also urged the setting up of a new Bretton Woods conference and secured the agreement of sceptical heads of government at the Williamsburg summit last June.

The report, prepared by nine leading bankers and economists, including Sir Jeremy Morse, chairman of Lloyds Bank, says a strong global recovery is essential to remove the threat of a big financial crisis with its "certain promise of economic chaos". But it says a durable non-inflationary recovery will be hard to achieve without improvement in the internationl financial system.

The report proposes:

● Target zones or guidelines to secure more stable exchange rtes under the IMF supervision.

● A greater international coordination and supervision of national policies affecting trade and fince, perhaps by extending the IMF's role.

● More resources for the World Bank and the IMF, including authority for the fund to borrow from capital markets.

● Increased official aid flows and measures to stabilize commodity prices, especially oil.

● Measures to encourage direct investment and other flows to reduce the role of lending by commercial banks.

● An action to halt protectionism and the eventual setting up of a new umbrella institution to supervise world trade.

The report's supporters hope that backing by Commonwealth governments could give the issue new momentum. Not only do they represent a third of the world's nations but their leaders, nombly Mrs Thatcher and Mrs Indiro Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, are highly influential in the international community.





Six months' results (unaudited)	1983	1982	Full year 1982
Revenue	£129.3m	£108.8m	£217.0m
Profit before taxation (and extraordinary items)	£48.3m	£40.1m	£72.9m
Earnings for the period	£23.4m	£20.2m	£37.7m
Earnings per ordinary share	10.8p	9.4p	17.5p
Dividend per ordinary share	2.75p	2.50p	7.0p

Sedgwick Group



A commanding presence in worldwide insurance and reinsurance broking

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Portals
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £7m (£6.1m)
Stated earnings 18.72p (16.27p)
Turnover £90.1m (£81.3m)
Net interim/dividend 6.25p (5.75p)
Share price 545p down 40p Yield 3.9%

Estates Property Investment
Year to 30.4.83
Pretax profit £2.5m (£2.4m)
Stated earnings 8.32p (7.96p)
Turnover £4.1m (£3.7m)
Net dividend 128p down 7p Yield 8.4%

Britannia Arrow Holdings
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £5.1m (£2.3m)
Stated earnings 3.32p (1.87p)
Turnover £295m (£49.2m)
Net interim/dividend 1p (0.8p)
Share price 85p up 4p Yield 2.9%

Appleyard Group 1
Half-year to 31.6.83
Pretax profit £230,000 . (loss £842,000)
Stated earnings 1.8p (loss 10.6p)
Turnover £63.7m (loss 10.6p)
Net interim dividend None
Share price 36p up 1p Yield nil

H. Woodward & Son
Half-year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit £33,000 (£30,000)
Turnover £6.5m £6.1m)
Net interim dividend 0.5p (same)
Share price 42p undamaged Yield 7.5%

Tavener Rutledge
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profit £52,000 (loss £ 87,000)
Turnover £3.7m (£3.6m)
Net interim dividend None
Share price 40p up 2p Yield nil

Stewart Plastics
Year 30.4.83
Pretax profit £2.6m (£2.9m)
Stated earnings 6p (7.9p)
Turnover £8.8m (£9m)
Net dividend 2.0233p (1.7359p)
Share price 111p down 7p

● **John Foster:-** The company is to acquire E. A. Mathews for £725,000 and merge it with its own speciality worsted manufacturing operation in Yorkshire. The price will be satisfied by the issue of 1.1m shares at 33p each and by £362,000 in cash. The vendors have agreed not to sell their shares for three years.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● edited by Michael Prest

Bunzl reaps dividend from US expansion

Bunzl
Half-year 30.6.83
Pretax profit £7.8m [5m)
Stated earnings 15.6p (12.4p)
Turnover £228m (£173m)
Net interim dividend 5p (4.5p)
Share price 368p same yield

BUNZL
Share price
DATASTREAM
360 – 320 – 280 – 240 – 200 –
RELATIVE TO FTA ALL-SHARE INDEX
SEP OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUN JUL AUG

Bunzl is already beginning to reap some dividend from its expansion into the US and away from its traditional dependence on manufacture of cigarette filters.

These days the group is much better described as a paper, packaging and distribution company after a series of acquisitions this year which have added seven US distribution companies and Transparent Paper, the loss-making British cellulose company, to the Bunzl stable.

The company credits the new US businesses with much of the 30 per cent improvement in interim pretax profits to £7.9m from a turnover which rose by 32 per cent to £228m. The board gave some indication of its confidence in the future by recommending that the dividend should be increased by 11 per cent from 4.5p to 5p.

After the aggressive acquisition policy, which has cost £30m this year, Bunzl is expecting a contribution to group profits comfortably ahead of the cost of the associated borrowings.

About 45 per cent of the cost of the acquisitions has been deferred and made conditional on future levels of profits, which are benefitting from a sustained upturn in the US economy.

During the interim period, there was a substantial improvement in results from the Filtrona division where the British filter side made substantial progress after its losses last year, with strong improvement also achieved in Thailand and Germany. Within the merchanting division there was also a good recovery from the downward pressures on margins earlier this year, while overseas merchanting, in particular, helped contribute to the £1.64m profits achieved by the division.

Bunzl is still looking for further acquisitions despite the activity so far this year and the failure of the £16m bid for Bemrose, the Derby security printer.

Although the group is making strong progress, there are doubts about the dependence on individual entrepreneurs within the organization for profit achievement, particularly on the US distribution side.

The first half British cigarette filters business is also unlikely to peform as strongly for the rest of the year and pretax profits of £16m at the final stage are a reasonable expectation. The determination of the board to expand quickly also points to a rights issue if the shares remain strong for the rest of the year.

Delta Group

A recent burst of activity in the shares notwithstanding, Delta has scarcely aroused excitement for several years. Shareholders upset by the March dividend cut may be slightly mollified by the 150 per cent increase in interim profits, but appearances can be deceptive.

If the £4.16m of stock profits is stripped out, the rise is two-thirds and even then the dividend is scarcely covered, on the reasonable assumption that the 3.4p final will be maintained.

Delta Group
Half-year 2.7.83
Pretax profit £13.9m (£5.51m)
Stated earnings 4.8p (0.4p)
Turnover £252m (£259m)
Net interim dividend 1.82p (1.82p)
Share price 61p Yield 7.8

Delta hovers between being an income stock at some stages of the industrial cycle when the yield goes into double figures and a recovery stock at other stages.

At the moment, however, it seems to be neither fish nor fowl. A yield of 7.8 per cent and multiple of about 10 leave Delta little room for income or recovery.

The strategic problem is that most of the company's businesses are low-technology and mature. A good part of the electrical (cables, wiring and switches), fluid controls (what the rest of us call taps) and assorted non-ferrous products can be made more cheaply almost anywhere in the Third World. Unlike IMI, for example, Delta does not appear to have tried hard to go up market.

To be fair, these latest figures point to a considerable improvement in Britain, to which the company has devoted much management time and where heavy rationalization (closures and redundancies) have undoubtedly been effective. If the traditionally important markets of Australian and southern Africa had not been depressed, the figures might have been distinctly better.

But the fact remains that margins in Britain are still under considerable pressure. Turnover actually fell by £7m to £252m, largely because of the lower level of activity in the southern hemisphere, and trading profit rose from £10.6m to £16.4m.

On this basis, Delta will make about £20m pretax for the full year, possibly more if South Africa and Australia improve. Nevertheless, there is little for shareholders to anticipate, and the stock looks set to continue being an institutional preserve.

Hepworth Ceramic

Hepworth Ceramic dirdectors appear in front of the monopolies Commission today for the lst time before the November's pronouncemnet in late November on whether they are allowed to renew their takeover bid for Steetley, the facing brick and aggregates group, they will be fortified by a handsome profits increase.

It is already believed in the City that the commission will accept Hepworth's case that Britain's refractories insustry is in need of rationalization and that combining the dominant interests of the two groups in the industry will therefore do no harm.

This line of thinking is backed up by the revelation – so far unconfirmed by Steetley – that Steetley had agreed to merge its refractories business with that of Hepworth before receiving the unwanted £114m takeover bid last May.

If Hepworth gets the go-ahead, it will have to bid considerably more than it did last time. Steetley's shares are now trading at around 225p against the 187p at which the May bid had valued them.

The battle will hinge on Hepworth's claim that it can make Steetley's assets work much better than the present management. Hepworth has certainly managed to set its own house in order over the last three years as yesterday's half-year results indicate.

Pretax profits are up 24 per cent from £12.1m to £15m and look set to grow by more – possibly as much as 30 per cent – during the second half. The group's efforts in reducing its cost base have combined with heavy investment in new kiln technology, higher sales to the booming housebuildng industry, and loss elimination in the United States to take the group off the profits plateau of the last three years.

So tight has Hepworth's cost control become that the present upturn in its clay pipe division is feeding virtually straight through into profits. The new "roler kilns" are achieving output group has as a consequence cut its planned commissioning of a further three "foller kilps" early next year to two.

Ironically, this success has limited the company's ability to force through price increases, but that does not seem to have harmed the present rise in profitability.

Hepworth Ceramic Holdings
Half-year to 30.6.83
Pretax profic £15m (£12.1m)
Stated earnings 5.1p (4.0p)
Turnover £168m (£152.4m)
Net interim dividend 2.5p (2.25p)
Share price 136p down 7p Yield 5.9%

Wm Collins

William Collins
Half-year 3.7.83
Pretax profit £2.04m (£1.25m)
Stated earnings 10.5p (7.1p)
Turnover £43.1 (£35.7m)
Net interim dividend 3.5p (3.00p)
Share price 341p. Yield 3.8%

William Collins yesterday rewarded shareholders for their support of the book publishing, manufacturing and distribution company in fighting off an unwanted bid from News International in the summer of 1981.

In doing so, it also paid a handsome cheque to News International, Mr Rupert Murdoch's UK newspaper group which owns *The Times*, and retains a 41.68 per cent stake in Collins.

The interim is raised 16 per cent to 3.5p and is paid on a 63 per cent increase in pretax profits. The board seems confident that this rate of increase will continue through the second half.

Collins sales rose 20 per cent from £35.6m to £43m. At the pretax level, profits came out at just over £2m against £1.2m last time.

In the opening half, Collins benefitted from a three months' contribution from Granada Publishing, for which Collins paid £8.7m last March.

However, a solid performance from its traditional areas has been boosted by a significant contribution from the Glasgow-based manufacturing operations. The workforce there has been reduced from 2,500 to 1,400 over recent years and productivity is hitting records.

The stock market welcomed the profits news and ordinary shares rose by 8p to 341p while the "A" shares gained 15p to 311p. Around 65 per cent of Collins shares remain in three hands. News International's purchase of either of the two other significant blocks would give it control.

Norcros bid was 'ill conceived'

By Jonathan Clare

Norcros had made an "ill-conceived" attempt to cash in on UBM's growth, according to Mr Allen Sheppard, UBM's chairman.

Mr Sheppard also alleges in UBM's formal defence document against the unwanted £64m bid that Norcros was unable to deal with the losses of the defunct Hygena kitchen furniture division in spite of promises made every year for six years. The brand name was bought by MFI, which has since successfully used it on its own products.

But the document contains no profits forecast nor interim statement. Mr Sheppard has promised a substantial but unspecified increase in dividends this year. The company has paid as much as 5.5p in the past and the City expects at least that amount for this year with likely profits of £10m.

Yesterday, Hill Samuel, Norcros' advisers said: "There are two important omissions – there is no profits forecast nor interim statement. They highlight the dividend but do not quantify it. They are rude about Hygena – but if that is all they can criticize, we cannot be at all bad.

But the City believes that the real battle is still to come and that the two sides are merely squaring up. It expects that Norcros will make a higher bid.

The likely strategy is a an improved offer, though still low, to draw a profits forecast from UBM followed by a final offer which it hopes shareholders will accept. The first closing date of the current offer is next Wednesday, but this could be extended.

● West Coast Hldgs, the Australian mining explorer, is close to an agreement which could bring in a London-Based finance house to pay for proving up its gold deposit at an abandoned mine, Donnybrook, Western Australia. If the feasibility study is successful, Donnybrook is said to have "the potential to be the biggest gold producer in Australia."

Prudential Corporation

Interim Results

Profits and Dividend
The estimated total profit after tax for the first half of 1983 was £8.3m higher at £28.3m. Profits from long-term business and the investment income on shareholders' funds were both higher. There was a reduced trading loss on general insurance business, principally due to a continuation into 1983 of the favourable experience in Canada in the second half of 1982, some recovery from the weather-affected results in the UK, and an increase in investment income. The general insurance underwriting results from Mercantile & General, the group's specialist reinsurer, continue to be unsatisfactory.
The Directors have declared an interim dividend of 5.5p per share (1982 5.0p) payable on 17 November to shareholders on the Register at close of business on 20 October.

Unaudited Estimated Results		Half year ended 30 June 1983 Estimated £m	1982 Estimated £m	Year 1982 Actual £m
Long-Term Business:	Premium income	762.4	692.6	1,380.1
	Surplus attributable to shareholders	25.6	23.7	50.4
General Insurance Business:	Premiums written	356.7	309.1	606.5
	Underwriting result	(37.3)	(42.1)	(67.6)
	Investment income	33.3	27.9	60.3
	Trading profit (loss) before tax	(4.0)	(14.2)	(7.3)
	Taxation credit	1.3	6.2	3.6
	Profit (loss) after tax	(2.7)	(8.0)	(3.7)
Shareholders' Other Income:	Investment income	10.2	8.6	17.6
	Miscellaneous net income	0.4	0.1	0.3
	Expenses	(1.2)	(1.1)	(1.9)
	Taxation	(4.0)	(3.3)	(7.1)
	Other income after tax	5.4	4.3	8.9
Summary of Results:	Long-Term business	25.6	23.7	50.4
	General insurance business	(2.7)	(8.0)	(3.7)
	Shareholders' other income	5.4	4.3	8.9
	Total profit after tax	28.3	20.0	55.6
	Earnings per share	9.5p	6.7p	18.6p

Notes
1 The half year results should not be taken as a guide to the likely results for the year as a whole.
2 The results for the half year ended 30 June 1982 are translated mainly at end 1982 exchange rates, and have been restated on the basis adopted for the 1982 Accounts.

Long-Term Business
The total surplus from long-term business attributable to shareholders was 8% higher at £25.6m. This result reflects further progress at Prudential Assurance but a reduction at Mercantile & General in the absence of the non-recurrent element in last year's results.

General Insurance Business

Half year ended 30 June	Premiums written 1983 £m	1982 £m	Underwriting result 1983 £m	1982 £m	Investment income 1983 £m	1982 £m	Trading profit (loss) 1983 £m	1982 £m
UK	124.8	110.7	(14.8)	(16.9)	10.9	9.3	(3.9)	(7.6)
Canada	47.6	44.3	6.4	(1.5)	3.8	3.3	10.2	1.8
EEC	22.9	23.0	(4.1)	(3.8)	3.1	2.5	(1.0)	(1.3)
Other Countries	24.6	22.1	(3.4)	(3.7)	2.3	2.1	(1.1)	(1.6)
Marine & Aviation	9.6	6.0	(2.1)	(0.5)	1.3	1.2	(0.8)	0.7
Mercantile & General	127.2	103.0	(19.3)	(15.7)	11.9	9.5	(7.4)	(6.2)
	356.7	309.1	(37.3)	(42.1)	33.3	27.9	(4.0)	(14.2)

In the United Kingdom the underwriting loss on domestic property was lower at £4.9m (1982 £8.4m including over £7m from the bad weather). Motor premium rates were reduced in February and as expected the underwriting loss was higher at £5.1m (1982 £3.5m). The results include exceptional costs of over £3m arising from the previously announced general insurance business reorganisation in the UK, and further such costs will arise in the second half.
In Canada, following the marked improvement in the results in the second half of 1982, there was a trading profit of £10.2m, but intense competition for business has led to reductions in premium rates which will inevitably affect profitability in the second half.
At Mercantile & General, underwriting results continue to give cause for concern, particularly in the proportional and marine accounts. The benefit to be expected from the more selective approach to underwriting will not appear in reported results for some time.

Investment Income
Investment income on general insurance and shareholders' funds combined increased by 19% to £43.5m.



Prudential Corporation plc., 142 Holborn Bars, London EC1N 2NH.

WALL STREET

New York (NYTNS) – A group of companies led by Lockheed has beaten a consortium led by Rockwell International to win a contract potentially worth billions of dollars to provide launching and landing services for shuttle flights.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration is to award a three-year contract to the team headed by Lockheed Space Operations to perform shuttle services at the Kenneday Space Centre in Florida and the Vandenberg Air Force Base in California.

The contract will contain an option for another three years, at a cost for the initial six-year period of about $2bn (£1.34bn). The potential contract period is 15 years, raising the value to more than £15bn.

	Sept 7	Sept 6		Sept 7	Sept 6		Sept 7	Sept 6
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

COMMODITIES

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES
Rubber in £'s per tonne; Coffee, cocoa, sugar in pounds per metric ton; Gas-oil in US per metric ton.

[illegible]	[illegible]

LONDON GOLD FUTURES MARKET
In US $ per oz.

Sep	414.50–414.80
Oct	417.10–417.40
Nov	420.40–421.60
Dec	423.90–424.20
Jan	427.50–428.00
Feb	431.50–431.70
Mar	434.60–436.00

Tone: 379. Volume: Quiet.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL FUTURES
Rudolf Wolff Financial Services Ltd.

Month	Volume	Settlement
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK COMMISSION: [illegible]
England and Wales:
Cattle nos. up 12.4 per cent. ave. price. 96.18p (+0.47).
Sheep nos. up 26.8 per cent. ave. price. 117.26p (+3.02).
Pig nos. up 35.4 per cent. ave. price. 79.71p (+10.53).
Scotland:
Cattle nos. up 9.3 per cent. ave. price. 95.58p (+0.78).
Sheep nos. down 19.6 per cent. ave. price. 132.31p (+16.16).

F. COPSON P.L.C.

Results in brief	1983 £	1982 £
Group Turnover	6,858,354	6,508,938
Profit before Tax	189,736	200,080
Dividends paid (after waivers)	31,458	31,458
Earnings per 5p share	3.52p	3.78p

* The profit reported, although showing a reduction, was made in probably the most competitive market suffered in the Company's history and, but for a bad debt, profits would have been maintained.

"At the time of this report turnover is running at a slightly higher level than the corresponding period last year and every effort is being made to maintain this improvement."

F. Copson,
Chairman & Managing Director

ACTIVITIES:– Suppliers of heating equipment and plumbing and sanitaryware goods. Installers of warm air heating equipment.

Erdington – Birmingham

Schroders

Interim Statement

8th September, 1982

The Directors of Schroders Public Limited Company have resolved to pay an interim dividend for the year ending 31st December, 1983 of 3p per share on the Ordinary Shares of £1 each (fully paid). This dividend is the same as the interim dividend paid in respect of the year ended 31st December, 1982.

The dividend will be payable on 27th October, 1983 to shareholders whose names appear in the Register of Members of the Company as at 29th September, 1983.

The profits of the Schroder Group for the first six months of 1983 were higher than in the same period of the previous year. Activity throughout the Group was at a high level with most parts of the business benefiting from generally favourable trading conditions.

120 Cheapside, London, EC2V 6DS.

Raybeck

53 weeks ended 30th April	1983 £'000	1982 £'000
Turnover	88,018	91,973
Profit/(Loss) before taxation*	(457)	507
Profit before extraordinary items	182	608
Extraordinary items less taxation	1,743	2,919
Earnings per ordinary share	—	0.66p
Dividend per ordinary share	0.25p	2.26p

**Includes surplus on property disposals £973,000 (1982 £292,000)*

● It has proved impossible to eliminate trading losses at 'Bournes'. The store has now ceased to trade and the lease is being surrendered to the freeholders for a cash sum of £400,000 payable on 29th September 1983. The profit and loss account includes an extraordinary charge of £1,743,000 which largely represents the estimated costs of closure of 'Bournes' to the extent not previously provided, and provision for trading losses expected to be incurred from 30th April 1983 to the date of closure of the store, after taking account of the cash sum receivable on the surrender of the lease.

● It is the Board's view that your company's prospects are fundamentally improved now that 'Bournes' has been sold. There are signs of improvement in trading conditions particularly in the retail sector. If this improvement continues there is every reason to expect better results from your company in the future, which will enable the company to resume dividend payments on the ordinary shares in keeping with those paid in the past.

● The Group's balance sheet remains strong and despite an increase in borrowing, is relatively lightly geared.

Ben Raven - *Chairman*

Copies of the report are available from:
The Secretary, Raybeck PLC, 309 Oxford Street, London W1R 2LE.

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APPOINTMENTS

C. E. Heath group board changes

C. E. Heath (International): Mr D. H. Newton is now chairman. Mr N. J. Chamberlain and Mr J. Percy-Davis are now joint managing directors. Mr J. J. Burton has resigned from the board of C. E. Heath plc to undertake a consultancy role in which he will develop the group's broking interests outside the United Kingdom. He has also resigned from the board of C. E. Heath (Insurance Broking) and from the board and chairmanship of C. E. Heath (International).

Co-operative Wholesale Society: Mr Alan Prescott has been named as financial controller to succeed Mr Quentin Russell on his retirement this month.

Nottingham Building Society: Lord Chalfont has been appointed president.

C.R.S.: Mr William Farrow, chief executive of United Co-Operatives, will be chief executive in succession to Mr R. A. Lee. Mr Farrow will take office at the end of October.

Norwich Brewery: Mr Ian Kirkhope has become production and distribution director.

Macarthys Pharmaceuticals: Mr Barrie Thompson, managing director of Farillon, will take up the newly-created post of management services director of Macarthys Ltd on October 1. Mr John Morl will become managing director of Farrillon. He will be replaced as marketing director of Macarthys by Mr Jim Canning.

St Martins Property Corporation: Mr Brian Cann (formerly Joint Chief executive) is now managing director, Mr John Stringer (also formerly joint chief executive) becomes chief Executive (corporate), Mr Malcolm Savage (previously executive director/chief surveyor) is promoted to chief executive (property). Mr Norman Hogben has been made executive director/chief surveyor, Mr Peter Kershaw has been appointed executive director/London Bridge City and Mr Glyn Lambert, has become exeutive director/Europe. Mr Christopher Bellhouse (property controller), Mr Ian Mitchell (group accountant) and Mr William Renwick (northern) continue as executive directors.

Michael Prest looks at arguments against large-scale intervention

Third World theories face a counter-revolution

For every practical crisis there is a crisis of ideas, and so it is in the Third World. While the problems of poverty, slump and indebtedness have commanded international attention, behind-the-scenes theories about development are threatened with a counter-revolution.

The object of the attack is the post-war consensus which, broadly speaking, has favoured aid, large-scale intervention in developing countries, and managed trade as agents of growth. The outcome could be a radical change in the development strategies of developed and developing countries to smaller government and more open economies.

Stripped to its essentials, the debate is whether the populations of many Third World countries would have been better off if their governments had allowed relative prices to allocate resources rather than trying to mould the economy by extensive state intervention.

A secondary theme is the degree to which the allegedly state-control approach of many developing country governments from a body of economic thinking which has grown up since the Second World War and may generally be called "development economics."

At first sight this is just another abstract squabble between the advocates and opponents of markets. But the issue goes deeper. First, the diverse sources of criticism of the policies followed by developing country governments – ranging from predictable conservative opinion, through august institutions such as the World Bank; to the countries themselves means the argument should not be dismissed lightly.

Secondly, the critics' case, while springing partly from the disintegration in the West of the Keynesian consensus which undoubtedly influenced development thinking, also owes much to empirical evidence accumulated over many years. For example, the World Bank concludes with characteristic care in its *World Development Report 1983* that: "Price reforms are needed so all economies can conform better to their comparative advantage, keep wages in line with productivity, and remove price distortions." It is hard to dismiss the Bank as an agent of imperialism.

Indices of price distortions and various components of growth in the 1970s

Country	Distortion index	Annual GDP growth rate (per cent)	Annual growth rate of agriculture (per cent)	Annual growth rate of industry (per cent)	Annual growth rate of export volume (per cent)
Malawi	1.14	6.3	4.1	7.0	5.7
Thailand	1.43	7.2	4.7	10.0	11.8
Cameroon	1.57	5.6	3.8	8.6	2.5
Korea, Rep	1.57	9.5	3.2	15.4	23.0
Malaysia	1.57	7.8	5.1	9.7	7.4
Philippines	1.57	6.3	4.9	8.7	7.0
Tunisia	1.57	7.5	4.9	9.0	4.8
Kenya	1.71	6.5	5.4	10.2	−1.0
Yugoslavia	1.71	5.8	2.8	7.1	3.9
Colombia	1.71	5.9	4.9	4.9	1.9
Ethiopia	1.86	2.0	0.7	1.4	−1.7
Indonesia	1.86	7.6	3.8	11.1	8.7
India	1.86	3.6	1.9	4.5	3.7
Sri Lanka	1.86	4.1	2.8	4.0	−2.4
Brazil	1.86	8.4	4.9	9.3	7.5
Mexico	1.86	5.2	2.3	6.6	13.4
Ivory Coast	2.14	6.7	3.4	10.5	4.6
Egypt	2.14	7.4	2.7	6.8	−0.7
Turkey	2.14	5.9	3.4	6.6	1.7
Senegal	2.29	2.5	3.7	3.7	1.2
Pakistan	2.29	4.7	2.3	5.2	1.2
Jamaica	2.29	−1.1	0.7	−3.5	−6.8
Uruguay	2.29	3.5	0.2	5.2	4.8
Bolivia	2.29	4.8	3.1	4.3	−1.6
Peru	2.29	3.0	0.0	3.7	3.9
Argentina	2.43	2.2	2.6	1.8	9.3
Chile	2.43	2.4	2.3	0.2	10.9
Tanzania	2.57	4.9	4.9	1.9	−7.3
Bangladesh	2.57	3.9	2.2	9.5	−1.9
Nigeria	2.71	6.5	0.8	8.1	2.6
Ghana	2.86	−0.1	−1.2	−1.2	−8.4
Overall ave	2.01	5.0	3.0	6.1	3.5

Source: World Bank, *World Development Report 1983*

The crucial point here is that Third World governments are more vulnerable to pressure for policy changes, whether from multilateral bodies or from individual governments, than they have been in the whole post-colonial period. The experience of Brazil, Mexico and other heavily indebted countries demonstrates, moreover, that this pressure will be applied.

No doubt the willingness to exploit the weakness of Third World countries also stems from a gradual loss of guilt in the West about the colonial era. Moreover, conservative administrations in Britain and the United States have played their part in altering attitudes.

In Britain, for example, aid budgets have been cut and official spending on education about development, a pet project of Mrs Judith Hart, when she was Minister for Overseas Development in the last Labour government, has virtually ceased.

The examples can be multiplied internationally. The funding crisis of the International Development Association, the concessionary loan arm of the World Bank, has arisen partly from suspicions on Capitol Hill that aid money is not well spent. But this change – or the strengthening of earlier attitudes – has not occurred in a theoretical vacuum.

The first strand in the intellectual counter-revolution is the reassertion of pre-Keynsian ideas. It is to be expected that monetarists, supply-siders, and the other conervative thinkers – not all of whose ideas are old – would oppose the state trading corporations, protection, and overblown bureaucracies which undoubtedly characterize many Third World governments.

But a more cogent *tour d'horizon* has been published by the right-wing Institute of Economic Affairs in London*. It is all the more powerful for not advancing a crude laissez-faire approach. Put as an elegant polemic, the argument is that several influential postwar thinkers such as Arthur Lewis, Ragnar Nurske, and Gunnar Myrdal founded development economics on the assumption that the neo-classical emphasis on relative prices was inappropriate to the developing world.

Their reasons for rejecting relatively open economies as the path to growth were legion: left to the mercies of the market, developing countries would suffer perpetual foreign shortages, demand for commodities would be insufficient to prevent adverse terms of trade; the technological lead in metropolitan countries would stifle infant Third World industries; and foreign capital, whether portfolio investment or even aid, was inherently exploitative.

The remedies are familiar. Trade barriers were erected to protect industries and exchange controls introduced to conserve precious foreign currency. Commodity agreements were instituted and governments demanded control over investment. Indeed, the whole apparatus, it is maintained, inescapably implied big government.

Unfortunately, big government was the one thing developing countries could not supply. The shortages of skilled labour, the poor infrastructure, and lack of an administrative culture affected governments as much as business – a point easily overlooked.

The empirical evidence, the second strand is hard to ignore. The table shows that those countries which adopted a relatively open economy generally fared best. The fact that the fastest growing countries started from different bases and are spread across several continents suggests that their colonial experiences, culture and history are not the most important factors. The evidence seems to be that even supposedly benighted peasants exploit the compacative advantage of different prices.

The national empirical evidence has been supported by studies of particular economic sectors. For some years, the World Bank and other agencies have quietly inveighed against food prices which discriminate against farmers in favour of urban consumers, or against over-valued exchange rates, or state corporations which are unresponsive to producers and consumers. The table illustrates the relationship between price distortion and gowth.

Perhaps the most telling attacks on the development orthodoxy, however, have come from within developing countries themselves, the third strand. Delivering the Fourth Harry G. Johnson Memorial Lecture in July, Mr Goh Keng Swee, First Deputy Prime Minister of Singapore, said: "The LDC strategy of achieving growth through import substitution industrialization encourages corruption . . . Domestic markets which have to be protected by shut-out tariffs are small in relation to plant capacity in most manufacturing processes. This usually leads to the establishment of monopolies since one enterprize can often serve market demand."

Yet it is not a straight fight between laissez-faire and state cash. Rather, the greatest strength of the new criticism of development economics is that it recognizes the impossibility of perfect competition. The IEA study emphasizes the use of welfare economics – that branch of economics which analyses the optimum way of achieving a desired end. It very reasonably points out that the welfare approach does not prejudge the issue: intervention may be the answer, but equally doing nothing could be the best course.

In practice, the most obvious consequence of the new thinking is simply the idea that aid or assistance is less valuable if developing countries do not put their own house in order. This attitude has undermined, for instance, the call by IDA for extra lending to sub-Saharan Africa. The counter-revolution has already scored small victories; it may not march on to greater ones.

**Deepak Lal: The Poverty of Development Economics: IEA; £3.00*

Industrial notebook

Disaster lurking in geographical aid

Many years ago, the Rootes Group – later to become Chrysler UK and now the French-owned Talbot company – invited a group of journalists to partake of liquid refreshments aboard a railway train in the middle of Coventry. The idea was to crow about a new deal that had been struck with British Rail to operate a special rail link between Coventry and the new showpiece car factory at Linwood in Scotland.

The company was coy about the financial aspects of the arrangement but was at pains to describe the virtues of the rapid two-way link which would ferry Coventry-made bits and pieces all the way to south-west Glasgow. To many, however, the idea seemed ludicrous at the time and, with hindsight, it must have played a significant part in the downfall of the company.

Not that Rootes could be blamed for trying to recoup some of the loss associated with the Linwood operation: the company had little choice but to attempt to make the best of a piece of regional policy madness that drove it against its better judgment to Scotland when it would have been more sensible to stay in the Midlands.

Now, the wheel of fate has turned full circle and it is the West Midlands itself, once the metal bashers' Shangrila, that is in danger of being designated an assisted area.

No region, particularly the West Midlands with its history of independence and prosperty, wants to be associated with charity. Regional development aid has the stigma that sticks to the handout, and creating a so-called intermediate area centred on the West Midlands would, in many people's views, be a disaster.

But this appears to be one of the chief remedies for the region's ills now being considered by Mr Norman Lamont, the Industry Minister. It has emerged from the long-awaited review of regional policy ordered by the Government last year and is apparently giving rise to much opposition both among other ministers and in the West Midlands.

The danger, the opponents maintain, is that the Government will once again fall into the trap of providing aid on a non-selective geographical basis. The Linwood factory failed, and placed in jeopardy the British Steel Corporation's Ravenscraig works, because it was too far from the traditional centre of motor industry output.

The Roots experience is, unfortunately, not unique and now, simply to pour money into a region in a non-discretionary fashion must, during a recession, be foolish.

Who would be attracted to the West Midlands if it got down-and-out states? Some companies bribed into the wildernesses in the past would return to the Midlands like a shot if the non-discretionary 15 per cent grants became available. But that would do little to help in the long-term creation of a new industrial structure.

The regional policy review, begun last year by a team headed by Mr Michael Quinlan, then a deputy secretary at the Treasury and now permanent secretary at the Department of Employment, will not be complete before next month or November and any new regional legislation is not expected before next year.

The importance of the study, now being led by Mr Quinlan's successor, Mr John Anson, cannot be overemphasized. As the country emerges from the horrors of recession, getting regional policy right will be crucial to industrial revival.

And the West Midlands is the key. Not only is it at the heart of the nation's communications network, it also has a long and deep tradition of hard-won skills and a flexible workforce. More than a third of a million jobs have been lost in the last three years

"Mr West Midlands", the junior industry minister Mr John Butcher, is said to favour a radical rethink of regional aid. This could involve the dismantling of the present policy, which discriminates against regions like the West Midlands, and using the funds thus freed to provide selective industrial aid.

There are, of course, grants available for the introduction of robots and micro-electronics and while these may be of benefit, for example, to the motor industry, they are not designed specifically for it.

Assistance towards a rationalization of the motor component sector – one of the West Midlands mainstays – coupled with, say, a halving of the iniquitous 10 per cent tax, in addition to VAT, on new cars probably would work wonders for the region.

Edward Townsend

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

RECENT ISSUES

[illegible]

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

[illegible]

MEDIUMS

[illegible]

LONGS

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

[illegible]

MARKET REPORT ● by Michael Clark

BP shares rally by 8p

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, Sept 5. Dealings end, Sept 16. Contango Day, Sept 19. Settlement Day, Sept 26.

Dealers sighed with relief yesterday when the expected details of the Government's £50m sell-off of shares in BP failed to materialize. But with the details now expected next weel investors withdrew to the sidelines.

Shares of BP spent a less anxious day, rallying 8p to 438p after the announcement of the proposed sale of 12 per cent of its cherished stake in the Forties Field, which is expected to raise £250m.

Elsewhere, prices barely stirred with the *FT* Index closing 1.2 up at 713.6, having opened 2.4 up. Among leading industrials, BICC was up to 331p after figures, **Associated Dairies** rose 2p to 172p, **BOC Group** 3p to 227p, **Cadbury Schweppes** 2p to 100p and **Thorn EMI** 3p to 621p. But **Glaxo** fell 10p to 795p, **Girad Metropolitan** 3p to 322p, **Hawker Siddeley** 4p to 298p and **Bowater** 2p to 213p.

It was again left to Government securities to make all the running in the belief that there will be a cut soon in interest rates on both sides of the Atlantic. This comes after the better-than-expected money supply figures this week.

Rises of about 50p were reported in longs, but by the close this had been trimmed by 25p on profit-taking.

The Government broker had been able to supply more tap stocks, despite issuing three tranches totalling £300m on Wednesday.

On the foriegn exchange the pound closed unchanged at $1.4910.

PCT Group, the Glasgow heavy lifting specialist, will announce details next week of a placing of shares on the Unlisted Securities Market. The placing will be arranged by broker Phillips & Drew. More than 60 per cent of the group's turnover is related to North Sea and energy activities.

Shares of AE, foremerly Asociated Engineering, tumbled 8p to 50p after confirmation that the Trade Secretary had referred GKN's agreed £65m bid to the Monopolies and Mergers Commision. Shares of GKN rose 2p to 177p on the news. Dealers last night were anxious to establish the source of the leaks and the Stock Exchange said its was launching a routine preliminary inpuiry.

Shares of Eglington Oil & Gas, the Irish exploration group, rose a further 20p to 295p yesterday helped by a single large buyer from Dublin who was prepared to pay generously for the shares.

Apparently the group has made a large oil find in Columbia and one broker estimates the shares could hit 400p a share by the end of this account. The market is now waiting anxiously for more details.

On the Unlisted Securities Market shares of Spring Ram, the bathroom and kitchen equipment manufacturer, showed no sign of runing out of steam. The shares rose 10p to 164p on the back of a recent bullish broker's circular commending the shares.

On Monday the shares stook at 140p compared with April's placing price of 105p.

Little Arlen Electrical added 2p to 180p still benefiting from this week's visit to brokers Kemp Mitchell who think the shares still have some way to go.

Eagle Star has certainly been put at the centre of a number of rumours this week. According to market pundits the German insurance group Allianz is about to sell its 30 per cent stake in Eagle to a South African buyer, who will then bid 700p a share for the remainder, valuing the entire company at £964m.

Broker Illingworth & Henriques has produced a buy circular on Securiguard Group urging purchase of the shares at the current level. The group is well on target to meet the £500,000 forecast in the current year and according to Illingworth should achieve £700,000 in 1984. The shares rose 1p to 136p yesterday after 133p – almost unchanged on May's placing price of 134p.

Meanwhile, Allianz would in turn bid for BTR's subsidiary, Cornhill Insurance, which Thomas Tilling was prepared to part with as part of its defence against the unwanted attentions of BTR.

Last night a spokesman for Eagle Star said, "You have neatly woven together all the rumours we have heard. Shares of Eagle Star closed unchanged at 458p, while BTR lost 2p to 534p.

Shares of Scottish & Newcastle were a firm feature climbing 3p to 85p after a broker's visit to the company on Wednesday. The analyst appeared impressed with what he saw and had upgraded his full-year profits forecast from £46m to £50m, compared wih £41m last time.

The hotel side of the business is booming in London and the provinces, while beer volume in May and June was ahead of last year. The long dry summer could result in beer sales 10 per cent up last month.

Close observers now estimate there could be as much as a 12p rise left in the share price – still shy of the year's high.

The electrical analysts are recommending investors to switch from Plessey into Racal as the Plessey price continues to lose ground. This was good news for Racal yesterday, 10p up at 232p, but Plessey managed only a 2p rise to 198p.

FAMILY MONEY
LORNA BOURKE
THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS
EVERY SATURDAY

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
85	54	Atkins Bros	82	-1	7.1	8.7	41.6
160	77	Attwoods PLC	148	-1	2.9	2.0	25.8
57	25	Ault & Wiborg	37	..	1.2	3.2	12.4
[illegible]							

C—E

[illegible]

F—H

[illegible]

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
123	62½	Halma PLC	117	-1	1.9	1.6	25.4
14½	8½	Hampson Ind	14	..	1.1b	7.8	13.2
[illegible]							

I—N

[illegible]

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
147	54	Monk A.	118	..	8.6	7.3	4.9
[illegible]							

O—S

[illegible]

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
305	260	Superdrug	258	..	5.0	1.9	30.6
45	17	Sutcliffe S'man	32	..	..	..	14.3
71	23	Suter Elec	71	+10	2.5	3.5	..
158½	62	Swire Pacific 'A'	121	-2	..	..	..

T—Z

1982/83 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
17¼	13¾	TDK	14½	-⅛	9.2	0.6	24.8
162	98	TI Group	146	-2	10.7	7.3	..
166	14	TACE	140	-8	4.3	3.1	47.0
108	46	TSL Therm Synd	65	..	..	..	11.9
[illegible]							

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

PLANTATIONS

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]

UNLISTED SECURITIES

[illegible]

Sterling: Spot and Forward



[illegible]

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.1 at 84.8.

Money Market Rates

[illegible]

Other Markets

[illegible]

Dollar Spot Rates

[illegible]

Euro-$ Deposits

[illegible]

Gold

[illegible]

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Troubled Sturla hopes for listing

By Derek Pain

Troubled financial group Sturla Holdings hopes to regain its stock market share listing in November following publication of its 1983 accounts. The shares were suspended in March at 4½p.

Yesterday, at a 90-minute shareholders' meeting to approve the accounts for the 15 months to end April 1982, Mr David Britton, the chairman, said the company was trading at a modest profit but the still-to-be audited accounts for the year to last April were expected to disclose a loss of about £450,000.

In the 15-month perios when Sturla was rocked by a series of misfortunes, there was a loss of more than £2m.

Mr Britton, who replaced Mr Robert Knight, a financier, as chairman in April, told the 80 shareholders at London's Grosvenor House Hotel that he had inherited "almost insurmountable problems".

He said he hoped to strengthen the board – Mr William Starkey, the secretary, is the only other director – and moves were afoot for the appointment of a non-executive director with a merchant banking background.

But Sturla, which hoped to link shortly with a licensed deposit-taker, was in need of cash for further expansion.

One likely development, said Mr Starkey, was the acquisition for shares of properties. It would then be possible to mortgage the properties and therefore pump cash into the business.

UNILEVER N.V.

7% AND 6%
PREFERENCE SUB-SHARES
ISSUED BY
N V NEDERLANDSCH ADMINISTRATIE- EN TRUSTKANTOOR

Dividends for 1983 of 7% (Fl.0.84) Serial No. 120 and 6% (Fl.0.72) Serial No 81 respectively will be paid on and after 3 October 1983. To obtain these dividends certificates must be listed on listing forms obtainable from one of the following banks:

Midland Bank plc, Stock Exchange Services Department, Mariner House, Pepys Street, London EC3N 4DA.
Northern Bank Limited, 2 Waring Street, Belfast BT1 2EE.
Allied Irish Banks Limited, Securities Department, Stock Exchange Bank Centre, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4.
Clydesdale Bank PLC, 30 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.

Separate forms are available for use (a) by Banks, U.K. firms of Stockbrokers, Solicitors or Chartered Accountants (b) by other claimants.

Notes on the procedure, in each case, are printed on the forms.

Fuller details of the dividends may be obtained from the above-named banks on and after 23 September 1983.

EXCHANGES of Nedamtrust Certificates or Original Shares where applicable for Certificates of sub-shares and vice versa will be SUSPENDED from 16 September 1983 to 29 September 1983, both dates inclusive.

Certificates will only be accepted for exchange after 29 September 1983 provided that all dividends declared prior to that date have been claimed.

N V NEDERLANDSCH ADMINISTRATIE- EN TRUSTKANTOOR
London Transfer Office, Unilever House, Blackfriars, London EC4P 4BQ.

7% PREFERENCE
DUTCH CERTIFICATES OF
FL. 1,000 AND FL. 100

The dividend will be paid on and after 3 October 1983 against surrender of Coupon No 100. Coupons may be encashed through Midland Bank plc at the above address or through one of the paying agents in the Netherlands. Coupons encashed through Midland Bank plc (from which fuller details of the dividend may be obtained) must be listed on a special form obtainable from the Bank which contains a declaration that the certificates to which the coupons relate do not belong to a resident of the Netherlands. 8 September 1983.

IMF conference

Howe's act will be difficult for EEC ministers to follow

From Ian Murray, Brussels

One of the most powerful cartels in the world descends on the mountainous island once given to Cephalus, God of the Morning Star, tomorrow to plot continuing control of the world's economy.

These are the ten finance ministers of the EEC, whose informal meeting on Kephalinia over the weekend is likely to concentrate on how to guide the International Monetary Fund at a time when the world is acutely suspicious of American influence and badly in need of firm leadership.

This informal neeting will, therefore, carefully prepare a joint EEC approach for the IMF's meeting at the end of the month. It is also likely to choose from among its number the man it wants to succeed Sir Geoffrey Howe in the powerful position of chairman of the IMF's interim committee.

The EEC members have learnt the hard way that only by pulling the purse strings tight is it possible to peg inflation and keep out recession among the finance ministers at the weekend meeting are several acknowledged experts at this type of tight control, which the Community believes is stil necessary if the present feeble economic revival is to have any chance of survival.

Sir Geoffrey Howe will be a difficult man to follow. He had established himself as a financial statesman and had the ear of the American administration as well as the respect of his EEC colleagues. They will be looking very much for someone in his mould to take over the job, aware that their choice is more than likely to take over the chair.

This is because, in the word's of a Brussels diplomat this week, "the United States has very unhappy relationships with other major Western contries on the monetary front at the moment. The almighty dollar has become much too almighty".


de Clercq: passion for high finance

As far as developing countries are concerned it seems certain that they will continue to respect the tradition by which the chairman of the interim committee comes from the industrialized world, while they provide the chairman of the IMF's development committee.

The name most canvassed for the job is that of Mr Willy de Clerc, the crinkle-haired lawyer who has been involved in running Belgium's finances at one level or another almost since he entered politics 25 years ago.

A workaholic, with an apparent passion for high finance, he is the inspiration of the revival in the fortunes of the very conservative Flemish Liberal Party and the implacable executioner of the present Belgian Government's extremely tough austerity programme. He has provided himself an expert at making his electors swallow bitter pills in a way which even Mrs Thatcher might envy.

His wide knowledge of finance makes him an imposing candidate for the IMF job, and he never seems to stop trying to learn. He lists his favourite pastime as reading, but he reads virtually no fiction and instead thumbs through international monetary reports for pleasure.

Like many leading Belgian politicans, he is a true polyglot, and slips effortlessly in and out of four languages, while his master's degree at Syracuse University, New York, has given him a feel for the American way of doing things.

A leading light in the European Liberal and Democratic Party, he has spent this past week in Spain talking to Spanish Liberals and coyly refusing to talk about his chances of landing the IMF job.

His chief rival for the post has also been too busy preparing his national budget to talk about the IMF. His is Onno Ruding, the new, Dutch Minister, who has turned his deep academic background to quick political effect since taking over control of his county's finances scarcely ten months ago.

Mr Ruding was aged 26 when he was appointed to head of the international monetary affairs division of the Dutch Treasury. Then, after five years in banking, he went to Washington to serve as executive director of the IMF in Washington, a post he left in 1980. He can claim therefore, to have an exceptionally good inside knowledge of the fund's workings, although he is a relative newcomer to frontbench politics.

Whoever the cartel on Kephallinia decides on, however, Sir Geoffrey's successor can be expected to carry on down the "virtuous path" which he always claimed he was following.

The IMF's next meeting is due to concentrate on how much it can afford to increase its help on offer without damaging the fledgling recovery in the industrialized world. The EEC view is that there can be no concessions made which would do anything to undermine that recovery if there is to be any long-term chances of putting the world to rights.

To this purpose, the weekend meeting will also be spending a lot of time looking at the Community's own economic situation and seeing how it is standing up to the continuing strains cause by what ministers believe is a ridiculously high-priced dollar.

Mr Francois-Xavier Ortoli, the Finance Commissioner, will be putting forward a careful paper studying the implications of the Williamsburg economic summit. He will be looking particularly at the call made there for a world monetary conference to find a replacement for the Bretton Woods arrangement.

Although such a conference is unlikely to be possible for a long time, the ministers are increasingly aware of the need to do something to control the dollar if they are to be able to plan ahead properly.

In this context, Mr Nigel Lawson, the British Chancellor, is likely to face further pressure for Britain to join fully in the European Monetary System. The familiar argument will run that until sterling joins, the EMS will be unable to take on the dollar as anything like an equal. Mr Lawson is unlikely to be secuced by the argument.

Canadians use French tactics to stop imports

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

British exporters of upmarket overcoats and jumpers are demanding that the Government takes immediate action to counter what are regarded as blatantly unfair import restrictions by Canada.

In a move reminiscent of the recent French action to limit imports of video tape recorders by insisting they be delivered to only one inaccessible location, the Canadians have reduced the number of customs officers empowered to clear clothing imports to just 26.

The resulting delays, designed to bring down imports of shirts, blouses, skirts, and other low-cost cotton clothing from the Far East, is causing anguish to British manufacturers of cold weather garments such as overcoats, jackets and knitwear. As winter approaches, they claim that they are in danger of missing the vital selling season.

The Canadian action, which could cause another dent in the souring trade relations between North America and the European Community, follows the introduction of special measures last month that allow only those customs officers who have received "special training" to clear clothing shipments.

Montreal now has only six such officers, Toronto has five and Vancouver three, with the remaining 12 scattered around all other Canadian entry points.

In a letter sent this week to Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Industry and Trade, Mr Norman Sussman, chairman of the British Clothing Industry Association, says that the motivation is the refusal of some of Canada's main Far East suppliers to modify their sales under the terms of the Multi-Fibre Arrangement.

But to comply with the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, Canada is applying the restriction to all imports and because UK sales are concentrated in the second half of the year they will be hit severely.

Canada bought £8.6m worth of clothes from Britain last year and £4.5m in the first six months of this year – a rise of one third. While this accounts for only 1 per cent of total UK clothing exports of £840m, it is made up almost entirely of high value, classic-styled outerwear which, the association emphasized, was already subject to Canadian import tariffs of up to 25 per cent.

Oxford Instruments ahead with scanner

By Pearce Wright Science Editor

A medical screening invention which could make X-rays obsolete is behind the success of Oxford Instruments Group, probably the most successful private company in Britain and which is preparing to go public.

The company has built an international lead in equipment for advanced medical applications and laboratory research and industrial electronics.

Its success with super-magnets and cryogenic (very low temperature) systems lies behind a revolution which is taking place in medical screening.

Oxford's invention, the nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR), scanner takes pictures of the whole or any part of the body, including tiny changes in the structure of the brain caused by injury of disease. It can also carry out a bioassay, or biochemical analysis, of tissues, bone or organs without taking a biopsy specimen.

NM machines are sold by medical equipment suppliers, who attach microcomputers and the cameras needed to record pictures to the NMR magnets.

NMR scanners, before the medical application, were developed for chemical research for determining the structure of large molecules, and they are now a standard equipment in large laboratories.

The business was founded in 1959 by Mr Martin Wood, now aged 56, an engineer, then working at the Clarendon Laboratory, Oxford University, which is a recognized world centre for research in physics including high magnetic fields and low temperature systems.

Mr Wood began with his wife Audrey arranging the commercial and financial side, in a shed at the bottom of the garden. Orders soon came from customers such as the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, the Royal Radar Establishment, and the Centre National de la Recherche, in France.

By 1965, discoveries in the field of superconductivity, or how to remove the electrical resistance of some metals by using them at temperatures of minus 270 deg Centigrade, at the Clarendn and elsewhere, were exploited by Mr Wood's company to develop the type of superconducting magnet now at the heart of the NMR machines.

The rapid world technical lead established by Oxford Instruments led to a topsy-like growth in the first decade. In 1977 profits reached £216,000 on sales of £2.8m. Last year's sales of £17.600m produced profits just under £2m.

The group reported yesterday sales up 48 per cent to £26.150m for the year to March 27 with pretax profits of £2.710m.

Several substantial outside shareholders have put up money since 1970. The ownership is divided between Mr Wood and his family's trust, 31 per cent; BOC, 16 per cent; Investors in Industry, 20 per cent; VF Investment, 10 per cent; Robert Fleming, the merchant bank, 5 per cent; present and past employees, 9 per cent; and the rest in pension and share participation schemes.

The company diversified from its dependence on making magnets into a broader range of scientific, medical and industrial automation systems after 1971.

Bestobell launches £1.3m cost cutting

By Jeremy Warner

Bestobell
Half-year to 2.7.83
Pretax profit £4.1m (£4.8m)
Stated earnings 14.1p (15.6p)
Turnover £66.9m (£61.6m)
Net interim/dividend 5.7p (same p)
Share price 285p down 3p

Bestobell has embarked on a big rationalization programme in its ovceseas businesses and has provided £1.3m against its half year profits to pay for it.

In the first six months of this year, group pretax profits fell from £4.8m to £4.1m on sales just over £5m higher at £66.9m. The cost of the rationalization programme, which the aviation, controls and engineering group said it hopes to complete by the end of the year, has been taken after tax.

The company's shares dipped 3p to a new low for the year of 285p after news of the profits fall. At one point this year, the shares were trading at 408p.

BTR continues to hold a 24 per cent stake in Bestobell – the product of an abortive takeover bid nearly three years ago. It has on more than one occasion hinted that it will come back if Bestobell does not perform but at the moment would appear to have its hands full with its recent acquisition of Thomas Tilling.

Mr A B (Sandy) Marshall, chairman of Bestobell, says that there are signs that the Better economic climate in Europe and the United States will continue and he expects some improvement in group trading

The half year dividend is being held at 5.7p. At the annual meeting in May, Mr Marshall said that appropriate measures would be taken to match capacity with demand and to restore margin and profit to satisfactory levels relative to the limited size of the market for the company's products over the next two or three years.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9½%
Barclays	9½%
BCCI	9½%
Citibank Savings	†10¾%
Consolidated Crds	9½%
C. Hoare & Co	*9½%
Lloyds Bank	9½%
Midland Bank	9½%
Nat Westminster	9½%
TSB	9½%
Williams & Glyn's	9½%

† Mortgage Base Rate

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6%. £10,000 up to £50,000, 7%. £50,000 and over, 8%

Cookson confident

By Our Financial Staff

Cookson Group, the smelting and non-ferrous fabricating group, which used to be known as Lead Industries, looks set for a big profits recovery this year. In the first half, pretax profits rose from £6.2m to £10.1m – just £1.4m lower than the depressed profits it achieved during the whole of last year. Turnover was £367.2m, against £232.2m.

The group has changed its way of accounting for depreciation. It used to provide additional depreciation on fixed assets, but said yesterday that this has created misunderstanding and a lack of comparability with the results of other companies. It has, therefore, adopted the standard accounting practice for deprecation and now shows the additional provision – £2.8m during the first half of this year – after tax.

Cookson said that current indications are that it will complete the year as far ahead in profit terms of 1982 as it was at half way.

Sedgwick profits rise by 21%

By Andrew Cornelius

Sedgwick Group
Half-year 30.6.83
Pretax profit £48.3m (£40.1m)
Stated earnings 23.4p (20.2)
Revenue £129.3m (£108.8m)
Net interim dividend 2.75p (2.50p)
Share price 213 up 1p. Yield 3.5%

Sedgwick Group, the largest insurance broking firm in the Lloyd's of London market, yesterday reported a 21 per cent increase in pretax profits to £48.3m in the six months to June 30. Group revenue was up by 18 per cent to £19.3m after strong growth in brokerage income.

Mr Neil Mills, chairman, said that although the group has achieved strong growth so far this year, external factors beyond the group's control like currency changes and political influences make it difficult to forecast accuately profits in the second half. However, he said that he was cautiously optimistic about prospects.

Sedgwick was encouraged by the strong contribution from the retail insurance broking interests


Mills: forecasts difficult

in Canada and South Africa. Expenses in the UK have been held to an increase of 5 per cent after tough management control, against a 10 per cent increase overseas (allowing for currency fluctuations). The latter figure was higher after allowing for the costs of expansion and rationalization.

Mr Mills declined to comment upon the decision to abandon a takeover approach for Alexander & Alexander, the world's second largest insurance brokers, during the summer. He said that Sedgwick remained flexible in its approach to expansion and would consider any opportunities.

Despite tough competition in international markets and no signs of any substantial hardening of rates, Mr Mills said that its oil account and wholesaling business in the US was doing particularly well.

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Portals Holdings PLC

Banknote and Security Paper, Water Treatment and Engineering, Property

Results for the half year to 30th June 1983

	Six months to 30th June 1983 £ thousands	*Six months to 30th June 1982* £ thousands
Group Turnover	90,061	81,335
Group Profit before Taxation	7,010	6,130
Profit attributable to Ordinary Shareholders	3,379	2,936
Earnings per Ordinary Stock Unit	18.72p	16.27p
Interim Dividend (payable 30th December 1983)	6.25p	5.75p

The half year Profit before tax for the half year has risen by 14.4%.

In *Papermaking* market conditions remain difficult but we believe that growth in the *Water Treatment and Engineering Division* will continue.

Our cash resources remain strong. We have recently acquired LA Water Treatment Corporation of Los Angeles, U.S.A.



For a copy of the full interim statement apply to:
The Secretary, Portals Holdings PLC, Laverstoke Mill, Whitchurch, Hants. RG28 7NR.
Telephone: 0256 82 2360.

Braithwaite & Co. Engineers P.L.C.

Bridge and Constructional Engineers
Pressed Steel Tank Manufacturers

Extracts from the statement of Mr. J.A. Humphreys (Chairman)

- Trading Profit increased again by 10% at £1,023,850.
- Dividend increased again to a total of 9.1p per share for the year.
- Profits achieved at Plastic Recycling Ltd. with further expansion in sales and production.
- New range of air pollution control equipment to be fabricated at Newport Works.
- All subsidiary companies contributing and another profitable year's trading expected.

	1983 £	1982 £
Turnover	£11,017,000	£9,534,000
Profit before tax	1,023,850	929,167
Profit after tax	819,250	843,667
Earnings per share	30p	30.9p
Dividend	9.1p	8.1p

The Secretary, Braithwaite & Co. Engineers P.L.C.
69 Church Road, Great Bookham, Leatherhead, Surrey KT23 3JJ.

Britannia Arrow Holdings PLC

Pre-tax profits up by 125%

Summary of Results for 6 months to 30th June, 1983

Pre-tax profits up 125% to £5.1m (1982 £2.3m)

Interim ordinary dividend increased to 1.0p net (1982 0.8p)

Earnings per share up to 3.32p (1982 1.87p)



The Rt. Hon. Geoffrey Rippon Q.C., M.P. reports on the following features in his Interim Statement: –

Fund management profits amounted to £3,668,000 due to record sales of units in the UK combined with substantial profit growth in Jersey.

•

Funds under management up from £1,200m at 31st December, 1982 to £3,000m on behalf of over 350,000 investors worldwide including 1,000 institutional clients.

•

Acquisition of National Employers Life Assurance Company Limited strengthens the base of the Company in the UK and will enable further expansion to take place.

Copies of the Interim Report and details of the wide range of unit trusts and investment management services, may be obtained from:
The Secretary, Britannia Arrow Holdings PLC, Salisbury House, 29 Finsbury Circus, London EC2M 5QL.

TENNIS: TV MAKES CLOSED WORLD OF US OPEN

Miss Durie has little to lose a lot to find out

From Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent, New York

The United States championships begin to finish this morning. The men's doubles final will be played at 10.30. In both singles events, the semi-final and final rounds will be played on consecutive days, which should ensure that no player is quite at his or her best in the final. The tournament has mostly been played in daylight, but on Sunday evening will probably end under floodlights.

This sounds, and is, ludicrous. Bob Howe, the referee, said yesterday: "The biggest factor here, is how much time you can get on CBS television. Everything works on the ratings, and the higher ratings are from 4 pm onwards."

Pamela Shriver suggested that in the past two years the scheduling had been responsible for the fact that she and Martina Navratilova had failed to win the doubles. "But we have to give a little bit, if we want the singles semi-finals to be on television. And if you're a little tired going into the final, there's something that keeps you 'up' as long as you're out there."

Miss Shriver plays Miss Navratilova in one of today's semi-finals, and Joanna Durie, of Britain, opposes Mrs Lloyd in the other. Miss Navratilova has won 14 of her 17 matches with Miss Shriver – the last four in straight sets. But two of Miss Shriver's wins occurred in this tournament, which Miss Navratilova has not been able to win in 10 attempts.

Mrs Lloyd has won all her three matches with Miss Durie, but the latter can find encouragement in the fact that she has done better every time. She won no games in their first match, but took four from the second and seven from the third.

Mrs Lloyd, aged 28, is making her thirteenth appearance in the tournament, and has been champion six times. Miss Durie, 23, is playing here for only the third time, but is pleasantly aware that she has nothing to lose.

In the last three momths, she has reached the last four of the French and US championships. She has yet to find out how good she can be, and is playing on a surface that suits her game. The fact that Miss Durie has already won about £20,000 from these championships is almost irrelevant.

There have been resentful mutterings about Tracy Austin's withdrawal from the championships which was so tardy that there was no time to revise the seeding. One consequence of this was that Miss Durie (it could have been someone else) did not have to play a seed on the way to the semi-finals.

From Miss Durie's point of view this cuts both ways. She has not had to prove herself to the same extent as the three other survivors, nor dig as deeply into her reserves of emotional and physical energy. On the other hand, she has not had the same sharpening experience of playing opponents of the highest class. Today, somehow, she has to slip into a gear which Mrs Lloyd has already engaged – notably against Kathy Jordan (who beat Mrs Lloyd at Wimbledon), and Hana Mandlikova.

Bill Scanlon, the man who knocked John McEnroe out of the running, took four hours and 14 minutes to beat Mark Dickson 3-6, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 7-6 on Wednesday evening, in a match that ended five minutes before midnight. This earned Scanlon a semi-final against a player he has never beaten, Jimmy Connors, who has been champion here four times and runner-up twice.

"I enjoy playing somebody who stays back, as he does," Scanlon said. "He's going to stay back, and I'm going to attack, and it will just be a question of who does it better. There's no great strategy, anyone is going to pull. I think it will be my serve against his return of service."

Scanlon and Connors occupy what has become the American half of the draw. In the other half, Jimmy Arias (the name derives from Cuban parentage) found himself tucked into the quarter-final round with three Europeans. The relevant semi-final had to be Arias or Yannick Noah v Mats Wilander or Ivan Lendl.

McEnroe and Peter Fleming, who have been the champions here twice and three times at Wimbledon, advanced to the men's doubles final with a 6-4, 7-6, 7-6 win yesterday over the unfamiliar, but potentially formidable Australian team of Pat Cash and John Fitzgerald.



Mrs Lloyd: plays Mrs Durie in semi-finals

Results from Flushing Meadow

MEN'S SINGLES
QUARTER-FINALS (US unless stated): W Scanlon bt M Dickson, 3-6, 6-4, 4-6, 6-3, 7-6.

MEN'S DOUBLES
SEMI-FINALS (US unless stated): F Buehning and V Winitsky bt A Andrews and J Sadri, 6-4, 6-4, 6-4.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES
QUARTER-FINALS: R Fairbank (SA) and C Raynolds bt E Burgin and J Russell, 6-4, 2-6, 7-5.

MIXED DOUBLES
SECOND ROUND: W Turnbull (Aus) and J Lloyd (GB) bt A Fernandez and S Brawley, 7-6, 6-3; J Russell and E Fromm bt D Fromholtz (Aus) and K Warwick (Aus), 6-4, 6-7, 6-3; E Sayers (Aus) and J Fitzgerald (Aus) bt K Jordan and E Teltscher, 6-4, 6-2; S Acker and D Gitlin bt E Ninter (Aus) and R Crowley (Aus), 7-5, 6-2. FOURTH ROUND: S Walsh (US) and D Stockton (US) bt Z Garrison (US) and R Harmon (US), 7-6, 6-2.

QUARTER FINALS: B Potter and F Taygan bt A Hobbs (GB) and A Amritraj (India), 6-4, 6-4; K Shaefer and S Ball (Aus) bt S Walsh and D Stockton, 6-1, 6-4.

● The following results were received too late for inclusion in yesterday's earlier editions.

Men's Singles
FOURTH ROUND: J Connors (US) bt E Teltscher (US) 7-6, 6-2, 6-2.

Women's singles
QUARTER-FINAL: J Lloyd (US) bt H Mandlikova (Cz) 6-4, 6-3.

Women's doubles
QUARTER-FINAL: M Navratilova and P Shriver (US) bt A Hobbs (GB) and A Jaeger (US) 6-3, 6-3.

IN BRIEF

Medal winner in squad

Sarah Hardcastle, the 800 metres freestyle bronze medallist in the European swimming championships, is the leading member of the Esso national youth squad for 1984. The 30-member squad comprises 16 girls and 14 boys, and has been selected by the amateur swimming association on performances this year, culminating in the national age group championships at Blackpool last month. Eleven of the squad have been selected for the first time.

SQUAD: Girls: H Day, R Gloor, S Hammerton, S Hardcastle, K Hodgson, P Hutchinson, J Illingworth, N Kennedy, Z Long, L Masters, K Mellor, L Poulto, K Read, R Smith, L Wilson, J Wood. Boys: N Adams, M Atkins, R Cole, K Engstrom, P Howe, C Kirkland, R Lee, R Leishman, D Legge, G Lilley, D Lyles, S McQuaid, K Milburn, R Ward.

CYCLING: A Spanish team are said to be prepared to offer Bernard Hinault around £170,000 for a one-year contract. The offer, revealed in Madrid yesterday comes from the Kelme team. Hinault's six-year stay with the Renault team officially ended on Tuesday.

BASKETBALL: The Soviet national team, angered by a large anti Soviet banner at Sports Palace in Milan on Wednesday night, threatened to withdraw from an exhibition match. The Soviet players suspended pre-match warm-ups, and only returned after organizers convinced fans to remove the white banner.

GOLF: Paul Jones, aged 15, from Cardiff, yesterday won the under 18 championship at La Manga, Spain, but he had to play three holes of a sudden death play-off, before he edged out Neal Hughes, of Wigan.

RUGBY UNION

Scots minus five Lions

By Iain Mackenzie

South of Scotland will begin their preparations to meet the All Blacks next month and then defend their inter-district title, with a match against Northumberland on Monday evening, but will do so without five of their six British Lions. Only Paxton (Selkirk) of the five who were in New Zealand will play.

Missing for various reasons are Renwick and Deans (Hawick), Rutherford (Selkirk) and Roy Laidlaw (Jedforest). Renwick, the only one who did not tour New Zealand this year, strained knee ligaments in the final sevens tournament last season and may not even be ready for selection against the All Blacks in Galashiels.

Even so, the South have still been able to name a side with seven internationals, including Scotland captain Aitken (Gala) who has reversed his early summer decision to retire.

The match was to have been played in Newcastle, but was switched at a late date to Riverside Park, Jedburgh (6.15).

SOUTH: P Dods (Gala); A Thomson (Kelso), K Robertson (Melrose), A Cranston (Hawick), I Tukalo (Selkirk); A Ker (Kelso), G Hunter (Selkirk); J Aitken (Gala), capt, G Callender (Kelso), R Cunningham (Gala), D Turnbull (Hawick), A Campbell (Hawick), D Leslie (Gala), I Paxton (Selkirk), J Jeffrey (Kelso).

NORTHUMBERLAND: C Green (Morpeth); J Pollock, N McDowell, A Tindle, J Storey; D Johnson, M Young; C White, S Tilley, J Curry, T Roberts (Gosforth), A James (Northern), S Edwards, R Anderson, G Smallwood (Gosforth).

More rugby – page 20

EQUESTRIANISM

Priceless keeps his tail up

By Jenny MacArthur

Virginia Holgate, riding British National Insurance's Priceless, has a narrow lead over Bruce Davidson on J J Babu from the United States at the end of the first day of the senior dressage at the Burghley Horse Trials, sponsored by Remy Martin. The two are separated by 0.1 of a mark.

Burghley is only the second event that Priceless has competed in over the last year. He contracted a rare infection called leptospyrosis soon after the 1982 world championship in which he was in the winning team. For three months he was dangerouly ill; Miss Holgate twice thought he was going to die – "but he's a gutsy little horse and pulled through."

Miss Holgate rode her second string, Night Cap, at the European championships last month, when the team won the silver. Davidson, who is the only rider to have won the world championship twice (1974 and 1978), collected only 25.7 penalties on J J Babu on which he came second at Badminton last year.

Although Davidson remarked after his test that it was not one of his best it was active and free-moving and looked effortless, as a dressage test should be.

Davidson was marked consistently lower by the experienced Swedish judge, Colonel Gustav Nyblaeus, who gave him only one mark (out of 10) for the final canter down the centre when Davidson struck off on the wrong leg but corrected it immediately. The other two judges, Major Rook and Mrs Hall, gave him six and seven respectively.

Lying in third place is Michel Bouquet from France on the 11-year-old Perigourdan and close behind them is Andrew Griffiths on Paramount. Griffiths, an insurance broker, has never competed at Burghley before and took up eventing only two years ago. He was delighted yesterday with his dressage mark of 28.8 but was quick to defer praise to his trainer, David Hunt.

Richard Walker and Waterburn performed a good test and are handily placed (fifth) for tomorrow's cross-country. Richard Meade did not get one of his best performances from Kilcashel and is lying 8th.

Goran Breisner's Ultimus, aged 14, the best cross-country horse of his generation, broke a leg when he was put out in the field for a rest last Monday and has had to be put down. The only consolation for his rider is that he went out at the top, having just returned from the European championships in Switzerland, where he helped Sweden to win the gold medal.

RESULTS: Senior dressage after first day: 1, Priceless (V Holgate), 25.6; 2, J J Babu (B Davidson, US) 25.7; 3, Perigourdan (M Bouquet, France), 28.5; 4, Paramount (A Griffiths) 28.8; 5, Waterburn (R Walker), 29.6; 6, Frederick the Great (E Purbrick), 29.9; 7, Buckley (J Starkey), 31.7; 8, Kilcashel (R Meade), 31.8; 9, Ben Arthur (K Stives, US), 31.9; 10, The Apostle (E de Haan), 32.2.

FOOTBALL

Great Danes will be greater at Wembley

A Danish side who confirmed their European championship credibility with a midweek win over France will be even stronger for their visit to Wembley on September 21. Their manager, Sepp Piontek, expects to have Anderlecht's Frank Arnesen and Morten Olsen back to add to his challenge to England in this group three game.

"We have players from six different countries to pick from. Not all were released for the friendly against France but we will have them for the championship match," Piontek told a Football Writers' Association lunch in London after returning from Copenhagen with Bobby Robson, the England manager.

Such is the strength of Piontek's hand, that the 19-year-old "wonder boy", Michael Laudrup, who rejected a move to Liverpool in favour of a £600,000 summer transfer to Juventus, is more likely to sit on the bench.

With group away games in Greece and Hungary to come, the Danes will not be tempted to rush back the injured Jesper Olsen, scourge of England in Robson's opening international last September. "Perhaps I will give him shirt No 17 on the bench just to make a little fear for Bobby Robson", Pintek said. Olsen scored a goal in the 2-2 draw a year ago.

Robson returned convinced that Denmark pose a threat

Inquiry hint on match violence

A commission comprising Government officials and football representatives may be set up to investigate the hooliganism which has plagued the start of the season.

After opening a new sports complex on Merseyside, yesterday, Neil Macfarlane, the Minister for sport, hinted at an investigation into what went wrong at the Brighton – Chelsea game last Saturday, when several policemen were injured.

He said "The FA have to make inquiries and they have indicated that when their investigation is complete there is a possibility a commission would emerge to find out what went wrong."

The hard stuff leaves them cold

By Nicholas Harling

Bob Paisley, who received the manager of the year award from Bells Whisky as he made his final bow before the Liverpool Kop on Saturday, has a rival on Merseyside. John Williams, the manager of the Alliance League leaders, Runcorn, has already won more trophies than Paisley, albeit with more clubs, and he is already well on the way to collecting more flaggons of scotch.

When he receives his manager-of-the-month award for August from Mackenzie Scotch Whisky before tomorrow's home game with Telford United, it will be the sixth time that Williams has been the beneficiary. Three times in the Northern Premier League and Twice in Runcorn's Alliance League championship season two years ago, Williams quaffed down the hard stuff. Not that the football public of the Cheshire town seem to appreciate the success of their club or, for that matter, Williams.

"For the kind of stuff we've been serivng up, our gates have not been good," Williams agreed. Crowds of only 750 and 612 attended their opening two league games but Williams, the former Everton winger, is hoping that Telford, who are managed by Stan Storton, one of his predecessors as manager at Canal Street, will help boost tomorrow's gate. By Alliance League standards the game represents a local derby.

Runcorn have won all five league games to date, but last Tuesday's League championship match at Enfield where an own goal after only two minutes precipitated a 4-1 defeat. Half the team's 14 league goals have come from Alan Crompton and John Rogers. Crompton is the former Wigan player; Rogers came from Barrow in the close season. Not surprisingly he was previously at Altrincham, with whom he made quite a name for himself during their FA Cup runs.

A local government administration officer with Liverpool City architects, Williams has used his contacts in the Football League to obtain for Runcorn the services of such players as their goalkeeper Brian Parker (formerly Crewe and Arsenal), Brian Kettle (formerly Liverpool), Alvin Edwards (Wrexham and Tranmere) John Imrie (Bury) and John Butler (Blackpool). In his fourth season with the club, Williams believes his present team is every bit as good as that which won the Alliance League. "But that squad was very much larger and we had cover for most positions," he said. "This one is a team and not a squad as we've only got 13 players to choose from. The rest are young amateurs."

Like most other clubs, particularly those in the north-west, Runcorn have felt the icy wind of the recession and been forced to part with players, so it is to their enormous credit that they have started the season so well.

● Another Williams in the Alliance League, Jimmy, Worcester City's record signing, has been fined for failing to report for the opening match of the season.

Wednesday's results and scorers

First division

NOTTINGHAM F (1) 2 Davenport, Birtles — ASTON VILLA (1) 2 Withe, Shaw 16,383

SUNDERLAND (1) 3 Rowell (pen), Daniel (og), Atkinson — WOLVES (0) 2 Towner, Eves 12,961

WEST BROM (0) 1 Regis — TOTTENHAM (1) 1 Roberts 14,889

Second division

BLACKBURN (0) 0 — CHELSEA (0) 0 5,873

MAN CITY (0) 0 — FULHAM (0) 0 23,356

Third division

BRADFORD C (0) 0 3,391 — HULL (0) 0

LINCOLN (1) 2 Jack 2 — ORIENT (0) 0 2,899

SCUNTHORPE (0) 0 3,518 — OXFORD U (0) 0

Fourth division

HARTLEPOOL (2) 2 Waddle, Linighan 1,661 — CHESTERFIELD (1) 2 Kendle 2

HEREFORD (1) 2 Kearns, Phillips 3,480 — CHESTER (1) 1 Allen

READING (2) 3 Tutty, Senior, Horrix (pen) — DONCASTER (2) 2 Miller, Moss 3,688

TORQUAY (0) 0 2,038 — DARLINGTON (1) 1 Walsh

SCOTTISH LEAGUE CUP: Group matches: Morton 1 (Robertson), Dundee United (Miller og) 1; Alloa Athletic 1 (McComb), Motherwell 2 (Gillespie 2); Heart of Midlothian 0, Rangers 3 (Gauld og, Clark 2); Clydebank 2 (Hughes, Coyne), St Mirren 0; Meadowbank Thistle 0, Dundee 1 (McCall); St Johnstone 0, Aberdeen 1 (Miller); Celtic 5, (Reid 2, 1 pen, Melrose, McGarvey, McStay), Hibernian 1 (Conroy); Kilmarnock 3 (Gallagher 3), Airdrieonians 0.

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP: Group Four: Norway 1, Bulgaria 2. Group seven: Netherlands 3, Iceland 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Wales	3	2	1	0	5	4	5
Norway	4	1	1	2	6	6	3
Yugoslavia	3	1	1	1	6	7	3
Bulgaria	4	1	1	2	4	5	3

INTERNATIONAL MATCH: Denmark 3, France 1.

Next match: Norway v Wales, September 21.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH: Denmark 3, France 1

OLYMPIC QUALIFYING TOURNAMENT: East Germany 3, Poland 1; Hungary 0, Soviet Union 1.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Bob Lord Trophy: First round, first leg: Kettering 4, Nuneaton 2.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Mossley 0, Gainsborough 2; Southport 1, Barrow 3; Worksop 1, Burton 5.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Crystal Palace 2, Southampton 3; Oxford United 0, Arsenal 4; Queen's Park Rangers 6, Watford 1.

IRISH CUP: Glenavon 1, Newry 1.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Flackwell 1, Wolverton 2.

FA CUP: Preliminary round replay: Chippenham 0, Romsey 1 (aet); Tunbridge Wells 0, Lewes 3.

MIDWEEK LEAGUE: Cambridge United 3, Southend 0; Peterborough 0, Portsmouth 5.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE CUP: First round replay: Wellingborough 1, Leicester United 2.

CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Newcastle 4, Bolton 0.

FA YOUTH CUP: Preliminary round: Staines 0, Croydon 3; Bournemouth 0, Swindon 2. Replays: Uxbridge 1, Bromley 8; Erith and Belvedere 5, Ford 1.

RUGBY UNION

TOUR MATCH: Bristol 38, Zimbabwe 4

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Middlesex 13, Edinburgh and District 12

CLUB MATCHES: Blackheath 24, Maidstone 10; Bridgend 84, Mid Glamorgan 3; Glamorgan Wanderers 10, Cardiff 19; Coventry 40, Birmingham 3; Gosforth 15, Hawick 9; Orrell 28, St Helens 12; Rugby 7, Moseley 29; Swansea 10, Cross Keys 3; Harlequins 17, Old Gaytonians 14; Saracens 6, Southend 21; Waterloo 24, Hull and ER 4; Birkenhead Park 30, Davenport 0; Lloyds Bank 19, Old Rutleshians 11; Newbury 14, US Portsmouth 6

RUGBY LEAGUE

FIRST DIVISION: Salford 6, Leigh 38

SECOND DIVISION: Bramley 14, Batley 17; Huddersfield 30, York 14

FOR THE RECORD

FOOTBALL

BELGIAN LEAGUE: Anderlecht 2, Lierse 0; Courtrai 4, Liegois 0; Seraing 2, Waterschei 1; Bruges 1, CS Bruges 0; Beveren 1, Lokeren 0; Beringen 0; Waregem 0; KV Mechelen 3, Molenbeek 3; Antwerp 2, Standard Liegè 0; Ghent 4, Beerschot 1.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES: Hungary 1, West Germany 1; Switzerland 0, Czechoslovakia 0.

OLYMPIC QUALIFYING TOURNAMENT: East Germany 3, Poland 1; Hungary 0, Sovit Union 1.

NORTH AMERICAN LEAGUE: Best of three series: Golden Bay Earthquakes 6, Chicago Sting 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE CUP TABLES

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
FIRST SECTION							
Motherwell	2	2	0	0	5	1	4
Dundee United	2	1	1	0	6	1	3
Morton	2	0	1	1	1	4	1
Alloa	2	0	0	2	1	7	0
SECOND SECTION							
Rangers	2	2	0	0	7	0	4
Clydebank	2	1	0	1	2	4	2
St Mirren	2	0	1	1	2	4	1
Hearts	2	0	1	1	2	5	1
THIRD SECTION							
Aberdeen	2	2	0	0	5	0	4
Dundee	2	2	0	0	3	1	4
St Johnstone	2	0	0	2	1	3	0
Meadowbank	2	0	0	2	0	5	0
FOURTH SECTION							
Celtic	2	2	0	0	11	2	4
Kilmarnock	2	1	0	1	3	2	2
Hibernian	2	1	0	1	3	5	2
Airdrie	2	0	0	2	1	9	0

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Cleveland Indians 7, Detroit Tigers 1 and 3-7; New York Yankees 11, Milwaukee Brewers 5; California Angels 9, Toronto Blue Jays 6; Baltimore Orioles 5, Boston Red Sox 2; Texas Rangers 3, Minnesota Twins 0; Kansas City Royals 3, Seattle Mariners 2; Chicago White Sox 8, Oakland Athletics 7. NATIONAL LEAGUE: Montreal Expos 6, Chicago Cubs 1; Philadelphia Phillies 6, New York Mets 1; St Louis ardinals 5, Pittsburgh Pirates 2; San Diego Padres 8, Houston Astros 7; San Francisco Giants 2, Atlanta Braves 1; Los Angeles Dodgers 7, Cincinnati Reds 3.

YACHTING

MEDEMBLIK, Netherlands: European Sailing championship: Third race: 1, H Fogh (Can); 2, B Boedinkov (USSR); 3, V Bandelowski (Den); 4, T Soudouris (Gr); 5, P Vollebregt (Neth); 6, M Farthofer (Aus); Fourth race: 1, Fogh; 2, W-Eberhard Richter (EG); 3, Farthofer; 4, Bandelowski; 5, M Gravare (Swe). Fifth race: 1, E Hirt (WG); 2, Fogh; 3, C Simonds (GB); 4, W Kuhweide (WG); 5, R Koch (WG); 6, Boednikov. Overall: 1, Fogh 3 pts; 2, Boednikov 27.7; 3, Nauck (EG) 37; 4, Bandelowski 42.7; 5, Richter 43.

GOLF

LA MANGA: National Boys' championship: Final scores: 147: P Jones (Wenvoe Castle) 70, 77; N Hughes (Hindley Hall) 73, 74. Jones won play-off at third extra hole. 151: N Cole (Bramshott Hill) 77, 74. 152: D Jones (Three Rivers) 78, 74. 153: M Carney (Morecambe) 77, 76; A Turnbull (Peebles) 80, 73. 155: G Pease (Roundhay) 77, 78. 158: K Strachan (Downfield) 74, 84. 161: P Purdy (Shandon Park) 84, 77; M Jarvis (Ifield) 78, 83. 162: D Powell (Evesham) 82, 80; R Winchester (Sidmouth) 82, 80.

INZAI, Japan: Suntory open: First round leaders: 65: F Kobayashi (Jap); 66: G Marsh (Aus), T Hakajima (Jap), A Toyoda (Jap); 67: M Ozaki (Jap), Chen Tze Ming (Tai); 68: B Lietzke (US), I Aoki (Jap).

HOCKEY

TOUR MATCH: Wellington 1, India 2.

CYCLING

TOUR DE L'AVENIR: Third stage (from Lorient to St Nazaire): 193.5 km: 1, O Ludwig (EG), 4hr 34min 58sec.

CROQUET

Aspinall and Mulliner level

In their second encounter, in the ninth round of the President's Cup at Hurlingham, Aspinall defeated Mulliner to draw level. Both players won their other two matches

RESULTS: Sixth round: Mulliner bt Solomon +5TP; Aspinall bt Hope +1; McCullough bt Rose +14; Openshaw bt Cordingley +7. Seventh round: Mulliner bt Hope +16; Aspinall bt Solomon +22; Openshaw bt Rose +22; McCullough bt Cordingley +22. Eighth round: Mulliner bt Cordingley +24TP; Aspinall bt Rose +17; Hope bt McCullough +16; Ninth round: Aspinall bt Mulliner +17; Hope bt Rose +25TP.

CRICKET: WEATHER INTERVENES AS COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP PROGRAMME REACHES CRUCIAL STAGE

Sharp a growing batsman

By Richard Streeton

SCARBOROUGH: Yorkshire, with six first innings wickets in hand, lead Surrey by 11 runs.

Kevin Sharp completed an admirable hundred as Yorkshire went into a narrow lead yesterday before the rain arrived during the lunch interval. Seven balls in mid-afternoon was all the cricket that the weather allowed later, to the disappointment of a large holiday crowd.

This was the left-handed Sharp's second century this summer. Crisp cuts and drives brought him most of his 15 fours and underlined his growing confidence as a batsman.

Moxon, Sharp's overnight partner, did not stay long and was held low at second slip. Hartley batted for 80 minutes before he pushed forward and misjudged Pocock's turn. The off spinner then had Love leg-before offering no stroke to a ball which went straight on.

Yorkshire's principal sponsors, Servowarm, who have put more than £25,000 into the county club this season, have chosen Boycott as their Yorkshire player of the year. Boycott, whose playing future with the club is being settled by the committee on October 3, receives £1,000

SURREY: First innings 178

YORKSHIRE: First innings

G Boycott lbw b Thomas	3
M D Moxon c Payne b Clarke	23
K Sharp not out	106
S N Hartley b Pocock	27
J D Love lbw b Pocock	1
†D L Bairstow not out	7
Extras (b 8, l-b 9, w 1, n-b 4)	22
Total (4 wkts, 57 overs)	189

P Carrick, G B Stevenson, S J Dennis, *R Illingworth and S D Fletcher to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–3, 2–92, 3–159, 4–172.

Bonus points (to date): Yorkshire 5, Surrey 2.

Umpires: H D Bird and J Birkenshaw.

Cook serves up some tasty fare

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

LORD'S: Northamptonshire, with five first innings wickets in hand, are 128 runs behind Middlesex

In their attempt to catch Essex at the head of the county championship, sponsored by Schweppes, Middlesex were held up yesterday by the weather. Barely three hours play was possible in which time Northamptonshire took their first innings from 31 for one to 202 for five and Middlesex their bonus points from four to six. Middlesex now trail Essex by 13 points.

Weather permitting, there is still the chance of a result. Although the ball is not turning as much as Middlesex had hoped it would, they may yet conjure something out of the last day. Northamptonshire, if they are not soon bowled out in their first innings, could reasonably declare, as in their turn could Middlesex. And Northamptonshire, chasing runs, might I suppose, be bowled out in their second innings. It is unlikely but not impossible.

Yesterday Emburey and Edmonds, who have both had such a splendid season, were not especially effective. Edmonds was swept and pulled too often. His long leg was frequently in action, which was not good bowling. And Cook can seldom have played much better. Watching him now was to know how he came to be picked to tour Australia last winter.

He began by flicking Williams through the leg side for several boundaries, and to Edmonds and Emburey he used his feet to drive them through the covers. This was a high-class piece of batting, so that it was a surprise to discover that Cook has yet to make a hundred this season. With Mallender a well-organized nightwatchman 85 minutes passed before Middlesex took their first wicket of the day, Daniel knocking out Mallender's off-stump. For Northamptonshire's second wicket Cook and Mallender had added 100 in 28 overs.

In the 55 minutes between Mellender's dismissal and lunch, Cook, Boyd-Moss and Williams were also out. Cook, forcing off the back foot, mistimed Edmonds to cover point. Boyd-Moss, pushing forward, was caught at silly point; Williams, trying to hit Edmonds back over his head, skied him into the covers.

There was no play during the afternoon and only 40 minutes between tea and the close. Rain was the trouble in the afternoon, bad light during the evening. Lamb made a confident 44, Capel a promising 19, both not out. Capel had also bowled usefully at quite a lively medium pace, on Wednesday. He is one of our best young cricketers.

By the time the batsmen opted to come off, soon after half past five, it was very dark. By the way, Jim Fairbrother, the Lord's groundsman, has another year to do. A recent reference in this column to this being his last summer was, happily, an exaggeration.

MIDDLESEX: First Innings 330 for 8 dec (G D Barlow 99, A J T Miller 74, C T Radley 54).

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First innings

*G Cook c Barlow b Edmonds	82
W Larkins lbw b Edmonds	18
N A Mallender b Daniel	21
R J Boyd-Moss c Barlow b Emburey	6
A J Lamb not out	44
R G Williams c Radley b Edmonds	6
D J Capel not out	19
Extras (lb 5, nb 6)	11
Total (5 wkts, 64 overs)	202

D S Steele, †G Sharp, A Walker and B J Griffiths to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–20, 2–120, 3–133, 4–133, 5–140.

Bonus points (to date): Middlesex 6, Northamptonshire 5.

Umpires: W E Alley and M J Kitchen.



Look out: Miller takes evasive action as Cook hits out (Photograph: Ian Stewart

A battling Barnett

DERBY: Derbyshire, with eight scond innings wickets in hand, lead Nottinghamshire by 201 runs

A fighting half century by the Derbyshire captain Kim Barnett was the highlight of a rain ruined day against Nottinghamshire.

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings 137 (K E Cooper 5 for 32, M Hendrick 4 for 20).

Second Innings

*K J Barnett b Cooper	63
A Hill b Hendrick	31
J H Hampshire not out	11
G Miller not out	9
Extras (l-b 2, n-b 1)	3
Total (2 wkts)	117

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–88, 2–100.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings 53 (O H Mortensen 4 for 25).

Umpires: R Palmer and K Ibadulla.

SECOND XI COMPETITION

STRATFORD–UPON–AVON: Warwickshire 471 for 6 dec (D A Thorne 108, R I H B Dyer 103 Asif Din 90, W P Matthews 82); Glamorgan 146 for 5.

CHELMSFORD: Sussex 423 for 6 dec (A P Wells 188 not out, D Wood 75, C Hartridge 53); A Golding 4 for 132); Essex 305 for 7 (K R Pont 113, P J Prichard 62, A W Lilley 53; A Willows 4 for 38).

OLD TRAFFORD: Surrey 324 for 9 dec (G S Clinton 177, N J Falkner 60); Lancashire 41 for 0.

Felton unbeaten on 173 as bat dominates ball

TAUNTON: Kent, with nine first innings wickets in hand, are 338 runs behind Somerset

Rain reduced play to only 32.2 overs and Somerset made 462. Kent responded with 124 for one in 28.1 overs. No play was possible until 2.25 and Somerset, starting at 439 for nine, batted on for 25 minutes with Nigel Felton ending on 173 not out.

Botham took an early wicket and Taylor and Tavaré struggled to survive. Davis saw Taylor dropped when 24 and Tavaré was caught off a no-ball from the same bowler. Taylor ended with 69 not out.

Two sixes and seven fours having escaped a chance off Marks when 58. Tavarés unbeaten 40 made the partnership worth 110 in 25 overs.

Somerset: First Innings

J W Lloyds c Underwood b Dilley	14
J G Wyatt c Tavaré b Dilley	8
N A Felton not out	173
I V A Richards c Dilley b Jarvis	103
P W Denning c Aslett b Johnson	2
*I T Botham run out	24
V J Marks c Knott b Cowdrey	29
†T Gard c sub b Underwood	7
M R Davis c Benson b Underwood	17
C H Dredge b Underwood	50
S C Booth c Cowdrey b Dilley	7
Extras (b 6, l-b 11, w 1, n-b 10)	28
Total	462

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–15, 2–38, 3–204, 4–209, 5–231, 6–236, 7–309, 8–355, 9–427, 10–462.

BOWLING: Dilley 22.1-3-72-3; Jarvis 33-4-137-1; Cowdrey 24-0-90-1; Underwood 25-10-79-3; Johnson 20-1-56-1.

KENT: First Innings

N R Taylor not out	69
M R Benson c Felton b Botham	8
*C J Tavaré not out	40
Extras (b4, lb1, nb2)	7
Total (1 wkt, 28.1 overs)	124

D G Aslett, C S Cowdrey, E A Baptiste, †A P E Knott, G W Johnson, G R Dilley, D L Underwood and K B S Jarvis to bat.

FALL OF WICKET: 1–14.

Bonus points (to date): Somerset 4, Kent 3.

Umpires: D O Oslear and B Leadbeater.

No play yesterday

EDGBASTON: Glamorgan 389 for 5 dec (G P Henderson 135 not out, D A Francis 89 not out. Bowling: Willis 18–4–47–1; Old 30–6–94–0; Hogg 7–1–27–0; Gifford 51–18–109–4; P A Smith 15–3–50–0; Kallicharran 10–1–33–0) v Warwickshire.

WORCESTER: Worcestershire 247 (D N Patel 111; G E Sainsbury 6 for 66); Gloucestershire 46 for 0.

Sussex are indebted to Imran

HOVE: Leicestershire, with all second innings wickets in hand, are 80 runs behind Sussex.

Imran Khan saved Sussex from a batting collapse with a sparkling 73 to frustrate Leicestershire. In a rain-affected day, Sussex were dismissed for 285 – a first-innings lead of 110

LEICESTERSHIRE: First Innings 175

Second Innings

J C Balderstone not out	12
I P Butcher not out	17
Extras (l-b 1)	1
Total (no wkt)	30

SUSSEX: First Innings

G D Mendis l-b-w b Taylor	84
A M Green l-b-w b Clift	11
D K Standing c Steele b Taylor	18
Imran Khan c and b Cook	73
*P W G Parker c Steele b Taylor	1
C M Wells c Balderstone b Taylor	1
I A Greig c and b Clift	16
†I J Gould b Briers b Steele	23
A C S Pigott c Steele b Taylor	32
D A Reeve c Steele b Ferris	12
C E Waller not out	5
Extras (b 1, l-b 3, w 1, n-b 4)	9
Total	285

Score at 100 overs: 247 for 8.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–38, 2–64, 3–151, 4–183, 5–165, 6–187, 7–235, 8–235, 9–280, 10–285.

BOWLING: Taylor 28.2-5-80-5; Ferris 14-1-64-1; Clift 29-10-64-2; Cook 27-6-53-1; Steele 10-2-25-1.

Bonus points: Sussex 8, Leicestershire 4.

Umpires: A Jepson and B J Meyer.

County who scorned one-day game now look to it for redemption

Yorkshire win neutral hearts

Earlier this week, I was writing about Somerset as a West Countryman, for I have lived in those parts for nearly half a century. But, at heart, my first cricketing allegiance has always been with Yorkshire, where I was born. Boyhood passions cling. I do not care for Sunday cricket, and cover it as little as the sport editor will permit, but I do find myself emotionally involved in the John Player League this year, for Yorkshire will become champions if they beat Essex in the last match on Sunday.

There was a time when I did not grow excited about a Yorkshire success. A nod of approval if they won, a shrug of disappointment if they did not. Another one would be along soon. But 1969 was the last year in which they won anything, an unprecedented run of failure. Every Yorkshireman has his theory about the reasons. Certainly, one has been their entirely creditable decision to stand by the policy of choosing only born within the county players.

This is why neutral opinion is on Yorkshire's side, something inconceivable 15 years ago. Then, a Yorkshire defeat gave general pleasure. Now, it is felt that a Yorkshire success would do English cricket a power of good. Even Lancastrians will be wishing them well on Sunday. There used to be a saying that "a strong Yorkshire means a strong Engand". It was never altogether true until now.

Another reason for public sympathy towards them is Illingworth. When he was captain of England, his leadership did sometimes strike a jarring note; but he was popular, especially with his players, and successful. To return as Yorkshire captain in his fifties was a brave thing to do, and to win a trophy for them would be a fitting end to a worthy career. He first played for them in 1951. Not that his career is necessarily over. It would not surprise me to see that familiar sturdy figure at a Yorkshire crease a few times yet.

It is, I suppose, ironic that Yorkshire, who greeted 40-over cricket with contempt, should now be looking to it to redeem what has otherwise been a poor season. "Our batsmen are taught to build innings", I remember Ted Lester saying, "and our bowlers are taught to work for their wickets". I agreed with the principle, and still do; but times alter, and it is as well that Yorkshire have brought themselves reluctantly to terms with it.

If Yorkshire should lose at Chelmsford, and Somerset win at Taunton, Somerset would be champions. It is odd to think that the last time I was really concerned about a cricket result was when Somerset lost the Gillette Cup and then the John Player League on consecutive days in 1978. At that time, Somerset had never won anything.

But they won both the next year, to general relief, and have had several more victories since, though never in the county championship. They have had enough wins to keep them going for the time being, and though they do contain a substantial local element, two of their best players are West Indians. So, on Sunday, I shall not be singing *The Green Hills of Somerset*, but *Ilkla Moor 'Baht 'At*. I doubt, however, whether I will risk it in The Star at High Littleton.

Alan Gibson

Trojan … eases th… for Le…

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RACING: RAIN UPSETS TRAINERS' PLANS AT DONCASTER

Trojan Fen exit eases the task for Lear Fan

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

With £25,000 added to the sweepstakes, the Laurent Perrier Champagne Stakes is the most valuable race at Doncaster today. But sadly, has been ruined as a spectacle. Until the rain arrived there yesterday there was every chance that this group two race for two-year-olds would be every bit as absorbing as tomorrow's St Leger as it would be a key pointer to next year's classics involving both Lear Fan and Trojan Fen, both of whom were unbeaten.

As such, it looked a race of singular significance. However, the poignancy vanished into thin air yesterday when Henry Cecil decided late in the afternoon to withdraw Tojan Fen on account of the changed state of the going which has been brought about by several hours of rain on a heavily watered course.

While some will argue, with a lot of justification, that good horses ought to be able to race on any kind of going other than the extremes to be fair to Cecil he has always maintained throughout the summer that Trojan Fen can only give of his best when the ground is firm so much so that I happen to know that the colt knocked a joint badly in the spring when sprawling and losing his action on soft ground.

When he won at Newbury in July he even wore a protective boot over that joint just in case he knocked it again and irritated the old injury.

With more than 100 two-year-olds in his care, Cecil has had by far the best of the exchanges in races of this nature for most of this season but even before yesterday's downpour, when the ground was still favouring Trojan Fen, it had become apparent to many that he might, for once, come off second best .... because of Lear Fan's presence in the field.

Lear Fan has created an enormously favourable impression on both his appearances in public, which have been at Newmarket each time. He won both races by identical distances, eight lengths, and each time he gave the impression that he would still have won had he been pulling a cart.

The second of those performances on August 27 was araguably the more significant because Lear Fan was giving 11lb to all his opponents whereas his previous race was a level-weight affair.

Those experienced race readers who compile *Raceform* are not prone to describing performances as being very impressive without there being good cause. So the fact that they used those words about the way that Lear Fan trounced Gold & Ivory puts the result in a very exciting light.

My information is that Lear Fan is thought to be better at Pullborough, where he is trained by Guy Harwood, that his stable companion Raft who impressed me so much at Salisbury when he beat the subsequent Solario Stakes winner, Falstaff, by four lengths. In which case Lear Fan may well be capable of extending his own unbeaten record.

At least the presence of Creag-an-Sgor and Kalim in the line-up will enable handicappers, public and private alike to tie up some of the loose ends in the two-year-old form as we approach one of the most fascinating parts of the season.

The Mining Supplies Stakes can be won by Always Native now that Pagan of Troy has dropped by the wayside. Instead, Dick Hern is relying upon Round Hill who got his last race on the disqualification of Bluff House. Always Native won his only race so far at Newcastle after showing a lot of promise in his preparatory work at Newmarket.

Meanwhile at Goodwood Gold & Ivory is unlikely to encounter an opponent of the class of Lear Fan in the Rhine and Moselle Maiden Sakes.

Guy Harwood, who trains Lear Fan

Sun Princess stays on Leger course

By Michael Seely

Sun Princess remains a definite runner for the St Leger despite the steady downpour at Doncaster yesterday. This was the message spelled out loud and clear by Dick Hern after the royal trainer had won the May Hill Stakes with Satinette. "The ground was heavy when the filly finished second to Ski Sailing at Newbury. It was soft in the Yorkshire Oaks and don't forget that Epsom was nearly abandoned before she won the Oaks by 12 lengths".

There must, however, be some doubts about Caerleon's participation. Robert Sangster had warned on Wednesday that the winner of French Derby and the Benson and Hedges Gold Cup might be withdrawn in the event of bad weather. "We want to run and will not make a final decision until Saturday morning. But there would be no point in risking a horse with Caerleon's speed over a mile and three-quarters in the mud".

Mr Sangster must be right. And when intentions are made clear in this fashion, the punters and the public have been supplied with the latest information. Ladbroke's still offer 13-8 against Sun Princess and 2-1 against Caerleon.

The final stage of the ground will clearly be determined by the weather. "It's softish at the moment", said Satinette's jockey Willie Carson. Hern commented: "If there's no more rain, it could well become good to firm again".

Satinette experienced little difficulty in reversing the Waterford Candelabra Stakes placings with Shoot Clear on 7lb better terms. Forging ahead early in the straight, Lord Porchester's Shirley Heights filly beat Nepula by one and a half lengths with Shoot Clear, the 7-4 favourite, the same distance away third.

"She did that very well", said Major Hern. "Satinette will run in either the Hoover Fillies' Mile at Ascot or the Prix Marcel Boussac at Longchamp". Talking about Shoot Clear, Michael Stoute said: "I had my doubts beforehand on these terms, but Walter Swinburn is adamant that the going beat the filly."

Earlier in the afternoon both Stoute and Swinburn had stood in the winner's enclosure after Karadar had given the Newmarket trainer his first victory in the Doncaster Cup. Swinburn excelled himself on the Aga Khan's game and consistent four-year-old by stealing a decisive advantage as the field straightened out for home. "If a horse deserved a group race, it's Karadar," said the trainer. "He will miss the Jockey Club Cup, but he's going to be trained for the Cup races in 1984." Mountain Lodge was under pressure early in the straight and could only finish third.

Two miracles of survival made the headlines. Sandy Barclay, the wonder-boy jockey of the 60's, made a surprise comeback when winning the Kiveton Park Steel Stakes on Annie Edge of the astute Welsh trainer Derek Haydn Jones and Out of Hand, the colt who was so badly injured at Brighton and Newmarket last season that he was forced to spend eight months in his box during the winter, beat Ismore and Melindra in the Portland Handicap.

Horses have always run kindly for the jockey and the old magic touch was apparent as the Scotsman produced Annie Edge with a perfectly-timed run to catch Lester Piggott, and Salieri, close home. "He may not suit everyone, but he'll do for me," said Haydn Jones.

Doncaster

Draw advantage: 5 and 8f, high numbers best.

Tote Double: 3.15, 4.15. Treble: 2.45, 3.45 and 4.45.

[Television: (ITV) 2.15, 2.45 and 3.15 races]

2.15 MINING SUPPLIES STAKES (2-y-o: £2,560: 6f) (16 runners)

4	1	ALWAYS NATIVE (M Fustok) M Albina 9-1	A Murray	3
5	31	ROUND HILL (D) (Sir M Sobell) W Hern 9-1	W Carson	13
6	0	BELLILOV (W Love) Denys Smith 8-11	M Fry	2
9	00	CARO'S LAD (E Moller) G Wragg 8-11	G Baxter	8
11	00	KOOLIBAR (Ld Belper) M W Easterby 8-11	M Hills	7
13	24	NOHALMDUN (Ulceby Farms Ltd) M H Easterby 8-11	M Birch	15
14	03	OAKWOOD PARK (Mrs C Smalley) B Hobbs 8-11	L Piggott	16
16	3	PASSING STORM (Baroness H Thyssen) R Houghton 8-11	J Reid	4
18	3	PORTLAW (S Niarchos) J Tree 8-11	Pat Eddery	1
19	0	READY WIT (Mrs R Tennant) R Hannon 8-11	J Lowe	9
21	0	TOWER HOPE (B) (E Holding) W O'Gorman 8-11	T Ives	14
22	30	YELLOW DOMINO (Essl Commodities Ltd) P Kelleway 8-11	P Waldron	10
24	0	JENNY WYLLIE (Lady H St George) W Wharton 8-8	DOUBTFUL	12
27		JAMAIS DERRIERE (Mrs C Block) C Booth 8-7	G Oldroyd	5
31		REMEMBRANCE (A Smeaton) J W Watts 8-7	E Hide	1
32		PRINCESS SUNSHINE (K Fischer) R Hollinshead 8-4	Paul Eddery	6

2 Round Hill, 7-2 Passing Storm, 7 Portlaw, 8 Oakwood Park, 10 Always Native, Nohalmdun, 14 Top Hope, 16 Yellow Domino, 20 others.

FORM: Always Native (9-0) won 2½l from Be There Baby (rec 3lb) 13 ran. Newcastle 6f mdn stks good to firm Aug 29. Round Hill (8-11) fin 2nd beaten ½ to Bluff House (gave 7lb) disq, with Passing Storm (level) 13 ran. Goodwood 6f stks good Aug 26. Nohalmdun (8-11) 4th beaten 7l to Great Western (level) 8 ran. York 7f stks good to firm Sep 1. Oakwood Park (8-0) 3rd beaten 3½l to At Talaq (level) 20 ran. Newmarket 6f stks good Aug 6. Portlaw (9-0) 3rd beaten 3½l to Maazi (level) 13 ran. York 6f mdn stks good to firm June 11. Yellow Domino (8-11) 13th beaten over 10l to Chief Singer (level) 14 ran. Ascot 6f stks good to fir June 14.
SELECTION: Round Hill

2.45 TROY STAKES (3-y-o: £3,200: 1m 4f) (5)

1	011223	GAY LEMUR (C) (Eva Lady Rosebery) B Hobbs 9-6	G Baxter	3
2	1-112	ROCK'S GATE (S Niarchos) J Tree 9-0	Pat Eddery	5
7	033100	PEARLPIN (G Pemberton) R Whitaker 8-9	S Perks	1
9	13	TRAKADY (Lady Beaverbrook) W Hern 8-9	W Carson	2
11	001	CHRYSICABANA (Mrs C Paterson) C Britain 8-6	P Robinson	4

5-4 Gay Lemur, 9-4 Trakady, 3 Rock's Gate, 20 Pearlpin, 25 Chrysicabana.

FORM: Gay Lemur (9-6) 3rd beaten 1½l to Millionaire (rec 3lb) 10 ran. Newbury 1m 4f h'cap good to firm Aug 13. Rocks Gate (8-11) 2nd beaten 6l to Morcon (rec 5lb) 8 ran. Goodwood 1m 4f stks soft May 18. Pearlpin (7-9) 5th beaten over 6l to Persian Tiara (gave 5lb) 8 ran. Haydock 1m 4f h'cap good Sep 3. Trakady (8-6) 3rd beaten 6½l to Page Blanche (rec 6lb) 8 ran. Goodwood 1m stks firm July 30. Chrysicabana (8-11) won 2½l from Silk (gave 5lb) 8 ran. Windsor 1m 70yd stks good to firm Aug 22.

3.15 LAURENT PERRIER CHAMPAGNE STAKES (Group II: 2-y-o: £31,940: 7f) (6)

[illegible]

3.45 CHARITY DAY HANDICAP (selling: £3,200: 1m) (19)

3	02-0000	LUCKY DUTCH (C Buckton) M W Easterby 4-8-7	—	9
4	2434-20	IOWA (D) (G Reed) C Thornton 4-8-6	W Carson	8
5	30-0100	REDGRAVE CREATIVE (C Redgrave) R Whitaker 3-8-6	S Perks	13
9	000114	HODAKA (CD) (B) (I Walker) I Walker 6-8-13	L Piggott	6
11	102401	EYELIGHT (CD) (K Fischer) R Hollinshead 6-8-13 (5 ex)	W Ryan 5	3
12	023000	LEMELASOR (M Davies) D H Jones 3-8-12	A Barclay	10
13	000040	WITCH'S POINT (W Ingram) M H Easterby 4-8-12	M Birch	12
14	0-00010	SAIN STAR (J Norman) R Hannon 3-8-11	J Reid	15
15	0/00-01	HONEST TOKEN (D) (N Robinson) C Thornton 4-8-10	J Bleasdale	7
17	201000	HOPSTONE (D) (R Hobson) R Hobson 7-8-8	Pat Eddery	4

[illegible]

4.15 HARTLEY COOPER HANDICAP (£3,200: 1m 4f) (10)

[illegible]

4.45 ALEXANDRA HANDICAP (apprentices: £2,070: 7f) (17)

3	200100	DURHAM PARK (CD) (Mrs N Nuttall) J FitzGerald 6-9-5	G Brown 6	6
8	010033-	ROYAL TROUPER (D) (Mrs B Wilkinson) A Hide 4-8-10	—	17
11	011110	HABAT RAAPHORST (D) (W Nuy) M Ryan 4-8-6	C Allen 6	14
12	0-20000	SWINGIN' COWBOY (B) (Mrs S Brook) S Norton 3-8-6	C Ollivier	1
13	000300	O I OYSTON (D) (Oyston Estate Agency) J Berry 7-8-6	S Horsfall 3	9
14	041024	TREE FELLA (C Crossley) C Crossley 6-8-5	P Doughty 5	12
15	012343	KORYPHEOS (D) (C Papaioannou) P Mitchell 4-8-3	S Keightley 5	2
16	000044	BOLD FORT (Mrs C Seymour) Denys Smith 4-8-2	M Fry	3
17	060420	FOOLISH WAYS (S Everitt) A Balding 4-8-2	A Weiss 5	4
18	003100	DANISH EXPRESS (D) (Lt Col R Warden) M H Easterby 4-7-13	K Hodgson	11
21	0012	KA BU NOR (D) (K Buchanan) G Harwood 3-7-11	A Clark	15
23	004000	WINTER WORDS (Miss P James) Mrs C L-Jones 4-7-11	M Hills	16
26	200140	WESTWOOD DANCER (B) (J Speirs) T Fairhurst 4-7-8	S P Griffiths 5	5
27	331204	APRIL LUCKY (P Brown) C Crossley 10-7-7	N Carlisle	13
28	000-000	LATE HOUR (G Smyth) R Hollinshead 4-7-7	W Ryan 3	7
30	400-000	MARDI GRAS (Mrs H Cambanis) B Hobbs 4-7-7	J Brown 6	8

5 Ka Bu Nor, 6 Korypheos, Habat Raaphorst, 7 Blushing River, 10 Danish Express, Durham Park, Royal Trooper, O I Oyston, 14 Tree Fella, 16 Swinging Cowboy, 20 others.

Doncaster selections

By Michael Phillips

2.15 Always Native, 2.45 Gay Lemur, 3.15 Lear Fan, 3.45 Hodaka, 4.15 Thorndown, 4.45 Ka Bu Nor.

Goodwood

Draw advantage: high numbers best.

Tote: double 2.45, 3.45. Treble 2.15, 3.15, 4.15

[Television (BBC1) 2.15, 2.45, 3.15 & 3.45]

1.45 HARVEST STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £3,051: 1m 4f) (17 runners)

[illegible]

2.15 GERMAN WINE SHIPPERS STAKES (£2,422: 1m) (6)

[illegible]

2.45 DEINHARD GREEN LABEL STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £3,428: 1m) (8)

[illegible]

318	8	TROPICAL DREAM (W Jeffords jun) B Hills 8-8	S Cauthen	4

2 Tropical Dream, 3 Girl Friday, 7-2 Silent Sun, 6 Short Fuse, 8 Larina, 12 Superbia, 20 others.

3.15 GOLDENER OKTOBER STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £3,194: 5f) (3)

403	1	MUCH BLEST (D) (J Lilley) G Wragg 9-1	J Mercer	2
404	32	BETSY BAY (Oceanic Ltd) M Jarvis 8-8	B Raymond	3
413	3	STATS ANNA (W Powell) G Hunter 8-8	B Rouse	1

6-4 Much Blest, 7-4 Betsy Bay, 15-8 Stats Anna.

3.45 CROWN OF CROWNS HANDICAP (£3,204: 1m 2f) (6)

501	01-0000	BY DECREE (B) (B Coombs II) G Harwood 3-9-12	B Raymond	5
503	131330	STEEL KID (D) (R Tikkoo) R Armstrong 4-8-5	S Cauthen	1
508	211-300	AFRICAN PEARL (D) (J McCaughey) R Simpson 5-8-11	S Whitworth 7	2
509	320132	NO-U-TURN (D) (S Tindall) S Mellor 5-8-9	M Wigham	4

[illegible]

4.15 RHINE AND MOSELLE STAKES (2-y-o maidens: £4,195: 7f) (19)

[illegible]

Goodwood selections

By Michael Phillips

1.45 Sarband. 2.15 Now And Again. 2.45 Tropical Dream. 3.15 Much Blest. 3.45 By Decree. 4.15 Gold And Ivory.

Doncaster results

Going: Good to firm

[illegible]

Salisbury

Going: Good

[illegible]

Newton Abbot

[illegible]

Morby enjoys holiday win

Boezinge gave the veteran jockey Frank Morby a fairytale ending to a fleeting visit from his now resident Kenya when leading all the way in the Dick Poole Stakes, at Salisbury yesterday.

Morby used to ride for Boezinge's trainerr Mark Smyly and owner Dick Poole when he was based in this country. Smyly explained "Colonel Poole was always terrifically loyal to Morby, and was my first owner.

Earlier in the week, Smyly was looking for a rider for his 9-1 chance Boezinge when Morby dropped in on him at Lambourn. "I couldn't believe it when Frank walked in", said Smyly. "I give him a pipe opener on Mafoo's Token here on Wednesday, and they only got beaten two short heads, which keyed him up nicely."

One of Morby's more notable moments came in the 1979 1,000 Guineas, when he rode Smyly's Yamka into third place behind One In A Million.

Newton Abbot

2.30 COMBE MARTIN HURDLE (Div I: novices: £724: 2m 150yd) (12 runners)

2	p0-1	Monte Acuto 9-11-13	George Knight
3	3p0	Kyoto 5-11-10	J Francome
4	p/pp-	Morgan Evans (B) 8-11-8	G McCourt
5		Poirene 8-11-8	J Wathen 7
6	4p-0	The Guinea Man 6-11-8	Mr Wills
8	00-1	No Sweat 4-11-5	Mr Whettam
9	041	Hi Dadlin' 6-11-3	Mr S Bush 7

[illegible]

3.0 APPLEDORE CHASE (handicap: £2,015: 2m 5f) (8)

[illegible]

3.30 HORSE AND HOUND WEST COUNTRY HURDLE (handicap: amateurs: 2m 5f 110yd) (15)

[illegible]

4.0 PARRACOMBE HURDLE (selling handicap: 2m 150yd) (10)

[illegible]

4.30 NORTHAM CHASE (handicap: £2,155: 3m 2f 100yd) (6)

[illegible]

5.0 COMBE MARTIN HURDLE (Div II: novices: £715: 2m 150yd) (10)

[illegible]

GOLF

Top flight Torrance takes off with seven birdies and an eagle

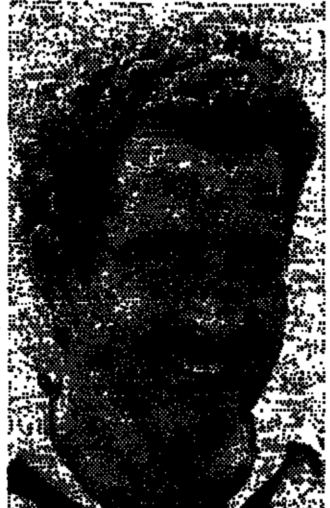
From Mitchell Platts, Crans-sur-Sierre

The relief of being virtually assured of his Ryder Cup place appeared to galvanise Sam Torrance in the £130,000 European Masters sponsored by Ebel on the Crans-sur-Sierre course here yesterday. His 63, nine under-par, was a work of art and it provided further evidence of his abundant talents and his value to Tony Jacklin when Europe face the Americans in October.

In full flow Torrance is one of the most marvellous sights on a golf course. It is not simply the sheer power with which he dispatches the ball but the fine control that he possesses. Even with the driver, with which he can power a ball more than 300 yards in the rarefied air of this 4,000ft high Alpine resort, he seems to have the ball on a string.

Since his success in the Scandanavian Open in July the husky Scot has struggled to score well even though there was little wrong with his game from tee to green. Torrance has one of the smoothest putting strokes in the business, but for no accountable reason his touch vanished. So he turned to his father, Bob, who is the professional at the Routenburn Club in Scotland.

This time the advice was not of a practical nature but merely a suggestion that a different putter might lead to a change of fortune. Torrance immediately took that advice by peering into his father's golf bag, taking "permanent loan" of a centre shaft putter which on Monday he had fitted with a stiffer shaft by Barry Willlett, who is much respected in the art of refurbishing golf clubs.



Torrance: in full flow

By rationing himself to only 28 putts Torrance emphasised that the change of putter has worked a treat. What was more impressive, however, was the manner in which he struck the ball. He made hardly a single error on a marvellous day when the sun shone brilliantly and made one think how nice it would be to wrap this beautiful Swiss resort in tinsel and take it home to show those less fortunate not to have set their eyes on such a scenic setting.

Torrance collected his seven birdies and one eagle, the latter achieved with a curling putt of fully 40ft at the 515 yards 15th in a 12 hole spell in the middle of his round. He illustrated his enormous power by driving the seventh (317 yards) and almost reaching the 16th (328 yards) although he insisted that to break 60 would require immense good fortune.

Even so the lowest scoring of the summer is so often achieved when the tour comes to this course. In 1960 the Italian, Balso vino Dassu managed a 60, a score which still stands as the lowest in the history of the European tour and in 1978 the Spaniard José Canizares established a world record with 11 birdies and an eagle in succession spread across two rounds.

Hugh Biaocchi, of South Africa, might challenge that particular record today, for he finished his opening round with five consecutive birdies.

A similar streak of scoring is what Nick Faldo (70) and Severiano Ballesteros (72) will need to apply pressure on Torrance, although, Sandy Lyle arrived as a real contender late in the day bu compiling an excellent 64.

On no less than three occasions Lyle was putting for eagles, and it was his putter that let him down, at the last hole where he missed from two feet to tie the lead. Even so, he collected eight birdies in a round which suggests that he has finally regained his form following a long spell in the shadows since his success in the Madrid Open at the start of the year.

Leading scores: (GB unless stated): 63, S Torrance; 64, S Lyle; 66, V Fernandez (Arg); 67, B Charles (NZ), G Brand jnr, T Sieckmann (US), J Anglada (Sp); 68, J Gonzalez (Br), C Mason, I Woosnam, J Higgins, V Somers (Aus), R Davis (Aus), M Miller.

YACHTING

Questions over winged keel 'no longer arise'

From Barry Pickthall, Newport, Rhode Island

The winged keel of Australia II, which has caused such controversy during the America's Cup trials, continues to be wrapped in secrecy. Members of the New York Yacht Club committee, and syndicate heads from the rival Liberty defence campaign, had been expecting to get their first sight of the keel today when the two 12-metres are lifted out of the water for their final measurement checks.

"This is not a remeasurement, merely a check that flotation marks and sail areas correspond with our certificates", Warren Jones, director of Alan Bond's Australia II syndicate, said yesterday. "Questions over the keel shape or design no longer arise, and we intend to keep this under wraps, probably until after the Cup series."

The New York Yacht Club also appear to be making little headway with their efforts to prove that Australia II was designed not by the Australian architet, Ben Lexcen, but by a team of Dutchmen, headed by Dr Peter van Oossanen, from the Netherlands ship model basin.

Charges by Richard S. Lathem, member of the America's Cup selection committee, that Dr van Oossanen had admitted to him that J. W. Slooff, from the Netherlands aerospace laboratory, and not Lexcen, had first proposed the idea of adding end plates to the bottom of the keel, but then refused to sign an affadavit acknowledging the fact, have gone unanswered.

"We have advised the Dutch to ignore this letter in the hope that the matter will eventually go away," Jones said.

Dr van Oossanen, who has just arrived to watch the seven-race series, which starts next Tuesday, would only say that the Netherlands ship model basin would be making a statement next week, presumably after racing has begun.

John Valentijn, the Dutch expatriate who designed Liberty, has abandoned his idea of fitting wings to the keel. Trials with a wing attached to Liberty's trial horse, Freedom failed to provide any conclusive benefit.

Race abandoned

The 505 National Championships at Lyme Regis yesterday had to be abandoned after only a lap, a number of boats having got into difficulties in force six to seven conditions. Some suffered broken equipment and even hull damage, and the rescue facilities were fully employed. A short course had been laid after the event began in a force five wind.

Champions opt to sit it out

By John Nicholls

Chris Cairns and Scott Anderson, the new Tornado class world champions, had no need to compete in the final race, and did not do so when the series finished at Hayling Island yesterday. They had already established an unbeatable points total after the first four races, and left their 60 rivals to fight for second place.

Not all of them kept afloat on a wet and windy day, when a little more wind might have led to yet another abandoned race in this hard-hit series, sponsored by Lombard. Several boats capsized, one broke in half and there were many other early retirements.

At last, some British crews figured among the prize winners: Reg White, crewed by Olle, finished second, and his son, Robert, crewed by Campbell-James, took third place.

FIFTH RACE: 1, N Petschel and W Schlagbauer (Austria); 2, Reg White and S Olle (GB); 3 Robert White and D Campbell-James (GB); 4, W van Bladel and H Lambriex (Neth); 5, R Smyth and J Glaser (US); 6, Y Loday and F Aussedat (Fr).

OVERALL: 1, C Cairns and S Anderson (Aus), 15.7 points; 2, van Bladel, 25.4; 3, Loday, 37; 4, Smyth, 39.7; 5, C Claus and B Harwig (Austria), 46.4; 6, Petschel, 52. British placings: 7, Reg White, 56; 8, Robert White, 57.7.

TRIATHLON

Test for US in Nice

By David Powell

The United States, whose invention of new-style triathlon six years ago has inspired an international fascination for endurance racing, will be strongly challenged at the world championships in Nice tomorrow. They have dominated the main events but will be under pressure from athletes representing a dozen countries, including Britain.

Since the first Hawiian Ironman triathlon in 1977 the combination of swimming, cycling and running has attracted competitors who felt they had nothing more to prove in their specialist sports. The formidable Ironman race, a 2.4 miles sea swim, 112 miles on a bicycle, and then a marathon run, has grown from humble 15 competitors to 850 last time.

Now the triathlon is becoming fashionable in Britain, with at least 20 scheduled races over varying distances this year. Added to these is the quadrathon, which throws in a 50-kilometre walk.

On hearing the winning time of Steve Russell, a former county standard swimmer and marathon runner, in the first United Kingdom championship last month, the Americans promptly ensured that their best men would be in Nice, including three former Ironman champions, Dave Scott, John Howard and Scott Tinley.

Russell, in his fourth triathlon of the season, is Britain's best hope, particularly in the absence of the quadrathon champion, Richard Crane, but his inexperience in cycling may keep the Americans safe for at least another year. With $75,000 (some £50,000) prize money the men's and women's winners will receive £10,000 (£6,700) apiece. of the 221 in the field, 37 are British.

Sponsors have responded quickly to the triathlon, McDonalds and adidas provided the backing in Nice, with Weathershields having donated £12,000 to the United Kingdom championship in Durham.

BOXING

Going to work on a nest-egg



Holmes: sparring ends

Larry Holmes, the World Boxing Council Champion, has finished sparring and reduced his workouts for his title defence in Atlantic City tomorrow night against a little-known and lightly regarded fellow-American, Scott Frank. The contest is the first of two designed to assure the 33-year-old undefeated champion of a nest-egg for his old age.

Holmes will receive a guaranteed $1.5m. And when he meets Marvis Frazier, the son of the former heavyweight champion, Joe Frazier, in November, he will receive $3.1m.

After that bout Holmes will have to meet the leading contender, Greg Page and, win or lose, he will pocket $2.55m for that and retire.

The 25-year-old Frank has had 20 victories, 14 by knockout, and one draw. He is ranked tenth by the WBC and the seventh by the World Boxing Association.

Alexis Arguello, of Nicaragua, would like to retire in December as the first boxer in history to win world titles at four weights.

To do so he must win tonight's revenge contest in Las Vegas against the American, Aaron Pryor, holder of the WBA light-welterweight title.

Pryor won their first meeting in Miami last November when the referee intervened in the fourteenth round. Arguello is a former champion at featherweight, junior lightweight, all under the aegis of the WBC. He knows that at 31 he would not have many more chances, even if he were not retiring; but Pryor's coach, Emmanuel Stewart, believes the retirement decision has given Arguello extra incentive to win.

● Rudy Koopmans, of Netherlands, will defend his European light-heavyweight title against a Frenchman, Rufino Angulo, in Paris on November 21.

Grand Prix delay

Rain and thick mist on the mountain sections of the Isle of Man TT course forced the postponement of yesterday morning's 250cc Grand Prix. The races will now be held today, weather permitting, starting at noon.

HOCKEY

England show France no mercy

By Joyce Whitehead

England 6 — France 0

England made a good start in the European Under-21 Cup qualifying tournament, beating France 6-0 yesterday at Bisham Abbey sports centre, near Marlow. Julie Bannister, of Cheshire and Karen Brown, of Surrey, were in fine form and scored two goals each.

Playing in the rain on the artificial turf France held England well for the first 10 minutes, had a penalty corner and an attempt at goal which Phyllis Mattinson, from Cumberland, saved well. It turned out to be the only time she touched the ball.

It took a while for England's forwards to get their timing right in the shooting circle but in the thirtieth minute Miss Bannister scored from a crossfield pass and Miss Brown made it 2-0 by half-time. Then followed a sucession of goals by Miss Bannister, Kate Parker, who had replaced Gillia Huddon only minutes before, Miss Brown again and Amanda Smith, who deftly converted a penalty

ENGLAND: P Mattinson (Cumberland); S Holwell (BCHE, capt), A Goatcher (BCHE), S A Saunders (Leicester), A Cowburn (Lancashire), C Rule (Surrey), G Brown (Yorkshire), K Brown (Surrey), A Smith (Yorkshire), G Huddon (Yorkshire), J Bannister (Cheshire).
FRANCE: O Lam; C Langley (capt), M A Prabel, V Delaveene, V Gerard, C Legal, C Tafari, C Daural, S Llobet, A Bussachaert.
Umpires: M Glover (Wales) and G Redmand (Ireland)

MOTOR CYCLING

Suzuki to withdraw from racing

Turin (Agencies) – The Japanese motor cycle manufacturers, Suzuki, have decided to withdraw from speed, endurance and moto-cross racing from the beginning of next year, their Italian subsidiary announced yesterday.

Suzuki Italia said the decision had been made becuase the "objectives of technological progress we set ourselves have now been achieved. It was now time to concentrate on applying this progress achieved through competition to mass production," they said.

Suzuki Italia denied reports that they had decided to withdraw because of falling sales.

The decision means that Randy Mamola, Freddy Spencer and Kenny Roberts will have to find a new team.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

FOOTBALL
7.30 unless stated

Third division
Orient v Scunthorpe United

Fourth division
Halifax Town v Mansfield Town
Stockport County v Colchester United

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Bristol Rovers v Birmingham (2.30)

HOCKEY
EUROPEAN JUNIOR (UNDER 21) CUP: Qualifying Tournament (at Bisham Abbey NSC): Ireland v France (11.0); England v Spain (2.0).

ATHLETICS
IAC/COCA-COLA MEETING (at Crystal Palace)

CRICKET
COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP (11.0 to 5.30 or 6.0)
DERBY: Derbyshire v Nottinghamshire
LORD'S: Middlesex v Northamptonshire
TAUNTON: Somerset v Kent
HOVE: Sussex v Leicestershire
EDGBASTON: Warwickshire v Glamorgan
SCARBOROUGH: Yorkshire v Surrey

ENGLISH INDUSTRIAL ESTATES CUP
Semi-final
Darlington: Essex v Sussex; Old Trafford: Lancashire v Surrey; Stratford-on-Avon: Warwickshire v Glamorgan

RUGBY UNION: MOVE AGAINST PROFESSIONAL CIRCUS

Top players asked to sign letter of intent

By David Hands, Rugby Correspondent

After the storm of rumour, plot and counterplot produced by the proposed professional tournament, the Rugby Union yesterday raised their official umbrella in the form of a letter to the leading players in England. It is, in effect, a declaration of intent for the coming championship season, which 120 players are being asked to sign and return to the RFU by the end of this month.

The declaration asks individuals to confirm that they have made no commitment to receive payment for playing rugby union football and that they will be available to play for England during the 1983-84 season. Players are warned that, unless they return the declaration by September 30 confirming their eligibility, they will not be considered for selection.

"We have now come to the conclusion that there is a very real chance that this [the professional circus] may take place", Ron Jacobs, president of RFU, said. "We have decided to take some action to establish the position. We have also circulated clubs and counties to let them know what we have done, letting them know we are not asleep and are prepared to deal with the situation."

The letter to players – all of whom were invited to attend regional training held during the summer by Richard Greenwood, the England coach – asks them to study the "fine print" in any contract which may be presented to them and to consider whether they would be able to continue in their present job which, says the letter, "would appear most likely from the proposed itinerary of matches to be played (on the professional circuit)".

"We think we are dealing with honourable people" Mr Jacobs said. "We have an international programme to which we are committed and which we intend to follow through and we felt it was time we established who is going to be available to play for England."

Air Commodore Bob Weighill secretary to the RFU, stressed that the letters to players could not be regarded as an amnesty if it was discovered that certain players had already committed themselves to the professional tournament but he was willing to advise any players doubtful of their amateur statue. It seems likely that the RFU would still run a final check on availability, even if their September deadline had passed and somee declarations has not been returned.

Clearly the RFU, awre of the intense interest and speculation among their members, have to take some kind of precautionary action which is limited in scope only by the extent of the trust which exists between the two sides of the game, playing and administrative. Hence the president's reference to "honourable people". England's international season begins against Canada on October 15, continues against New Zealand on November 19 and resumes with the championship game against Scotland on February 4.

In between November and February, the Autralian entrepreneur, David Lord, is due to announce his squad of over 200 players involved in the professional tournament. It is fair to assume that those players picked against New Zealand (the Canadian game could involve some experiments) will have declared themselves available for the whole season.

Air Commodore Weighill was also at pains to scotch a report last weekend that the Canadians' five-match tour in October was in doubt, because of fanancial difficulties faced by the Canadian union. From the time the touring party assembles in Canada it is being funded by the RFU, hence there was "no question" that the tour would not take place.

A controversy which also bedevilled the game last season was that concerning boot money. The RFU have received a number of tenders to supply equipment to the union and rcommendations will go before the full committee next month. The Welsh Rugby Union, who came to a similar decision in the wake of a somewhat painful controversy, have already agreed to have Adidas as their official supplier of footwear.

● The Australian entrepreneur, David Lord said yesterday in Auckland that he was confident that his prefessional rugby union series would go ahead. The chairman of the Auckland Rugby Union, Ron Don, described the proposed series as a myth which had started as a dream and ended as a confidence, trick.

● Ray Williams, the secretary of the Welsh Rugby Union said that at the moment they had no intention of contacting players warning them of the conequences of being involved in the rugby circus. He said: "All the players are very aware of the consequences of being involved in this type of operation. It is now up to them. Mr Williams added, "As far a I am concerned the whole thing is still shrouded in a mystery but we can't stop David Lord or anyone else for that matter for setting up a professional circus. Players are free agents in rugby union football."

A few more points can lift Zimbabwe

By David Hands

The Zimbabwean touring side have moved on to their next match, against Torquay Athletic on Sunday, in chastened mood after the 38-4 defeat dispensed by Bristol at the Memorial ground on Wednesday evening. Their gloom will not have been alleviated by the loss during the game of two players with leg injuries; happily neither proved serious, though the lock, Martin, was given a precautionary X-ray to make sure no bones were broken.

It was a loose performance by Zimbabwe, bearing out the words of Lou Corbi, their coach, that they need to tighten their game and establish positions on the field which give their young backs a chance. Corbi must be hoping that his players will be able to use their undoubted mobility against Torquay, put some points on the board and get a win under their belts which will give them confidence for the remainder of the programme, against Leicester, Bridgend and Surrey.

Clearly the lack of Currie Cup competition – links with South Africa were broken when the state of Zimbabwe came into being – has set back the cause of Zimbabwean rugby. Equally there is considerable hope for the future in the numbers of black youngsters taking up the game. It could be as little as two or three seasons, Corbi predicts, before they are pushing for places in the national side which, at present, has an average age of 23.

Bristol will have been happy with the performance of Hogg, who scored 22 of their points through a try, four penalty goals and three conversions. He has left Exeter University and has taken up a teaching appointment in Taunton so will be regularly available to them.

Wheeler: Back on duty.

Zimbabwe may also be interested to know that Wheeler, the England hooker, returns to first-team duty for Leicester for the first time this season when his club entertain Bath tomorrow. Zimbabwe play Leicester next Wednesday and the club side will be keeping an eye on the progress of one of their new acquisitions, the Yorkshire and England B left wing, Underwood. He played his first game in Leicester colours for the second team at the weekend, scoring a try against Bedford.

Fitzgerald operation

Ciaran Fitzgerald, who led the British Lions in New Zealand last summer, has had an operation for hernia and will be out of rugby until November.

School's decision is a kind of betrayal for the diehards

Ripples of change could spread as Cowley enter league cup

Toss a pebble into rugby's pond and the ripples are bound to be considerable, as they have been since Cowley, one of the dedicated and successful Rugby Union schools in the country decided to enter the Rugby League Open Cup.

The decision followed lengthy discussions with pupils, coaching staff and the headmaster; everyone concerned was unanimous in their approval. Cowley boys will have the opportunity of representing league honours, in the shape of the forthcoming league tour of Australia. At most five or six games would be played, depending upon the school's success or failure.

To a right wing diehard this move may appear some kind of betrayal, but Cowley are not alone. De La Salle College, where Tony Neary was educated and Winstanley College, and the sixth form establishment in Wigan, have both recently competed in the League Open Cup; neither, however, enjoys the national reputation that Cowley have earned. Their enterprise (or defection to some folk) could start a significant trend.

It is the sale of Cowley's contribution to the union game that makes the decision so significant. Apart from turning out floods of first-class club, county and (occasionally) international players, they have been pioneers in foreign tours. Since 1972 they have visited South America, Canada, France, Australia and Portugal and in two seasons hope to tour the united States.

Situated in a passionate league area, Cowley has over the years developed close ties with the local union team of St Helens, but when Ray French, the former union international and Great Britain Rugby League lock, was made to feel unwelcome at the club, where he had coached his own Cowley lads as well as St Helen's players, he and his charges moved their allegiance to Waterloo. The incident occurred some years ago but the swift advance of the one and a sad decline in the other's fortunes followed.

French was chosen to follow Eddie Waring as the BBC's Rugby League television commentator; he has written a couple of successful books on rugby, union and league, and another has been commissioned. But he will not break with teaching and enter journalism full-time.

It might come as a surprise to some union men to discover just how close the two codes are in an area like St Helen's. French sees the whole siuation against a back-drop of social change.

Both pupils and teachers are very different from twenty years ago.

John Ireland, an Old Cowleian, who represented England Schools, Orrell and Lancashire, would agree. He teaches at John Rigby VIth Form College, where Rugby League is played entirely. The old distinction between the secondary modern playing league and the grammar school playing union has gone with the advent of comprehensive education.

Many schools have given up or have been force to give up the struggle; they do not play Rugby Union any more but the fact is masked by their continued affiliation to the Union, in order to qualify for international tickets, free passage between the codes at school level is utterly normal; yet it has its dangers. French says: "A lot of Cowley lads have played amateur Rugby League on Sunday but I'd rather have them playing under school discipline, where there is no chance of split loyalties. We're all right at Cowley but where rugby is weak at a school, a lad will naturally gravitate towards the league."

Another factor which must have influence Cowley, is expense. If costs continue to escalate, fixtures may well have to return to a more provincial and localized bais. In the League Open Cup, BUSCARLA (the Amateur Rugby League Association for Secondary Education) will defray half of all travelling expenses. French affirms that "... we are proud of our reputation as lovers of both codes of rugby and wish to show the true spirit of amateur schoolboy sport – no distinction, no bigotry and no hypocrisy, which is all too prevalent in rugby today".

Mike Stevenson

ATHLETICS: THE WORLDS OF CRAM AND OVETT ON A COLLISION COURSE TONIGHT

A hungry man marching down from Jarrow for Palace feast



Cram: third man who . . .

By Pat Butcher

Steve Cram has broken the mould like no third party to power culd ever dream of doing. When the two principal parties, Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett, were ailing last year, Cram annexed the European and Commonwealth 1,500 metres titles and topped all the polls for leadng middle-distance athlete of the year.

Ovett's comeback this season was crowned last Sunday with a world record of 3minutes 30.77seconds in the 1,500 metres, retrieving the three-year hold on that record that he had lost to Sydney Maree of the United States the previous week. With Coe still on the sidelines, Cram had summarily disposed of Ovett's challenge last month when the youngster won the world championship 1,500 metres, with Ovett in fourth place.

Now Ovett is getting a rematch with Cram over the mile in the Coca-Cola metting at Crystal Palace this evening. Ovett has got what he wanted and is probably surprised to have done so this quickly. After all, when the whole world wanted to see him a Coe meet up outside championships, that never happened in three years. And with Coe's illness excluding him from even training for the next six months, that meeting may never happen.

Behind the Ovett and Coe policy of mutual evasion was the specter of falling market value in the subsequent independent meetings for the loser. But any questions that have even hinted at his commercial market ability this season have been dismissed with palpable disinterest by Cram.

As world champion he could presumably have dictated, as has happened with others in the past, that Ovett be kept out of the race. But he accepted the challenge

Whether their race will produce a world record, or even a national record, is another matter. Those who saw the meandering first two laps of the 1980 Olympic and recent world championship finals will expect the same sort of thing, with Ovett and Cram more intent on watching each other in order to secure victory rather than records. But this is where the independent promoters – this is the last meeting of the season on the European circuit – come into their own.

Andy Norman, the England team manager, whose rise to power in European athletics has been concurrent with the heyday of his friend, Ovett, is this evening's meeting organizer. And he will ensure that there are pacemakers, but whether Cram and Ovett will follow them is a different matter. Both men are capable of breaking Coe's world record of 3 minutes 47.33 seconds.

Cram's fastest dates back to the start of last season when he finished second to Maree with 3:49.9 in Cork. But the mile is very much subordinate to the championship distance of 1,500 metres nowadays and both men have hardly run the distance since setting their best times. Ovett still holds the best time on British soil, with 3:49.57

Until Cram's breakthrough last year Ovett had been the most feared competitor in modern middle-distance running. His recent record proves that he is far from finished but what is questionable is whether he still has the acute finishing speed than won him many races in the straight since his European junior 800 metres victory in 1974.

Cram's tactic, used in his world championship victory and used also by Coe against Ovett in the Olympic final, was to take over anywhere between 300 and 500 yards out and this can serve him well again this evening. For Cram is the fastest 800 metres runner in the world this year, two seconds faster than Ovett.

Whatever the outcome, there is a great race in prospect. Cram is marching down from Jarrow with as much resolution, but with far more chance of bringing home the bacon than his hungry predecessors in their confrontation at anothe Palace – the one at Westminster – 60 years ago.



. . . broke the Ovett mould.

CRICKET

Sunday Test play doubt

A total of 175,687 spectators paid to watch the four Cornhill Test matches this summer in which England beat New Zealand 3-1. Receipts were £823,590 (advance sales £362,477), with the biggest crowd of the series being at Lord's on the second day (22,104).

Lord's had the biggest total attendance of the summer – 70,831 (receipts £344,050). Other figures were: First Test (the Oval), total crowd 34,043 (receipts £168,240); second Test (Headingley), 36,050 (£150,000); fourth Test (Trent Bridge), 34,763 (£161,300).

The two Sundays of the series failed to draw a 10,000 attendance between them. At the Oval the crowd was 5,583 and at Trent Bridge 4,175.

In the light of these attendances, the Test and County Cricket Board are almost certain to scrap Sunday play in Tests next year.

● The Australian Cricket Board have decided to omit the Test captain from the selection panel, the board chairman, Fred Benned, said yesterday.

Mr Bennett, who replaced Phil Ridings as chairman at the annual meeting, said the panel would be reduced from five to three. "This means the captain will not be on the selection committee," he said.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Leigh sign N Zealand half back

By Keith Macklin

Leigh yesterday signed a New Zealand international half back, Shane Varley, from under the noses of their neighbours and rivals, Wigan.

The Leigh coach, Tommy Bishop, and general manager, John Stringer, flew from Manchester to Gatwick yesterday afternoon to complete the signing of Varley, who can play in either half back position. Wigan had previously decarled they were signing Varley, together with a New Zealand international hooker, Howie Tamati.

One of the principal factors in Leigh's successful snatch was the fact that Varley has already played in Britain for the Cumbrian club, Workington Town, for whom Bishop was coach.

Salford, who are having a rough time in the first division, have signed Brett Garside, a forward, from Rochdale Hornets on loan. Warrington have placed their England under-24 international winger, Rick Thackray, on the transfer list at £25,000.

● Mac Skillen, a former Royal Marine, has been signed by Workington Town, and is likely to make his first appearance either on the wing or at centre in the home game against Hunslet on Sunday.

President of MCC has drawn on business expertise

Establishment of a new order

Gone are the days when to be president of Marylebone Cricket Club meant merely occupying the most prestigious role in the sport. Thanks to politics, it is now more a position for a hardened businessman than a former player. Being a figurehead is not enough, as Hubert Doggart discovered last year. Consequently, he appointed as his successor, the chairman of Rio Tinto Zinc, Sir Anthony Tuke.

Sir Anthony, who is 63, was no great cricketer – he did not make the Winchester XI – yet his achievements in the field of commerce are second to none. In his year of office, now near completion, he has done much to sort out the finances of MCC, which, to put it mildly, were not in a healthy state. Robin Leigh-Pemberton, who subsepuently became the Governor of the Bank of England, was drafted in to help

"I was sorry that some members had a go at the so-called cricket establishment, men like Gubby Allen, who have given so many years to the game." Sir Anthony says: "They were entitled to criticize the financial management of the club, which was not handled well. We have been challenged to run it in a more business-like way, which is why Hubert Doggart felt that experience of international business would not hurt."

"The working party to look into MCC's finances and streamline the committees includes some of our critics, those who feel that sub-committees are made up of a ponderous, self-perpetuating oligarchy. One must remember, though, that only 60 people wanted to reform the set-up."

By tradition, the president of MCC is also the President of the International Cricket Conference. After the World Cup, Sir Anthony chaired the ICC meeting at which the South African delegation were cold-shouldered. That was not his choosing. In private, he met with Joe Pamensky, the president of the South African Cricket Union, who was in England partly to attempt to sign leading players for a tour.

Sir Anthony's business connexions with South Africa have caused a raised eyebow or two, even at the extraodinary meeting which MCC arranged to decide whether they should send a team there. Sir Anthony does not duck the issue: "If one feels strongly that apartheid is morally indefensible, then one has to say, 'would one help get rid of it by taking RTZ out?' The answer is no."

If anyone could have made some progress on the issue, it was Sir Anthony. Yet despite knowing the Caribbean equally as well, he has been unable to do so. It is a big regret: "Cricketeers and the authorities in South Africa have done everything they can to meet the terms laid down for them to gain re-entry to international cricket. We must accept it is other countries who have stopped that by moving the goalposts".


Sir Anthony: RTZ chairman

"Refusing to play South Africa has not brought the end of apartheid any nearer. People there will tell you that. The critics feel better, although they will only be fully satisfied if the laws of the country are changed. That is why it would be quite impossible to have South Africa touring here. Inevitably, there would be disruptions.

"Yet for MCC to be used as a tool to put pressure on the ICC was unfair. South Africa will sort itself out; MCC must survive as it is."

Ivo Tennant

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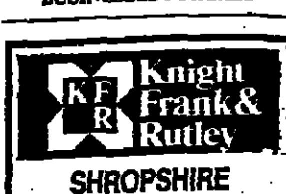
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also on page 22

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General

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The Honda Main Dealer

Motoring by Clifford Webb

Fiat fills another gap in its range

New contenders are arriving thick and fast in the already overcrowded and fiercely competitive medium car market. Making its debut at the Frankfurt Motor Show next week is the Fiat Regata, a much-needed replacement for the outdated Fiat 131 range which is better-known here as the Mirafiori. It goes on sale in Italy immediately but British buyers will have to wait until the spring.

Fiat is in urgent need of a modern offering to fill the gap in its rapidly-improving range which has become so evident because of the Mirafiori's lack of appeal. Together with Uno, Fiat's new Super mini, and the rejuvenated Strada II it means that only one further gap remains to be tackled, a replacement for the big Argenta executive saloon.

From the brief details leaked by Fiat to whet appetites for Frankfurt it seems there will be six versions of the Regata with 1,300cc, 1,498cc and 1,585cc (twin-cam) petrol engines and a 1,714cc diesel.

Star billing

VW-Audi has already ensured star billing at Frankfurt by revealing that three exciting new versions of the Audi Quattro, VW Scirocco and Passat will appear there. The Quattro Sport is clearly an attempt to cash in on the four-wheel drive car's rally successes. It is 12½ inches shorter than the standard Quattro making it in effect a very restricted two-plus-two coupé. Power comes from a 2.2 litre version of the existing five-cylinder engine fitted with a new alloy block, four valves per cylinder and turbo-charged to produce 300 bhp.

Extensive use is made of aluminium-reinforced Kevlar for lighter bodywork, while suspension, brakes and other running gear are derived from the rally programme. With that sort of start in life and an acknowledgement by the factory that there is plenty more power to come for the tuning brigade, it should make quite an impact on motor sports enthusiasts.

The Wolfsburg engineers are putting their increasing 4 x 4 expertise to more down-to-earth use with a four-wheeled drive estate, the Passat Tetra. The Scirocco gets a new 16-valve version of the present 1.8 litre injected engine. It will accelerate to 62 mph in 8 seconds and has a top speed of more than 130 mph.

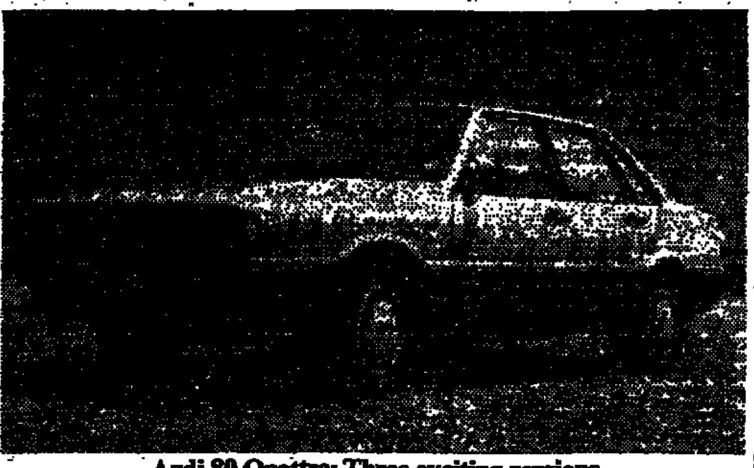
Sierra rumours

Ford's announcement this week of a new three-door version of the Sierra together with a few cosmetic touches for the 1984 five-door models may at last put an end to rumours that have been rife for months. Despite repeated denials by Ford, the grapevine insisted that Sierra's slick shape had proved to be a little too way out for staid Cortina buyers, and to rectify the position the company was rushing through a facelift.

It was said that Sierras with a difference had been seen making moonlight test runs. "Quite right", the Ford men now admit, "but what they saw was either the new three-door models which were planned all along and look different because of the elongating effect of a single door and big one-piece rear quarter light window, or the 1984 five-door models with colour-toned plastic bumpers, black side protection mouldings and body-coloured radiator grilles".

The new three-door models are being offered only in downmarket Sierra and Sierra L versions with engine options of 1.3 and 1.6 petrol units and 2.3 litre diesel. Prices are not yet available.

The Fiat Regata: Making its debut in Frankfurt


Audi 80 Quattro: Three exciting versions

Gentle BMW

A gentle encounter with BMW's remarkable new 525e earlier this year left me tingling with anticipation of a longer aquaintance. Now that I have spent a week with it covering nearly 1,200 miles of very mixed motoring I am convinced that BMW's courage in risking its reputation as a producer of fast, sports saloons by launching a slow-revving, economy model is going to pay off.

It will help readers if I recall some of the 525's salient points. The Munich engineers took the existing six-cylinder M20 engine, one of the freest revving and most powerful 2/3 litre units around and, not to mince words, converted i into an old-fashioned slogger. In 2.7 litre form as installed in the new 5 series body it produces peak power of 125 bhp at only 4,250 rpm compared with over 6,000 for the standard engine.

Translated into on-the-road performance that means it will cruise at 70 mph while ticking over at a mere 2,000 rpm and will top 100 mph at around 3,000 rpm. No wonder the engineers chose the Greek letter Eta (efficiency) to label it and are already talking of it as the forerunner of a whole new line of fuel-efficient BMW's which will be produced in parallel with the existing range.

And to that the surprising news that this is one of the very few energy-saving models with an automatic gearbox and the picture becomes even more exciting. But this is an automatic with a difference. The fourth gear is a long-legged overdrive which cuts out torque convertor losses with the help of a lack-up clutch.

Nothing is achieved without a compensating penalty, however, and the 525e will not win any prizes for overtaking if left in drive. Used manually – and the spring-loaded lever makes this child's play – it is no souch. I resorted to this tactic fairly frequently for overtaking in circumstances where a quick burst of speed was the safest way.

The trade has been suggesting that 525e buyers will not come from the ranks of existing BMW owners but rather from elderly drivers of more sedate marques who are looking for transport with a youthful image but still capable of being driven leisurely. I am not so sure. Judging by the number of BMW drivers who showed interest in the 525e and cooed with envy at my overall consumption of 30 miles per gallon, the pundits could be wrong. In my view it makes a natural progression for BMW owners with growing families and tightening budgets.

I found it to be very relaxing family transport on a holiday trip to Scotland, but one still capable of putting up fast times when the need arose. Like more recent BMW's it was rock steady on the road. the vented front disc brakes and the addtion of discs at the rear instead of the standard drums were well up to the demanding task of stopping a full five-seater automatic which lacks the engine braking available on manual versions.

Vital statistics

Model: BMW 525e
Price: £11,495
Engine: 2693 cc, in-line 6-cylinder
Performance: Max speed 115mph, 0-60 10.2 seconds
Official consumption: Urban 24.6mph, 56mph, 47.9mph, 75mph, 37.7mph.
Length: 15.1ft
Insurance: Group 7

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Educational

Director

MRC Environmental Epidemiology Unit, Southampton

The Medical Research Council invites applications for the post of full-time Director of the Environmental Epidemiology Unit to succeed Professor E D Acheson, who has been appointed Chief Medical Officer at the Department of Health and Social Security.

The Unit was established to study the causes of chronic diseases by epidemiological methods. The current programme includes geographical morbidity and mortality studies of a wide range of diseases, including cancer, together with cohort and other studies of industrial workers. The precise scope and emphasis of the Unit's future programme will be a matter for discussion between the new Director and the Council.

Research facilities will continue to be provided in the Unit's present accommodation, which was purpose-built recently within the grounds of the Southampton General Hospital. The present staff complement is 28, including 9 clinical and non-clinical scientists. The Unit enjoys close links with the Faculties of Medicine and Mathematics of the University of Southampton and its staff are involved in both undergraduate and post-graduate teaching.

An applicant should have an established reputation as a scientific investigator, be able to develop the Unit's research programme, and possess the ability to manage and co-ordinate the activities of a team. It is desirable, but not essential, that he or she possess a medical qualification.

An appointment to the Council's staff will be in accordance with the Council's terms and conditions of service and with superannuation under the MRC Pension Scheme. The salary will be, as appropriate to the person appointed, either within the Council's Special Appointments Grade (which is equivalent to the Universities' professorial scale), or in the NHS Consultant Grade (in which case an honorary clinical contract will be arranged). Subject to the approval of the Department of Education and Science, the successful candidate will, if necessary, be offered assistance with moving expenses. The University of Southampton will be prepared to consider conferring the honorary title of Professor on the new Director.

Additional information, including details of the present programme of the Unit, may be obtained from Mr D Sanders, MRC Headquarters Office, 20 Park Crescent, London W1N 4AL; telephone 01-636 5422 ext 334.

Applications in the form of a short statement (about 1,000 words), outlining in general terms the scientific programme the applicant would propose for the Unit, together with a curriculum vitae, list of publications, and the names of three referees, should be submitted not later than 31 October 1983 to the Secretary of the Council at the above address.

MRC Medical Research Council

مكذا من الأصل

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News, sport, weather and traffic information, available to anyone with a television set, teletext or otherwise.

6.30 Breakfast Time: with Nick Ross and Selina Scott. Today's special features include pop news between 7.45 and 8.00, and Glynn Christian's food and cooking spot (between 8.30 and 9.00). The regular items include the news at 6.30, then on the half hour until 8.30, with regional news at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, and 8.15; TV item between 7.15 and 7.30; the morning papers at 7.32 and 8.32; horoscope (8.30 – 8.45). Closedown at 9.00.

11.00 Trades Union Congress 1983: Live coverage of the final session from the Winter Gardens in Blackpool. With comments from Vincent Hanna and Lord Scanlon; 12.15 Closedown.

1.00 News After Noon: with Richard Whitmore, Fern Britton; 1.30 Finger-bobs. For the very young: 1.45 Interval.

2.00 Racing from Goodwood: First day of the September meeting. We see the 2.15, 2.45, 3.15 and 3.45 Commentary by Peter O'Sullevan, Jimmy Lindley and John Hanmer. Closedown at 4.00.

4.20 Play School: See BBC 2 at 10.30am for details; 4.40 Captain Zep Space Detective: today, Case No 4, the G and R 147 Factor. (r).

5.10 Stopwatch: Kathy Tayler goes to the Richmond Ice Skating Rink to find out why ice dancing is so irresistible for tiny tots as well as ice champions. And Suzanne Dando learns something about canoeing on the river Tay. And Steve Cram, famous son of Jarrow, talks to Paul McDowell on the home town track where he will be running on Sunday.

5.40 News: with Moira Stuart; 6.05 South East at Six.

6.30 Oscar-winning Cartoons: Quiet Please, with Tom and Jerry.

6.40 Film: Carry On... Follow that Camel (1967) Broad British-made comedy, that resembles nothing so much as a collision between Beau Geste and every Carry On comedy ever made (it was, in fact, made by Carry On director and producer Gerald Thomas and Peter Rogers). It is set in the Foreign Legion, Phil Silvers journeyed over from America to Britain to make it. Also starring Jim Dale and Kenneth Williams and other Carry On regulars such as Peter Butterworth, Charles Hawtrey, Joan Sims and Angela Douglas.

8.10 Athletics: The climax of the British athletics season is the IAC Coca-Cola International, at Crystal Palace, and that is where the cameras go tonight. The big names scheduled to appear include Steve Cram, Allan Wells, Steve Ovett, Colin Reitz and (from overseas), Willi Wulbeck, Harald Schmid and Pietro Mennea. More at 11.50

9.00 News: with Sue Lawley and weather prospects for the weekend.

9.25 The Godfather: Fourth and final section of this amalgamation of Francis Ford Coppola's two fine films about a family of mafiosi. Michael (Al Pacino) is now the new "Godfather", and he throws a lavish reception at his lakeside estate to celebrate his son's first Communion. Co starring Lee Strasberg, Robert Duvall, and Diane Keaton; 11.15 News headlines.

11.50 Athletics: Highlights of the big sporting occasion at Crystal Palace. Ends at 12.15.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain: with Nick Owen, Anne Diamond. Includes news at 6.30, and on the half hour until 9.00, then at 9.23; Sport at 6.35, 7.40 and 8.30; Morning papers review at 6.25 and 7.33; Check Out at 6.50 (and 9.02), Competition at 6.54 and 8.24; Guest spot at 7.33, Up in Arms (viewers' replies to Pet Hates) at 7.49, Fantasy Time (with Sharon Davis) at 8.05, TV Review at 8.35, and Mad Lizzie's keep fit spot at 9.02.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines; Followed by: Sesame Street: trouble-free road to knowledge; 10.25 Science International: research film; 10.35 Rocket Robin Hood: The legends updated and in cartoon form; 10.55 Insects that Help Us: Bees and such; 11.05 A Big Country: The Ultimate Wave: hang gliding in Australia's Byron Bay; 11.35 Once Upon a Time. Man: A notable convert to Catholicism – the Emperor Constantine.

12.00 The Woofits: the story-teller is Michael Parkinson (r); 12.10 Rainbow: repeated at 4.00; 12.30 Home Sweet Home: The story of the Pacelli family, Italian emigrants to Australia. John Bluthal and Arianthe Galani head the cast (r).

1.00 News from ITN; 1.20 Thames area news: 1.30 About Britain: Hidden Treasures. The lack of exhibition space in Scotland that prevents art works from being appreciated by the general public.

2.00 Doncaster Racing: Live coverage of the 2.15, 2.45 and 3.15.

3.30 Blockbusters: Teenagers' quiz show.

4.00 Children's ITV: Rainbow (r); 4.20 Doris: a tale of a household robot with a will of its own; 4.25 The Animal Express: Alison Holloway at California's Sea World and Wild Animal Park; 4.50 Freetime Special: sports entertainment for youngsters; 5.15 The Young Doctors: Drama series, from Australia.

5.45 News; 6.00 The Six o'Clock Show: News of the lighter sort, special guests, and Michael Aspel in the presenter's chair.

7.00 Winner Takes All: General knowledge gambling game, with Jimmy Tarbuck feeding the questions to the four contenders.

7.30 The A Team: A motorcycle gang terrorise a town when one of them is jailed. With George Peppard.

8.30 The Cabbage Patch: Domestic comedy. Husband (Emlyn Price) tells wife (Julia Foster) that their lodgers must go. With Betty Marsden as mother.

9.00 A Brother's Tale: Episode one of Stan Barstow's drama serial about a troublesome football star's impact on his brother's life (see Choice).

10.00 News at Ten.

10.30 The Making of Modern London: First of a long-term series (spread over several years) that examines the economic, social and political forces that have forged the capital. Tonight: the early 1800s, when the City of London was transformed into a great financial centre.

11.00 Continental Movie: Charles et Lucie (1979) Comedy about an impoverished Parisian couple (Daniel Ceccaldi, Ginette Garcin) who, hearing they have inherited a fortune, set off for the South of France. Director: Nelly Kaplan. French dialogue, English sub-titles.

12.45 Gunsmoke: James Arness in an old black-and-white western. Followed by Night Thoughts: with Mgr Bruce Kent.

Trevor Eve: plays schoolteacher with a footballer-brother in Stan Barstow's three-part drama serial A Brother's Tale (ITV, 9.00pm)

CHOICE

● Jaws has an awful lot to answer for. SHARKS, THE TERROR, THE TRUTH (Channel 4, 6.00pm) correctly assumes that the shark has been given a bad Press, and that it is time the balance was adjusted in its favour. It seems absolutely appropriate, therefore, that this film – the first in a new series called The Coral Jungle – should be the work of a former destroyer of sharks who has now seen the error of his ways. Now he takes pictures of them, usually at alarmingly close quarters, or briefly removes them from their natural environment so that their lifestyle can be studied by marine experts, safely behind glass. The general conclusion the film comes to is that the shark is a more complex and less frightening creature than we had imagined it to be. The human being, on the other hand, with his instant-death hunter's gun, emerges as a more frightful and less complex animal than we chose to think he was.

● A BROTHER'S TALE (ITV, 9.00pm), a three-part drama serial is Ossett-born Stan Barstow's adaptation of his own novel, so at least the Yorkshire sight and sound element can scarcely be faulted. On the evidence of the first episode, however (and things could change drastically because so many hares are set running tonight), this tale of a disorientated First Division footballer who intrudes on the married life of his elder brother, is altogether more glum and less believable than Mr Barstow's earlier novel A Kind of Loving. Total conviction, however, from Trevor Eve as the teacher-brother.

● Infinetely more shocking than what the butler saw, Channel 4's late-night double-bill of *Freaks* (11.15pm) and *L'age d'Or* (12.30) make up WHAT THE CENSOR SAW. What he saw, he did not like. Consequently, Freaks had to wait 30 years before getting a general screening in Britain. L'age d'Or had to wait nearly half a century.

● True to his reputation as a master illusionist, Paul Daniels, cast in the unfamiliar role of narrator, succeeds in deceiving us into believing that he, not Barry Carman, conjured up the script of HOW TO BECOME A WIZARD, an account of the life and wondrous times of the magician Robert-Houdin (repeated on Radio 4, at 11.00am). Only a couple of the tricks of the trade are given away, which is exactly as it should be in a world that is increasingly being stripped of its illusions.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University (until 8.10) Halley's Comet. 6.30 Synthesis in the Laboratory. 6.55 Recycling Domestic Refuse. 7.20 Identical Particles. 7.45 Engineering: non-linearities.

10.30 Play School; Will Gaines's story My Feet (danced by the author). Also on BBC 1, at 4.20. Closedown at 10.55.

5.10 The Early Industrial Town: BBC TV Open University film about the physical environment of the wool textile towns of Yorkshire in the 18th Century. Followed at 5.35 by Weekend outlook – preview of Open University programmes to be screened during the next couple of days, including The Social Primate Growing Up.

5.40 The Friday Western; Last of the Badmen (1975) Run-of-the-mill western, directed by Paul Landres, starring George Montgomery as the saddle-bound sleuth who, to smash an exploitation racket, pretends he is a man on the run.

6.55 One of the Family; How to make the most of the pet fish. With Marion Foster and Brian Watkins, John Witts and Harold Cotton. Including advice on the best sort of equipment to buy for an aquarium. (r).

7.15 Jack High: Eight of the world's top flat-green bowlers compete in the Kodak Masters, at Worthing. In the first of seven programmes, David Bryant, reigning champion, plays George Souza, from Hongkong.

7.45 Civilisation: In the tenth of his "personal views", Kenneth Clark traces the outcome of the quiet social revolutions plotted in the salons of 18th century Paris. The results are examined in locations as far apart as Thomas Jefferson's Virginia, Versailles, Edinburgh, and Blenheim (r).

8.35 Gardeners' World: The transformation from "wilderness" into a riot of colour of Patricia Liechti's garden at Campden Cottage, in Chesham. It was a process that took 11 years. And, even now, there are still some problem areas to deal with.

9.00 Bunuel Film Season: The Diary of a Chambermaid (1964*). French-made (with English sub-titles) film version of the Octave Mirbeau novel starring Jeanne Moreau as the maid at a country house, inhabited by a somewhat eccentric family, whose decision to quit service and return to Paris is abandoned when a child she has befriended is found raped and murdered. Co-starring Georges Geret, Michel Piccoli and Jean Ozenne.

10.35 Newsnight.

11.35 Open Tennis Championships: Ladies singles semi-final, Jo Durie v Chris Lloyd. Ends at 12.30am.

CHANNEL 4

9.30 TUC 1983: The final day of the congress at Blackpool includes the closing speech of Len Murray.

5.00 In Search of Paradise: The tenth in this ambitious series about the world's great gardens shows how missionaries, colonizers and other, more aggressive invaders, helped to re-shape the natural contours of areas of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of America and Mexico.

5.30 The Abbott and Costello Show*: A chance to compare the half-hour American TV antics of this once-popular pair of comics with their over-extended movie appearances.

6.00 The Coral Jungle: First in a new series of nature films, with narration by Leonard (Dr Spock) Nimoy, in which shark hunter Ben Cropp and his wife Eva explore the colourful (and often dangerous) wildlife in the huge coral formation off the north-east coast of Australia. (See *Choice*).

7.00 Channel Four News.

7.30 The Friday Alternative: Includes items on the Broadcasting Act, the women of Greenham Common, the TUC – and the axe that is falling on this programme.

8.00 Birds of Britain: The surprising variety of bird life to be found in Britain's urban areas.

8.30 A Week in Politics: A new spot – Friday night, instead of Saturday evening. And a new presenter, Peter Jay. Includes an analysis of the varying styles of party leadership.

9.15 Ladybirds – Lyndsey de Paul: A portrait of the singer and song-writer who was the first woman to win an Ivor Novello Award.

10.00 The Paul Hogan Show: The return, in a new series, of the Australian comedian many Channel 4 viewers found to their liking the first time round.

10.30 Trauma: Another two (the last in the series) case histories from the files of the intensive care unit at Belfast's Royal Victoria Hospital – a man with tetanus after a fall, and a motorist who sustained serious chest injuries.

11.15 What the Censor Saw: Freaks (1932*): First of two films (the other can be seen at 12.30) which incurred the censor's disapproval: Tod Browning's film is about some physically abnormal circus folk who exact their revenge on a "normal" trapeze artist who marries a midget for his money.

12.30 Film: L'age d'Or (1930*): Co-scripted with Dali, this is Bunuel's surrealist classic in which hardly any aspect of contemporary society is spared the lash.

1.45 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Your Letters.
8.43 'The People of the Sea' by David Thomson (5). 8.57 Weather.
9.00 News; Desert Island Discs, Paul Jones†.
10.00 News; International Assignment. An alarming report on our crumbling sewers.
10.30 Morning Story: 'The Latin Master' by Guy De Maupassant. Reader: David March.
10.45 Daily Service.
11.00 News; Travel; How to Become a Wizard (s). Paul Daniels on the career of Robert Houdin – father of modern stage magic (r).
11.48 Natural Selection. Sheep. With Joe Henson.
12.00 News; You and Yours.
12.27 Top of the Form. General knowledge contest. Kelso High School v Selkirk High School (r). 12.55 Weather.
1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping.
2.00 News; Woman's Hour from the Isles of Scilly. Includes episode 7 of The Little Walls.
3.00 News; Wives and Daughters by Elizabeth Gaskell dramatized in nine parts (3) (r).
4.00 News; Just After Four. With Radio Times Drama Award winner Stephen Dunstone.
4.10 This College and University Business (new series) (1) University–how to make the most of your chances. An inquiry by John Dunn (r).
4.40 Story Time: 'The Beautiful People' by Dulcie Gray who also reads it.
5.00 Shipping. 5.55 Weather.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 Going Places. The world of travel and transport.
7.00 News; The Archers.
7.20 Pick of the Week. Programme highlights†.
8.10 Profile. A personal portrait.
8.30 Any Questions? From St Mary's, Isles of Scilly. The panel: Jessica Mann, John Alderson, Patrick Moore and Brian Tyler.
9.30 Kaleidoscope. Includes a preview of the new BBC 2 production of Marivaux's comedy Infidelities.
10.00 The World at Night: News.
10.35 Week Ending. Amusing look back at the week's news.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: 'The Member of the Wedding' by Carson McCullers (5). Read by Gayle Hunnicutt.
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 The Seven Deadly Virtues. Terence Blacker advises the sinner on how to recognize those virtues. 2: 'Energy'.
11.45 Two One-and-Nines, Please (new series). Edward Cole on the film musical Seven Brides for Seven Brothers.
12.00 News; Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast.
England: VHF as above except 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 1.55-2.00 Listening Corner. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00-12.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert: Grieg (Symphonic Dance, Op 64, No 4), Monteverdi (from Madrigals, Book 5), Chopin (Polonaise in G flat – Ashkenazy), Weber (Symph No 1).†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Handel (Concerto Grosso, Op 3, No 4), Granados (Maiden and Nightingale – Myra Hess, piano), Wieniawski (Polonaise brillante, Op 21 – Campoli, violin), Ravel (Alborada del gracioso), Britten (Cabaret Songs: Sarah Walker, soprano).†
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Franz Schmidt. Symph No 4, and Chorale-prelude on O wie selig seid ihr doch, Ihr Frommen).†
10.00 Music for Harpsichord by Rameau: recital by Virginia Black.†
10.40 Bournemouth Sinfonietta: Lennox Berkeley (Sinfonietta), David Gow (Basset-horn Concerto – first performance), and Gounod (Symph No 1).†
11.45 Italian Songs: Iris dell'Acqua sings works by Malipiero, Petrassi, Saffo. With Paul Hamburger, piano.†
12.20 BBC Scottish SO: Schubert (overture in Italian style), Saint-Saens (Piano Conc No 5 – Roman Rudnytsky, soloist).†
1.00 News.
1.05 Six Continents: foreign radio broadcasts selection (r).
1.20 Concert: part two. Dvorak (Symph No 9).†
2.05 New London Consort at Cheltenham Festival: works by Corelli, Scarlatti and Handel (Sonata in C, Op 1, No 7); Interval reading at 2.40; Concert resumes at 2.45 with Handel work and Vivaldi's Sonata in G minor (RV58) and the cantata: All'ombra di sospetto.†
3.30 Scriabin: Richard Markham and BBC Phil play Piano Conc in F sharp minor.†
4.00 Choral Evensong: from Peterborough Cathedral.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: works by Saint-Saens, Danzi and Schumann. Presented by David Hoult.†
6.30 Music for Guitar: Milan Zelenka plays works by Rodrigo, Giuliani, Jana Obrovska and Stepan Urban (The Game).†
7.00 How it Happened: John Shedden reads Mary Burns's story.
7.30 Proms 83: from the Royal Albert Hall. Part one. Elgar, Holst and Cowie (see panel for details).†
8.30 Morality and Species Snobbery: with the philosopher Mary Midgley.
8.50 Proms 83: part two. Brahms (see panel).†
9.35 From Mind to Molecules: Professor John Thomas of the University of Cambridge talks to John Maddox about our present understanding of the processes that underlie the synthesis of new chemicals and describes how to design a molecule.
10.20 Barber, Finzi and Fauré: a recital by Philip Doghan, tenor, with David Parry at the Piano. The works include Fauré's Four Songs. Op 51.†
11.00 Jerusalem Diary: Another talk by the American journalist Craig S Karpel, who lives in the city.
11.15 News. Until 11.18.
VHF Only – Open University 6.15am Laugier: French Architectural Theory 6.35-6.55 Edgar Varese's 'Ionisation' 11.20-11.40pm From Widow to Woman ...?

TONIGHT'S PROM

7.30 Elgar: Overture, Cockaigne (In London Town). Holst: Egdon Heath. Cowie: Concerto for Orchestra.

8.50 Brahms: Concerto in A minor for violin, cello and orchestra. The Royal Liverpool Philharmonic is conducted by David Atherton and Howard Williams. With Gyorgy Pauk (violin) and Ralph Kirshbaum (cello). On Radio 3, in stereo.

Radio 2

News on the hour every hour (except 8.00 pm and 9.00) Major Bulletins: 7.00 am, 8.00, 1.00 pm and 5.00 and 12 midnight (MF/MW). 5.00 am Ray Moore† 7.30 Terry Wogan† 10.00 Jimmy Young† 12.00 pm Music While You Work† 12.30 John Craven† including 2.02 Sports Desk. 2.30 Ed Stewart† including Racing from Doncaster. 4.00 David Hamilton† including 4.02, 5.30 Sports Desk. 6.00 Steve Jones† including 6.45 Sport, 7.28 Cricket Desk. 7.30 Jim Macleod and his Band in the Radio 2 Ballroom† 8.15 Friday Night is Music Night† 9.30 Ralph McTell and Friends† 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 Cut Off at the Fringe (Songs, sketches and monologues from Edinburgh Festival fringe). 10.30 Peter Clayton presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight) 11.02 Sports Desk. 1.00 am Night Owls† 2.00-5.0 Bill Rennells presents You and the Night and the Music†

Radio 1

News on the half-hour from 6.30 am until 8.30 pm and then at 10.00 and 12.00 (MF/MW). 6.00 am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Smith. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Andy Peebles, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell's Select-a-Disc. 5.30 Newsbeat. 5.45 Roundtable. 7.00 Andy Peebles. 10.00-12.00 The Friday Rock Show† VHF Radios 1 and 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 The Art of Janet Baker. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Here and Now. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Words and Music. 8.30 The Ten Commandments. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Album Time. 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 In the Meantime. 11.25 Ulster Newsletter. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Jazz for the Asking. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty Four Hours. 1.30 Radio Theatre. 2.15 Letterbox. 2.30 The Art of Janet Baker. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Science in Action. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four hours. 5.30 The Ten Commandments. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Music Now. 9.45 A Future for the Past. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 From the Weeklies. 11.30 Questioning The Welfare State. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45 Sarah and Company. 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 The Towers of Trebizond. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 People and Politics. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Stuffed Owls and Barrel Organs. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Review of the British Press. 5.15 About Britain. 5.45 The World Today. All times in GMT

BBC 1 WALES 1.27-1.30pm News of Wales. 4.18-4.20 News of Wales. 6.05-6.30 Wales Today. 12.15am News of Wales. SCOTLAND 1.25-1.30pm Scottish news. 6.05-6.30 Reporting Scotland. 12.15am Scottish news. NORTHERN IRELAND 1.27-1.30pm Northern Ireland news. 4.18-4.20 Northern Ireland news. 6.05-6.30 News at Six and Summerscene. 12.15am Northern Ireland news. ENGLAND 6.05-6.30pm Regional news magazines. 12.20am Close.

S4C Starts: 9.30am TUC Conference. 12.45pm Interval. 2.20 Stori Sbri. 2.35 Interval. 3.35 Nature Watch. 4.05 Bottom Line. 4.30 Good Food Show. 4.55 Pili-Pala. 5.00 Wrth Draed Y Meirw. 5.30 Unforgettable. 6.00 Here's Lucy. 6.30 Addams Family. 6.55 Dysgwr Y Flwyddyn. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 8.00 Sion A Sian. 8.30 Almanac. 9.00 Soap. 9.30 Out. 10.25 Hollywood Hits Chiswick. 11.20 Taking a Line for a Walk: Paul Klee. 12.15am Dysgwr Y Flwyddyn. 12.20 Closedown.

HTV As London except: 10.25 am Sport Billy. 10.50 Struggle Beneath the Sea. 11.15 Foo-Foo. 11.25 Stingray. 11.55-12.00 Cartoon. 12.30 pm-1.00 Bit on the Side. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Laurel and Hardy* 11.00 Doomwatch. 12.45 am Closedown.

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00 pm-7.00 Wales at Six. 10.30-11.00 On the Fringe.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

TYNE TEES As London except: 10.25am Washington Trail. 10.45 Cartoon. 11.05 Flying Kiwi. 11.30-12.00 Vicky the Viking. 12.30pm-1.00 Bit on the Side. 1.20-1.30 News and Lookaround. 5.15-5.45 Silver Spoons. 6.00 News. 6.02 Sporting Chance. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 10.32 Friday Live. 12.00 Portrait of a Legend. 12.30am Countryside Christian, Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 12.00-12.10 pm Woofits. 12.30 Bit on the Side. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Joanie Loves Chachi. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 What's On Where. 6.35-7.00 Back in Circulation. 10.35 Benson. 11.00 Film: Appointment with a Killer. 12.20 am Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 9.25 am Champions. 9.45 Groovy Ghoulies. 10.15 Magic of the Railways. 10.40-12.00 Film: Forbidden Games. 12.30 pm-1.00 Bit on the Side. 1.20 News. 1.30 Film: When the Legends Die. 3.25 Aloft in the Rigging. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00-7.00 Central News Friday Show. 10.30 Hill Street Blues. 11.30 News. 11.35 Film: Kill (James Mason). 1.40 am Closedown.

SCOTTISH as London except: 10.25 Science International 10.35 Challenge 11.30 Welcome back Kotter 11.55-12.00 Wattoo Wattoo 12.30-1.00 Bit on the side 1.20-1.30 News 5.15-5.45 PS It's Paul Squire 6.00 Scotland Today 6.30 Sports Extra 6.45-7.00 Hear Here 1.30 Hill Street Blues 11.30 Late Call 11.35 Levkas Man 12.35 Closedown

TVS As London except: 10.25 am Vicky the Viking. 10.45 Wild, Wild World of Animals. 11.10 Mysteries, Myths and Legends. 11.35-12.00 Matt and Jenny. 12.30 pm-1.00 Bit on the Side. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30-7.00 Friday Sportshow. 10.30 Poole Proms. 11.40 Film: Quatermass Experiment. 1.10 am Company, Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 10.30 Untamed World 10.50 Dick Tracy 11.00 Flying Kiwi 11.20 Soccer Skills 11.45-12.30 European Folk Tales 12.3-1.00 Bit on the Side 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters 6.00 Sons and Daughters 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports 11.00 Film: Play Dirty 1.15 Close

YORKSHIRE As London except: 10.25am History of the Grand Prix. 10.50 What is Rhythm? 11.05 New Fred and Barney Show. 11.30 Flying Kiwi. 11.55-12.00 Professor Kitzel. 12.30pm-130 Bit on the Side. 1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Sons and Daughters. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00-7.00 Calendar and Sport. 10.30 Newhart. 11.00 Film: Double Kill (Peter Bowles). 12.20am Closedown.

TSW As London except: 10.25 Music of Man 11.20 Professor Kitzel 11.35-12.00 Joe 90 12.30-1.00 A Bit on the Side 1.20-1.30 News 5.15-5.45 Joanie Loves Chachi 6.00 Today South-west 6.30-7-00 What's Ahead 10.35 Benson 11.00 Film: Appointment With a Killer 12.20 Postscript, Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 9.25am-9.30 Day Ahead. 10.30 Larry the Lamb. 10.40 Brass in Concert. 11.20 Sally and Jake. 11.35-12.00 Crazy World of Sport. 12.30pm-1.00 Bit on the Side. 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 3.30-4.00 Paint Along with Nancy. 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.45-7.00 Advice. 10.30 Witness. 10.35 Sportscast. 11.05 Film: New Daughters of Joshua Cabe. 12.25am News, Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 10.25am Cartoon. 10.45 Siberia. 11.35-12.00 Sport Billy. 12.30pm-1.00 Bit on the Side. 1.20-1.30 News. 5.15-5.45 Mr Merlin. 6.00-7.00 About Anglia. 10.30 Film: Reach for the Sky (Kenneth More).* 1.00am People Like Us, Closedown.

BORDER as London except: 10.25 Father Murphy 11.20 Struggle beneath the sea 11.45-12.00 European Folk Tales 12.30-1.00 Bit on the side 1.20-1.30 News 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors 5.15-5.45 Blockbusters 6.00 Lookaround 6.30-7.00 Spice of Life 10.30 Borderers 11.00 Thriller 12.20 Closedown

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25-9.30 First Thing 10.25 Space 1999 11.20 Crazy World of Sport 11.20-12.00 Cartoon 12.30 -1.00 Bit on the side 1.20-1.30 News 5.15-5.45 Benson 6.00 Summer at Six 6.35-7.00 Diff'rent Strokes 10.30 Film: Embassy (Richard Roundtree) 12.30 News, Closedown

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

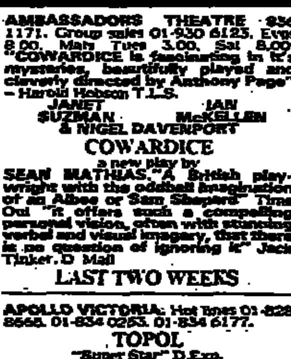
ENTERTAINMENTS

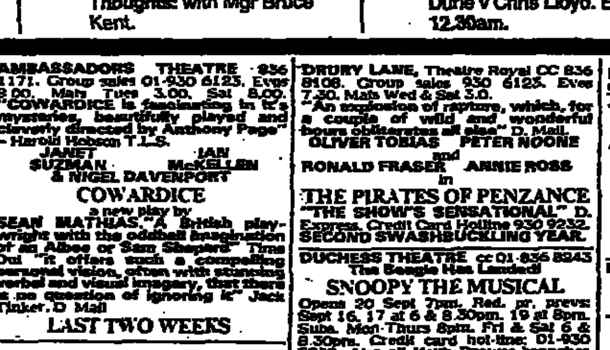
OPERA & BALLET

CONCERTS

THEATRES

AMBASSADORS THEATRE 836 1171. Group sales 01-930 6123. Evgs 8.00. Mats Tue 3.00. Sat 8.00. "COWARDICE is fascinating in it's mysteries, beautifully played and cleverly directed by Anthony Page" – Harold Hobson T.L.S. JANET SUZMAN, IAN McKELLEN & NIGEL DAVENPORT COWARDICE





DRURY LANE, Theatre Royal CC 836 8108. Group sales 930 6123. Eves 7.30. Mats Wed & Sat 3.0. "An explosion of rapture, which, for a couple of wild and wonderful hours obliterates all else" D. Mail. OLIVER TOBIAS PETER NOONE and RONALD FRASER ANNIE ROSS in THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE 930 6606/7 cc 930 4025/6. Evgs Mon-Sat 7.30. Mats Weds & Sats 2.30. "It's The Greatest Show On Short Legs" D. Exp. BUGSY MALONE on Stage "Superb singing & dancing." N.O.W. "A DELIGHT ... SHEER EXUBERANCE ... MAGIC" BBC Radio Group Sales 01-930 6123. Credit Card

MERMAID THEATRE 01-236 5568 Opens Ton't 7.00. Sub Evgs 7.45. FRANCES de la TOUR IAN BANNEN & ALAN DEVLIN in A MOON FOR THE MISBEGOTTEN BY EUGENE O'NEILL "The theatrical event of 1983" Punch. Seats at Keith Prowse same price as Mermaid: CC Bkgs 930 9232.

RAYMOND REVUEBAR cc 734 1593. Mon-Sat 7 p.m., 9 p.m., 11 p.m. Paul Raymond presents THE FESTIVAL OF EROTICA. Now! New acts. New thrills. New sensations for this our SILVER JUBILEE 1958-1983.

SHAW THEATRE 01-388 1394. NATIONAL YOUTH THEATRE in I GET ALONG WITHOUT YOU by Bill Buffery. Evgs 7.30. Mat Sat 2.30 MUST END SAT.

STRATFORD-UPON-AVON Royal Shakespeare Theatre 0789 295623 ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY in HENRY VIII "...a constant feast for the eyes"

'A WONDERFUL ENTERTAINMENT' HOW AMERICAN OPPOSITES BECAME AMERICAN HISTORY RETURN ENGAGEMENT A film by ALAN RUDOLPH TIMOTHY LEARY AND G. GORDON LIDDY SCREEN on the GREEN

ODEON MARBLE ARCH W2 (723 2011) OCTOPUSSY (PG) Sep progs. Doors open Daily 1.25, 4.25, 7.25 Late Night Show Sat Doors open 10.45 pm. Advance Booking for 7.25 programme Saturdays and Sundays only. Box office open daily from 1.00 pm – 8 pm. Reduced prices for children. Credit card booking 724 1160.

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Outpost of LA takes root in deepest Bucks

By David Hewson

Pompeii is being refurbished, a Roman centurion sports a Sony Walkman and American footballers turn out to be a dodgem car. Pinewood begins another day of recreating the world's fantasies in down-to-earth Buckinghamshire.

While the rest of the British cinema industry maintains an erratic path between ecstacy and despair, marked by Oscar wins and round robin letters to *The Times* from august film makers, the studios which J. Arthur Rank opened in 1936 to rival Hollywood have found a profitable role as an outpost of LA.

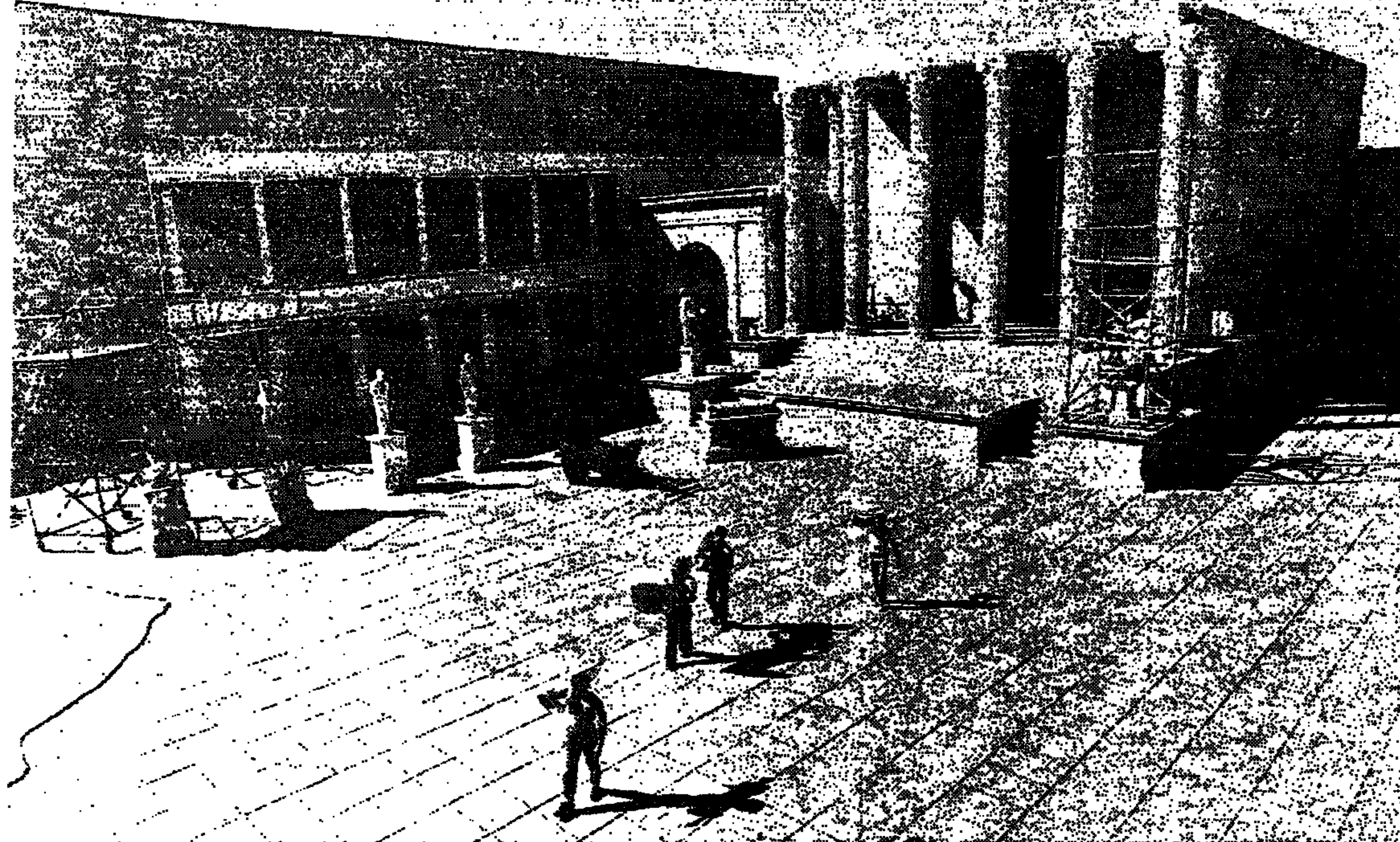
"Around 90 per cent of our custom comes from America and has done for several years," said Mr Cyril Howard, Pinewood's managing director, who joined the studio as a trainee 41 years ago. "You have to face the fact that 60 per cent of the world's box office is in America and four per cent in the United Kingdom."

The reality of the power of the American box office is brought home by the nature of the films currently being made at Pinewood. Alexander Salkind, who has made three Superman films at the studios, is currently making *Supergirl*, a $25m epic due for release next summer.

The film has involved the creation of an Illinois main street, complete with gas station, fried chicken parlour and bar, to rival an earlier Salkind spectacular at Pinewood, the city street created for *Superman II* which was the largest set seen at the studios since the Elizabeth Taylor/Richard Burton production, *Cleopatra*.

So secret is *Supergirl*, that *The Times* was barred from taking photographs of the film set and of Helen Slater, the 19-year-old unknown blonde New Yorker who has been cast in the part.

Elsewhere on Pinewood's 100 acres a subsidiary of Columbia is shooting a television serial, *The Last Days of Pompeii*, and the American makers of the film *Airplane* are making a cinematic espionage spoof, *Top Secret*.







Two more American-made projects will keep the studios and their 700 staff busy for the rest of this year, *Legends*, a fantasy cinema film to be directed by Ridley Scott, and the latest project of the Salkind empire, *Santa Claus*, due to begin, appropriately enough, just before Christmas.

Planning is also under way for a biblical epic financed by Paramount, *King David*, which is rumoured to star the latest American hearthrob Richard Gere.

The flood of blockbusters to Pinewood is partly connected with the weakness of the pound against the dollar, which makes filming in Britain attractively cheap for Hollywood companies. But the studios have also had their own international house advertisement running since 1962. The 13 Bond films, which have all been made at Pinewood, are a permanent showcase to the complex's special effects talents.

Photographs: Brian Harris

Frank Johnson in Blackpool

Arthur versus the average Mullah

Both the old movement and the old town have set a vivid standard against which the rest of the conference season this year must be measured.

People of flesh and blood have passed a week of all-too-human quarrels, perorations, splits, reconciliations, more splits and occasional eloquence amid the illuminations, jolly squalor, gales and driving rain of Blackpool. After this, the prospect of the next conference (the SDP opening at nine o'clock on Sunday morning in some plate-glass university in Salford) does not seem exciting. But we travel there in hope.

It was fitting that yesterday, the last full day of the conference, Mr Arthur Scargill should have appeared at the rostrum once more. For a man of whom all the expert observers had said for days was "finished" and "finally gone over the top", he had dominated conversation all week. He spoke yesterday after the morning papers had revealed yet another bombshell directly implicating him – a shock *Which* report which showed that, under capitalism, there was no known cure for baldness. Wisely, Mr Scargill avoided the subject. He spoke about energy policy. Unlike Soviet civil aviation policy, or Polish industrial relations policy, or baldness policy, this did not seem to be his subject.

He raged at the short sightedness of successive British governments for closing down pits, relying on Arab oil, and importing coal. Good points, all. But he did not persuade us that he and his supporters in the National Union of Mineworkers were a more reliable source of energy than, say, the Arabs. He did prove that he was more stable or predictable than the average Mullah. A perfectly respectable speech, though. But it was surprising that it received such a colossal ovation. Surely the left was supposed to have been routed at this congress. Ah, an expert observer explained, that did not mean the left could not still make the most noise – the right being the sort of people who prefer to achieve their aims by stealth.

Furthermore, Mr Scargill had spent a week being persecuted by the popular press. That is a tremendous advantage when you are trying to arouse a Labour movement audience. On and on swept the applause and cheers. Eventually, Mr Scargill got up and applauded back – a custom he had perhaps learnt on fraternal visits while observing curtain calls at the Bolshois, or from less artistic Soviet institutions.

"This sort of demonstration doesn't do us any good, either", observed, from the chair, the cockney tones of Mr Frank Chapple, secretary of the electricians, pillar of the right, this year's President of Congress. With his solid appearance, rough ways and deep distrust of the trade unions, Mr Chapple has looked this week like a sociologist's profile of the sort of worker whom the SDP must win from Mrs Thathcer, if it is ever to form a government. "Sit down or I'll have you thrown out, brother", he observed to a left-wing heckler yesterday. For his chairmanship had been a model of tact.

The performance of the week, however, came in the debate on the Government's threat to abolish local authorities such as the Greater London Council. It came from Mr Eric Hammond, another hated figure from the electrical right, who seemed to be Mr Chapple's successor as the union's secretary. He unsuccessfully moved an amendment implying criticism of Mr Kenneth Livingstone's enthusiasms.

Mr Hammond denounced Mr Livingstone for comforting Sinn Fein and likening the British in Ireland to the Nazis; (boos – directed, not at Mr Livingstone or Sinn Fein, but at Mr Hammond). He next attacked the "jobs galore" being offered to left-wingers by the GLC at public expense. Recently.

Eventually Mr Hammond came to the philosophical part of his speech. He criticized such public money for "terrorist groupies, lesbians and other queer people"; (uproar). A heroic effort from Mr Chapple managed to restore public order.

After this, it was a relief to arrive at the debate on the threat of nuclear annihilation of the entire world. This was attended by a Russian guest. Like a majority of Russians, he was a thick-set man named Boris. My expert observer friend explained that he was as well as being a trade unionist, a policeman, though he looked insufficiently slim to be a part-time special constable. Another electrical right-winger denounced the Soviet Union and was, of course, booed. Someone, in denouncing the arms race, blamed President Reagan. Boris applauded that speech. Someone else, in denouncing the arms race, blamed Mrs Thatcher. Boris applauded that as well. So there was no question of his being biased.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal Engagements

The Princess of Wales visits the Coatbridge Training Workshop, Hagmill Road, 11; and then the Coatbridge Project Office, Main Street, Coatbridge, Lanarkshire, 11.50.

The Prince and Princess Michael of Kent depart from Heathrow Airport, 12.10 to visit the Victory '83 Syndicate at Newport, Rhode Island, USA.

New exhibitions

An exhibition of paintings by Mark Le Claire, City Museum and Art Gallery, Priestgate, Peterborough; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun and Mon (ends Sept 28).

Architects of the Arts and Crafts Movement, Collins Gallery, University of Strathclyde, Richmond Street, Glasgow; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 12 to 4, closed Sun (ends Sept 29).

Last chance to see

Paintings by Elizabeth Shackleton, the Ginnel Gallery, Lloyds House, 16 Lloyd Street, Manchester; Mon to Fri 9 to 5.30, Thurs 9 to 8, (ends today).

Photography by Linda McCartney, City Museum and Art Gallery, Drake Circus, Plymouth; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, closed Sun (ends Sept 15).

Talks and lectures

Joseph Pickford of Derby 1736-1782, a provincial architect, by Edward Saunders, Riba, St Helens House, King Street, Derby, 7.30.

Music

Recital by Erard Harp trio, St Thomas's Church, Salisbury, 7.30pm.

Recital by Simon Wright (harpsichord) and Judy Hall (flute), St Andrew's Church, Kirkby Malzeard, 7.30pm.

Counterpoint – vocal ensemble, Nell Gwynne Theatre, Edgar Street, Hereford, 8pm.

General

Consult the expert, a chance to bring in items of antique or historical interest, Derby City Museum, The Strand, Derby, 7 to 9am.

The Friends of Earth Otmoor Fair, three days of great entertainment, Moorlands Farm, Murcot, Otmoor, Oxfordshire, Fri 8am to midnight, Sat 9am to midnight, Sun 9am to 11pm.

Railway slide show, Sports Centre, Bath, 8pm.

Exhibitions in progress

The Art of the Doll Maker, British Doll Artists Association, Canongate Toolbooth, 163, Canongate, Edinburgh; 10 to 6 Mon to Sat (ends Oct 8).

Photographs of posters and paper ephemera of old Derby, Derby Museum and Art Gallery, the Strand, Derby; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, closed Mon and Sun (ends Sept 17).

Scotland's heritage of printed books and learning, National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh; Mon to Fri 9.30 to 5, Sat 9.30 to 1, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Sept 30).

A major exhibition on the Lancaster bomber, Manchester Air Land Space Museum, Liverpool Road, Manchester; Tues to Fri 11 to 6, Sun 1 to 6 closed Mon (ends Oct 10).

John Player Art of Cricket, York City Art Gallery, Exhibition Square, York; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 5 (ends Sept 25).

A Weaver's Life – Ethel Mairet 1872-1952, Holburne Museum, University of Bath, Great Pultney Street, Bath; Tues to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2.30 to 6 (ends Oct 30).

An exhibition to celebrate 150 years of the Factory Inspectorate, Quarry Bank Mill, Styal, Cheshire, Tues to Sun, 11 to 5, closed Mon (ends Sept 30).

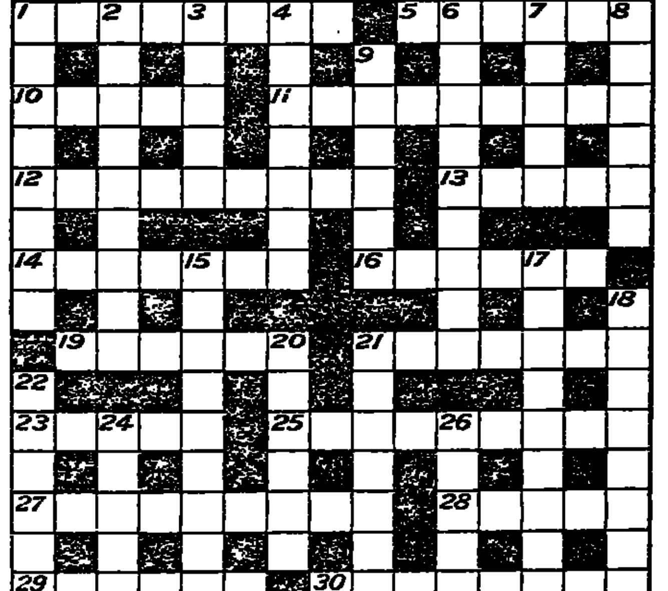
Oil paintings by Erik W. Gleave, Atkinson Art Gallery, Southport; Mon to Fri, 10 to 5, Thur and Sat 10 to 1, closed Sun (ends Sept 30).

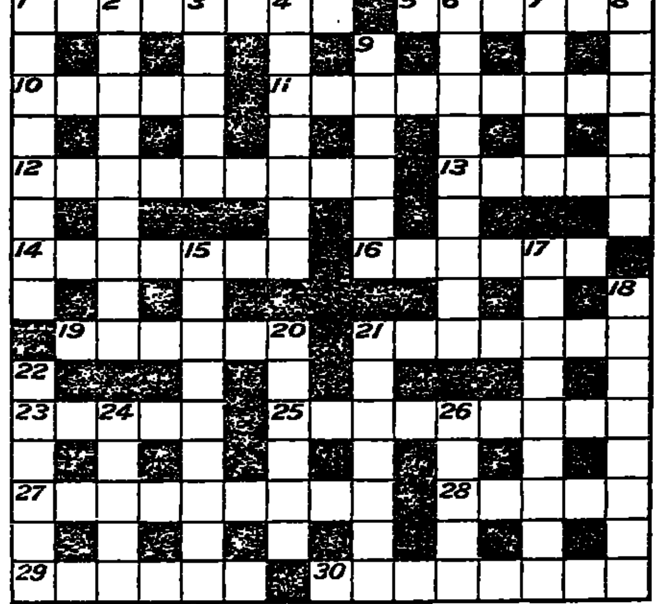
"Octagon": eight Ayrshire painters; "The Monday Painters", members of the Southern Art Club of Glasgow, Maclaurin Art Gallery, Rozelle Park, Ayr; Mon to Sat 11 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (both end Sept 25).

Anniversaries

Luigi Galvini, scientist was born at Bologna, Italy, 1737. William I, the Conqueror (reigned 1066-87) died at Rouen, 1087.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,230

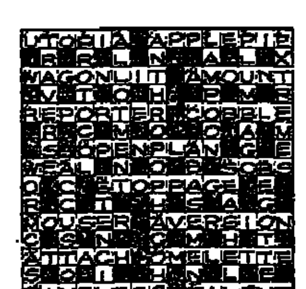




ACROSS
1 Wicked would-be Crown Jewels thief causes ill-feeling (3, 5).
5 Sporting tourist gets odds on horse that doesn't finish (6).
10 Bolt from the bush, taking off quietly (5).
11 Timekeeper to cease vigil (4-5).
12 Sioux dispersed after Boone inconclusively bungled offensive (9).
13 Jurors accused in Scotland (5).
14 Geologists' system gives now income to East (7).
16 In France a cruel and ruthless killer (6).
19 Interference by Jacques in South Carolina (6).
21 By which sun is hidden as in polar storm (7).
23 Henry joins the French orchestra (5).
25 At a loss for words mother acquires fortune (9).
27 Tom finally gets a choice of foreign articles from this firm (4-5).
28 Lucifer – a suitable opponent (5).
29 Letter-writer to show increasing profundity (16).
30 Shot cut with point-to-point huntsmans' accessory (4, 4).

DOWN
1 Chambers in Inns – of Court? (3-5).
2 Writing desk in USA becomes a couch – some trick! (9).
3 Delayed classification of film showing rubber plant's output (5).
4 This wind makes her soon dishevelled (7).
6 Old verger provides clue for "piano" (3-6).
7 It's impracticable either way (3, 2).
8 Hot article left in river to give out vapour (6).
9 Bit, suspiciously at first, into mushroom (6).
15 In course of dinner colonel gets tip-top steak (9).
17 Note roars produced by echo-sounder (9).
18 Athlete has shot at investment (4, 4).
20 Bard's work not without mistakes in one case (6).
21 Fish variety of Yorkshire cake for dog to gnaw (7).
22 Agreed with that man in last month's return (6).
24 See one about in the river (5).
26 Being endlessly kind (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,229



Prize Crossword in The Times tomorrow

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

Food prices

Home-produced lamb is still an excellent buy. Whole legs range from £1.21 to £1.60 in most shops, but are still cheaper in Sainsbury's, for example, where they are down to 98p Sainsbury's whole shoulders are as little as 58p a pound. For the freezer Dewhurst have whole lamb carcases at 69p a pound and half lamb packs at 75p. Their butchers will joint them if required. Beef prices continue steady as they have for several weeks, with topside, silverside and thick flank all between £1.90 and £2.40. Subsidies to sheep farmers have eroded the sometimes marked price advantages of pork, but boneless shoulder can still be found at less than 90p a pound, and whole legs as little as 80p.

Among this week's best vegetable buys are good-quality carrots, 12p to 20p a pound, courgettes around 35p, marrows 20p to 30p each, calabrese 50p to 60p a pound, and sweetcorn from 10p a cob, depending on size. Potatoes, 12p to 16p a pound for English reds and whites, will become more expensive if the main crop disappoints as expected. Runner beans are slightly cheaper but scarce after a poor season. It is still high season for salad lovers, with excellent supplies of tomatoes; 20p to 35p a pound. Webbs lettuces from 30p each, celery 30p to 50p a head, Chinese leaves 30p to 40p a pound, cucumbers 20p to 30p each, depending on size.

Top films

Top box-office films in London:
1 (1) War Games
2 (2) Octopussy
3 (3) Merry Christmas Mr Lawrence
4 (–) Twilight Zone
5 (5) Return of the Jedi
6 (4) Blue Thunder
7 (6) Monty Python's The Meaning of Life
8 (7) Superman III
9 (8) Flashdance
10 (–) Heat and Dust

The top five films in the provinces:
1 Private Popsicle
2 Blue Thunder
3 Octopussy
4 Educating Rita
5 Screwballs

Compiled by Screen International

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.78	1.70
Austria Sch	29.35	27.65
Belgium Fr	83.25	79.25
Canada $	1.89	1.82
Denmark Kr	14.76	14.16
Finland Mkk	8.88	8.48
France Fr	12.35	11.85
Germany DM	4.13	3.93
Greece Dr	142.00	135.00
Hongkong $	11.80	11.20
Ireland Pt	1.31	1.26
Italy Lira	2450.00	2350.00
Japan Yen	383.00	365.00
Netherlands Gld	4.63	4.41
Norway Kr	11.55	10.98
Portugal Esc	189.00	181.00
South Africa Rd	2.10	1.95
Spain Pta	229.25	221.25
Sweden Kr	12.19	11.64
Switzerland Fr	3.37	3.19
USA $	1.53	1.48
Yugoslavia Dnr	190.00	178.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 336.5

London: The *FT* Index closed up 1.2 at 713.6.

Roads

London and South-east: A13: Delays on London-bound carriageway at Stanford le Hope, Essex. **A217:** Delays on Brighton Road, Banstead Heath. **M25:** Lane closures on northbound carriageway approaching junction 29 (the Upminster turn-off).

Midlands: A456: Temporary signals at Welch Gate, Tenbury Wells to Kidderminster road. **A52:** Two-way traffic on one carriageway at Bramcote, Nottinghamshire. **A452:** Road closed to through-traffic, Fieldgate Lane, Kenilworth, Warwickshire.

Wales and West: M5: All traffic sharing Northbound carriageway for three miles between junctions 8 (M50 junction) and 9 (Ashchurch). **A38:** Lane closures and diversions at Marsh Mills viaduct and Lee Mill, Plymouth. **A483:** Temporary traffic lights and long delays at Ammanford, Dyfed.

North: Queensway Tunnel, Liverpool, closed nightly; all traffic diverted via the Liverpool Wallasey tunnel. **M63:** Northbound slip road on to M62 near Preston, Lancashire, closed, alternative route signposted. **M62:** Two-way traffic on one side of motorway between junctions 23 and 24, Huddersfield.

Scotland: A814: One lane traffic either side of Ferry Road roundabout, Clydeside Expressway at Yoker, Glasgow. **A68:** Single file traffic at Soutra Hill, Midlothian, south of A6137 junction. **M8:** Lane closures south of junction 30, Erskine.

Information supplied by AA

The papers

The Government's obsession with opening up essential public services to private profit seems without limit, the Daily Mirror says. "Even the sick are not to be free of it", it points out. The purpose behind letting private firms bid for hospital cleaning, catering and laundry contracts was to help the businessman, not the patients. The Health Minister, Mr Norman Fowler, claimed that private enterprise could do these jobs up to 20 per cent more cheaply and that the money saved would be spent on patients. "If there are genuine savings to be made in the Health Service, Mr Fowler should have been making them. But the most likely way costs will be cut is not through greater efficiency but by lower wages. That in turn means employing inexperienced staff. How can that benefit the patients?"

If we wait for the world to agree on showing Moscow what civilized people think of their behaviour, we will wait forever, the Daily Express says. "The whirr of commercial calculation drowns out the cries of indignation. Japan, a major victim of the Korean airliner massacre, doesn't want to upset Soviet Russia. That other one-time fearsome nation, West Germany, is equally timid. Sir Geoffrey Howe, our Foreign Secretary, is equally non-committal, pointing out that economic sanctions have very little impact. True, Sir Geoffrey, but the thought of Russia getting away without at least one real gesture of anger is not to be borne. The British airline pilots have decided to show their repugnance of Soviet brutality by refusing to fly to Moscow. The Government should match their stand by banning Aeroflot flights to the United Kingdom.

Weather forecast

A depression to W of Ireland will move E to be centred over E England by midnight.

6am to midnight

London, SE, central S, E England, East Anglia, Channel Islands: Bright and dry at first; scattered showers developing; wind SW to S moderate; max temp 17 to 19C (63 to 66F).

E, W Midlands, central N England: Dry at first but showers developing; some heavy later; wind SW moderate becoming variable light; max temp 17 to 19C (63 to 66F).

SW England, S, N Wales: Showers or longer periods of rain some heavy; wind SW moderate or fresh becoming W to NW later; max temp 16 to 18C (61 to 64F).

NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Showers or longer periods of rain, some heavy; wind variable light becoming N to NE, moderate; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Dry at first with bright intervals; showers developing, perhaps heavy later; wind SW moderate becoming NE light; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

Moray Firth, NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Cloudy, rain at times, some heavy; wind NE fresh but variable light for a time; max temp 10 to 12C (50 to 54F).

Outlook for the weekend: Unsettled, windy and rather cool. Becoming drier in W on Sunday.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea; Straits of Dover; English Channel (E) wind SW fresh or strong; sea moderate or rough. **St George's Channel:** wind S becoming cyclonic fresh or strong and northerly strong, occasionally gale, later. Sea moderate becoming rough or very rough. **Irish Sea:** wind S moderate or fresh becoming variable light or moderate, sea moderate becoming slight.

Sun rises: 6.25am | Sun sets: 7.30pm
Moon rises: 9.14am | Moon sets: 8.54pm
First Quarter September 14

Lighting-up time

London 0.00 pm to 0.00 am
Bristol 0.00 pm to 0.00 am
Edinburgh 0.00 pm to 0.00 am
Manchester 0.00 pm to 0.00 am
Penzance 0.00 pm to 0.00 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

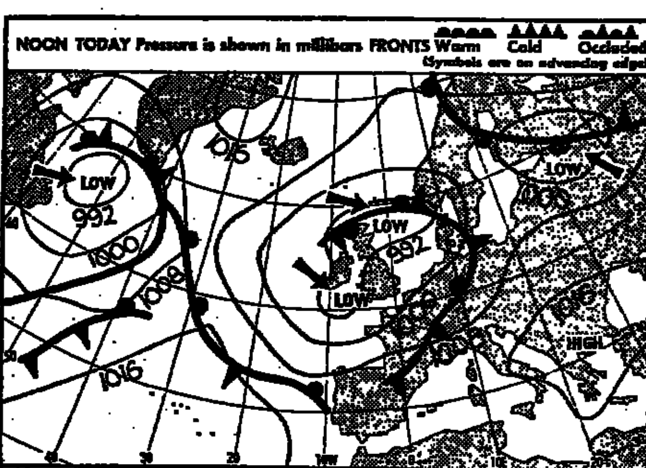
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	r	15	59	Guernsey	c	16	61
Birmingham	r	15	59	Inverness	r	13	55
Blackpool	r	15	59	Jersey	c	17	63
Bristol	r	16	61	London	f	19	66
Cardiff	r	16	61	Manchester	r	16	61

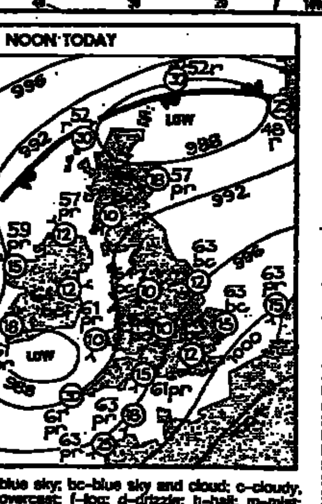
London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 19C (66F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 14C (57F). Humidity: 6 pm, 78 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.02in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.2. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1001.1 millibars falling 1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: Guernsey 21C (70F); lowest day max: Kirkwall 10C (50F); highest rainfall: Fraserburgh Head 1.14in; highest sunshine: Eastbourne 2.3hr.





b-blue sky; bc-blue sky and cloud; c-cloudy, o-overcast; f-fog; d-drizzle; h-hail; m-mist; r-rain; s-snow; th-thunderstorm; p-showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	4.08	7.6	4.22	7.5
Aberdeen	3.15	4.7	3.53	4.4
Avonmouth	9.42	14.1	9.57	14.2
Belfast	12.53	3.9	1.24	3.4
Cardiff	9.26	12.9	9.41	13.1
Devonport	8.32	5.7	8.49	5.9
Dover	1.00	6.9	1.21	7.1
Falmouth	8.92	5.5	8.19	5.7
Glasgow	2.49	5.1	3.25	4.6
Harwich	1.58	4.2	2.16	4.2
Holyhead	12.2	6.2	12.39	5.8
Hull	8.23	8.2	8.58	7.8
Ilfracombe	8.24	9.7	8.42	9.9
Leith	4.42	5.9	5.12	5.8
Liverpool	1.17	10.2	1.41	9.9
Lowestoft	11.42	2.8		
Margate	2.21	5.0	2.27	5.0
Milford Haven	8.35	7.5	8.55	7.6
Newquay	7.25	7.4	7.46	7.5
Oban	8.10	4.1	8.15	4.3
Penzance	7.33	5.8	7.51	6.0
Portland	9.39	2.4	9.49	2.6
Portsmouth	1.28	4.9	2.01	5.0
Shoreham	1.15	6.5	1.45	6.6
Southampton	12.47	4.7	1.16	4.9
Swansea	8.44	10.0	9.01	10.2
Tees	5.47	5.9	6.19	5.7
Walton-on-Naze	1.53	4.5	2.07	4.5

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
St Andrews	–	.08	14	57	Rain
Scarboro	–	.10	18	64	Rain pm
Bridlington	1.0	.13	17	63	Rain pm
Cromer	1.1	.13	19	66	Rain pm
Lowestoft	1.0	.10	19	66	Rain pm
Clacton	0.1	.02	18	64	Shwrs pm
Margate	–	–	19	66	Cloudy
Folkestone	1.0	.01	19	66	Rain pm
Hastings	1.5	.02	19	66	Shwrs pm
Eastbourne	2.3	.01	19	66	Rain pm
Worthing	0.3	.02	19	66	Shwrs pm
Littlehmptn	0.4	.05	18	64	Rain pm
Bognor R	0.2	.07	18	64	Rain pm
Southsea	0.1	.06	19	66	Cloudy
Shanklin					
Bournemth	0.2	.10	18	64	Rain
Poole	0.2	.11	18	64	Showers
Weymouth	–	.08	18	64	Showers
Exmouth	0.1	.14	18	64	Rain am
Torquay	1.0	.17	19	66	Rain
Falmouth	0.5	.30	18	64	Rain
Penzance	2.2	.34	18	64	Showers
Jersey	0.1	.02	20	68	Cloudy

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey	1.2	–	21	70	Cloudy
Scilly Isles					
Newquay	0.7	.31	18	64	Cloudy
Ilfracombe	–	.52	18	64	Rain
Tenby	–	.82	17	63	Rain
Southport	0.3	.45	16	61	Rain pm
Morecambe	–	.39	17	63	Rain pm
Douglas	–	.62	15	59	Rain
B'ham (Airpt)	0.6	.22	17	63	Rain
Bristol (Ctrl)	0.1	.15	18	64	Rain
Cardiff (Ctrl)	–	.54	18	64	Rain
Anglesey	0.5	.31	17	63	Rain
B'pool (Airpt)	0.2	.39	16	61	Rain
Manchester	–	.20	17	63	Rain pm
Nottingham	0.7	.25	17	63	Rain
N'ctl-o-Tyne	–	.20	17	63	Rain pm
Eskdalemuir	–	.48	15	59	Rain
Glasgow	–	.61	14	57	Rain
Tiree	–	.45	14	57	Rain
Stornoway	–	.13	14	57	Rain
Kinloss	–	.22	14	57	Rain
Edinburgh	–	.81	14	57	Rain
Aldergrove	–	.40	16	61	Rain

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	26	79	Copenhgn	c	15	59
Akrotiri	s	28	82	Corfu	s	28	82
Alexandria	c	29	84	Dallas*	f	31	88
Algiers	s	34	93	Dublin	r	16	61
Amsterdam	s	19	66	Dubrovnik	c	23	73
Athens	s	28	82	Faro	s	28	82
Bahrain				Florence	s	27	81
Barbados*	s	29	84	Frankfurt	s	17	63
Barcelona	s	27	81	Funchal	f	25	77
Beirut	–	–	–	Geneva	s	20	68
Belgrade	s	21	70	Gibraltar	s	25	77
Berlin	c	16	61	Helsinki	f	14	57
Bermuda*	s	31	88	Hongkong	–	–	–
Biarritz	c	21	70	Innsbruck	s	18	64
Boulogne	f	18	64	Istanbul	s	24	75
Bordeaux	c	22	72	Jeddah	–	–	–
Brussels	f	19	66	Jo'burg	–	–	–
Budapest	f	20	68	Karachi	–	–	–
Buen Aires*	s	14	57	Las Palmas	s	33	91
Cairo	–	–	–	Lisbon	s	25	77
Cape Tn	–	–	–	Locarno	s	21	70
C'blanca	s	26	79	L Angeles*	s	22	72
Chicago*	s	24	75	Luxembg	s	17	63
Cologne	s	19	66	Madrid	s	31	88

		C	F			C	F
Majorca	s	28	82	Rio de Jan*	c	26	79
Malaga	s	28	82	Rome	s	27	81
Malta	s	27	81	Salzburg	s	19	66
Melbourne	–	–	–	Sao Paulo*	c	18	65
Mexico C*	c	21	70	S Francisco*	c	18	64
Miami*	f	32	90	Santiago*	–	–	–
Milan	s	22	72	Seoul	–	–	–
Montreal*	f	18	64	Singapore	–	–	–
Moscow	r	15	59	Stockholm	c	14	57
Munich	s	18	64	Strasbourg	s	20	68
Nairobi	–	–	–	Sydney	–	–	–
Naples	s	28	82	Tangier	s	31	88
New Delhi	–	–	–	Tel Aviv	s	30	86
New York*	s	32	90	Tenerife	s	31	88
Nice	s	25	77	Tokyo	–	–	–
Oslo	f	13	55	Toronto*	s	23	73
Ottawa	–	–	–	Tunis	s	29	84
Paris	c	20	68	Valencia	s	30	86
Peking	–	–	–	Vancouver*	f	14	61
Perth	–	–	–	Venice	s	22	72
Prague	s	16	61	Vienna	s	20	68
Reykjavik	f	10	50	Warsaw	c	14	57
Rhodes	s	28	82	Washington*	s	34	93
Riyadh	–	–	–	Zurich	s	19	66

* denotes Wednesday's figures are latest available

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